1932
CONSULAR DIRECTORY



1932
CONSULAR DIRECTORY

(THE IMPERIAL TRADE RECORD)

 FOURTH EDITION.

A Directory co-ordinating the whole of the Official Trade Organisation of the British Empire throughout the World in one volume and comprising HIS MAJESTY'S COMMERCIAL COUNSELLORS AND SECRETARIES, CONSULAR OFFICERS AND BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE in foreign countries, TRADE COMMISSIONERS, IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BOARD OF TRADE SECRETARIES AND OTHER TRADE OFFICIALS in the British Dominions in which is incorporated a

TRADE REFERENCE SECTION

of BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES for the use of HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

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A special organisation has been set up by the Department of Overseas Trade to examine the problems of export trade, study present and potential markets, constantly review the volume and trend of trade, investigate reasons for decline in exports by trades and markets, and ascertain possible remedies with the object of the profitable expansion of British trade.

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This standing Council will have the assistance of special representatives of commerce and industry in a consultative capacity.

Explanatory Notes

In a compilation of this nature it is necessary to include matter not strictly within the scope of the book itself, for the sake of completeness. We have avoided this as much as possible and only in isolated cases and dealing with small countries, have we included one or two officials who do not directly represent British Trade interests.

We have only departed from this principle in one notable instance, the United States of America. By special request and acting on the considered advice of various British Consular Officials in the U.S.A. we have included some American Chambers of Commerce in the volume and in the distribution thereof.

We have arranged the Directory in alphabetical order of countries, avoiding cross references as much as possible, and for each country we give the latest figures known for area and population, as a guide to trading possibilities, also the population of towns, the high tide and low tide water depth in various ports, the time differences in most principal cities, and the monetary unit of each country.

All the addresses given are postal addresses, i.e. where no street is indicated the name and official title are sufficient to ensure delivery. Wherever possible telegraphic addresses and telephone numbers are given.

In writing direct to officials of the consular service no name should be mentioned, the official title is sufficient address.

In a number of cases names have been omitted when the holder of office had resigned or been transferred and no successor was appointed at the time of going to press, but such lacunæ are unavoidable in a yearly reference directory.

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CONSULAR  DIRECTORY

(THE IMPERIAL TRADE RECORD)

Comprising a complete list of all British Commercial Diplomatic Officials, Consular Officers, Chambers of Commerce and Board of Trade Secretaries and other Trade Officials throughout the World.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this volume —
(B.E.)=British Empire **(D.)**=Dutch Colony **(F.)**=French Colony
(I.)=Italian **(J.)**=Japanese Possession **(P.)**=Portuguese Colony
(U.S.A.) = United States of America Possession **(H.T.)** = High tide
(L.T.) = Low tide

Only par value, not exchange value, is given for monetary units
Where possible, the population of towns is indicated in parentheses

Communications to Consuls should **NOT** bear any name but only **H.B.M.'s Consul.**— All addresses are postal addresses, i e where no street is indicated, name and title are sufficient to ensure delivery

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ABYSSINIA (Ethiopia). Area: 360,000□ miles. Population 10,000,000.

ADDIS ABABA (Correspondence via Aden) (60,000)
Consul—COLONEL G. MACKERETH, M C.
Vice-consul—MAURICE ENCYL TAYLOR
Address—British Consulate, Addis Ababa

DANGILA (North West Abyssinia)
Consul—MAJOR R E CHEESMAN, O B E.
Address—c/o British Legation Addis Ababa

GORE (Western Abyssinia, via Jibuti) (5,000)
Consul—CAPTAIN ESME N ERSKINE, M.C
Address—via Postmaster, Khartoum, Sudan.

HARAR (Harrar) (50 000)
Consul—C. H. F. PLOWMAN, O.B.E
Address—British Consulate, Harar

MAJI (South Western Abyssinia) (3,000)
Consul—CAPTAIN R. C R. WHALLEY, R E Res
Address—c/o Postmaster, Khartoum, Sudan.

MEGA (Southern Abyssinia)
Consul—MAJOR A. T. MILES, O B.E., D S O , M C
Address—c/o British Legation Addis Ababa.

ADEN (including Protectorate). Area: 9,000□ miles. Population 52,000. (B.E.) Water depth of port: L.T. 26′.

A. E. ADAMS—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

AFGHANISTAN. Area: 245,000□ miles. Population 8,000,000.

KABUL (150,000)

Legation Secretary—CAPT. A. E. H. MACANN.

Address—British Legation, via Peshavar.

JALALABAD

Consul—MUFTI ABDUL LATIF KHAN.

Address—British Consulate, via Peshavar.

KANDAHAR (32,000)

Consul—KHAN BAHADUR SAIYED SIDDIQ HASAN.

Address—British Consulate, via Chaman, Baluchistan.

ALASKA TERRITORY. Area: 590,884□ miles. Pop. 55,000. U.S.A.

SKAGWAY (2,000)

Vice-consul—L. H. JOHNSTON.

Address—British Consulate, Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A.

ALBANIA. Area: 10,757□ miles. Population 1,003,068.

DURAZZO (8,739)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General—SIR R. M. HODGSON, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Vice-consul—E. H. L. HADWEN.

Pro-consul—F. W. BORMAN.

Address of Consulate—Rruga Tomorica.

ALGERIA. Area: 847,552□ miles. Population 6,064,865. (F.)

ALGER (Algiers) (250,000). Water depth: L.T. 36′..

Consul-General—G. P. CHURCHILL, C.B.E.

Vice-consul—B. G. CHAMBERLAIN.

Vice-consul—CAPT. F. K. BRENAN.

Address of Consulate—6, Boulevard Carnot.

E. B. TURNER—*Corr. Member British Chamber of Commerce,* Arrière Port de l'Agha.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BONE (51,000)

Vice-consul—GEO. C. BOWKER.

Address of Consulate—Palais Lecoq, 1, Cours Bertagna.

BOUGIE (24,000)

Vice-consul—L. F. LAJEUNESSE.

Address of Consulate—Chemin des Oliviers.

ORAN (150,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.

Vice-consul—T. J. E. HASKOLL.

Pro-consul—G. B. VILIESID.

Address of Consulate—20, rue d'Orléans.

ANDORRA. Area: 175□ miles. Population 5,500.

ANDORRA-LA-VIEGA (1,200)

(No Consulate).

ANGOLA (Portuguese South-West Africa). Area: 510,670 □ miles. Population 2,151,956.

LOANDA (35,000)

Consul-General—J. H. BULLOCK.
Vice-consul—HUGH B. FRASER.
Address of Consulate— Rua Diogo Cão.

LOBITO

Vice-consul—A E WILLIAMS
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

MOSSAMEDES (5,000)

Acting Vice-consul—R. W. ROBINSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

ANNAM. Area: 39,758□ miles. Population 5,172,000. (F.)

(See Indo-China)

ARABIA Area: about 1,200,000□ miles. Population 5,000,000 (approx.)

Hejaz & Nedj & its dependencies. (Kingdom of). Area: 150,000 □ miles. Population 900,000.

JEDDA (20,000)

H.M. Minister and Consul-General—SIR ANDREW RYAN, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Vice-consul—C G HOPE GILL.
Vice-consul—T WIKELEY
Vice-consul—G W FURLONGE
Indian Vice-consul—MUNSHI IHSANULLAH
Pro-consul—BASIL W SEAGER.
Address—British Legation.

Kuwait Principality. Area: 7,000□ miles. Approx. Population 70,000.

KUWAIT (50,000)

Political Agent—LIEUT.-COL H R P. DICKSON, C.I.E
Post and Tel. Office Telegrams: Political

Oman. Area: 82,000□ miles. Population 500,000.

MUSCAT (Maskat) (24,000)

Consul—MAJOR GERALD P. MURPHY.
Address—British Consulate.

Yemen (Imamate of). Area: 75,000□ miles. Pop. 2,500,000.

HODEIDA (60,000)

(No Representative).

ARGENTINE. Area: 1,112,743□ miles. Population 11,441,964. (1.1.30).

Monetary unit: Gold Peso of 100 Centavos = 47.58 d.

BUENOS-AIRES (2,153,200). Water depth: H.T. 23′. L.T. 16′.

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Buenos Aires 8 a.m.

Commercial Counsellor—STANLEY G. IRVING.

H.B.M. Embassy, 314, Reconquista.

Commercial Secretary—REGINALD KEITH JOPSON, M.B.E.

Telegrams: Commintell. *Telephone:* 31, Retiro 2341.

Consul-General—VICTOR HUCKIN.

Vice-consul—S. H. GUDGEON.

Vice-consul—R. J. KNOX, M.B.E.

Acting Vice-consul—A. H. B. PERKINS.

Acting Vice-consul—R. J. P. SEDGWICK.

Address of Consulate—Sarmiento, 443.

W. C. CHIRGWIN, O.B.E.—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Rep.* (*Inc.*) 46 Reconquista (2nd Floor).

Telegrams: Cambrit. Telephone: 5004 (Avenida).

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BAHIA BLANCA (155,800). Water depth: H.T. 36′. L.T. 26′.

Vice-consul—GEORGE H. WALSH (Hon. Correspondent—*British Chamber of Commerce*).

Pro-consul—GEERAARD SOETERMANS.

Address of Consulate—Avenida Colon, 65.

GALLEGOS (Puerto Gallegos) (3,000)

Vice-consul—ROBERT LITTLEJOHN.

Address of Consulate—Calle Roca, Esquina Sarmiento.

LA PLATA (259,728)

Vice-consul—SIDNEY H. PULESTON.

Pro-consul—WILFRED PULESTON.

Address of Consulate— Calle 48, No. 572.

MENDOZA (70,000))

Vice-consul—JAMES H. MOORE.

Address of Consulate—Calle San Martin, Esquina Garibaldi.

PORT MADRYN (Chubut) (1,000)

Consul—HENRY CECIL HAWEIS JAMES.

Address of Consulate— Avenida *Teniente Gen. Julio A. Roca.*

RIO GRANDE

Vice-consul—JOHN GOODALL.

Address of Consulate— Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ (470,000). Water depth: L.T. 22′.

Consul—J. R. M. FELL.

Vice-Consul—ALEXANDER S. NOLAN.

Address of Consulate— Calle Entre Rios 679.

H. S. PEARSE—*Hon. Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.* Calle Entre Rios 679.

SAN JULIAN (Costa del Sud) (800)

Vice-consul—WM. H. COWELL.

Address—Consulado Britanico.

AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA) (Continued).

BENDIGO (30,500)

W. C. THOMAS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce & Industries,* 22, New Street.

GEELONG (Grant Co.) (48,000)

EDWARD BECHERVAISE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* Wool Exchange.

WARRNAMBOOL (Villiers Co.) (9,000)

HUGH McKELLAR— *Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (380,070 □ miles)

ADELAIDE (325,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Adelaide 9.30 p.m.

Imperial Trade Correspondent—C. B. JENNINGS, A.C.I.S. (Eng.), A.C.A. (Aust.), *Secretary South Australian Branch of Australian Association of British Manufacturers,* 45 Steamship Buildings, Currie St., Adelaide. Telephone: Central 3297.

JOSEPH ALBERT RILEY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* 33 Waymouth St.

QUEENSLAND. (670,500 □ miles)

BRISBANE (327,686)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Brisbane 10 p.m.

MISS D. F. KING—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WALTER M. TREVETHAN, *Chairman Queensland Branch of Australian Association of British Manufacturers,* Ann St. Valley.

BUNDABERG (Cook Co.) (9,500)

FREDERIC HAROLD BUSS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* Bourbon Street.

CAIRNS (Cook Co.) (7,000)

J. N. TENNANT— *Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

CHARTERS TOWERS (North Kennedy Dist.) (9,000)

CLARENCE MILFORD & BELL—*Secs. Chamber of Commerce.*

MACKAY (S. Kennedy Dist.) (6,000)

F. BRAND—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*

MARYBOROUGH (March Co.) (11,000)

A. McWATTERS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ROCKHAMPTON (30,000)

A. F. KENT—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

TOOWOOMBA (29,000)

G. LEICHNEY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*

TOWNSVILLE (30,000)

H. B. MARKS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
Flinders Street, G.P.O. Box 174. Telephone 217.

WARWICK (Darling Downs Dist.) (8,000)

C. C. DUNBAR—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* P.O. Box 33.
Telephone: 316.

TASMANIA. (26,215 □ miles)

HOBART (57,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Hobart 10 p.m.

Imperial Trade Correspondent—E. ROSS, 23 Old Wharf.

ROBERT F. DAVIDSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* 105 Macquarie St.
Telephone: 3915. Telegrams: Insulatim.

AUSTRALIA (Tasmania) (Continued)

LAUNCESTON (30,000)

H. F. SMITH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (975,920 □ miles)

PERTH (191,791)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Perth 8 p.m.

Imperial Trade Correspondent—HASTINGS C. REID, c/o Messrs. Connor, Doherty and Durack, Ltd., 20 Howard St, Perth (*Secretary Western Australian Branch of Australian Association of British Manufacturers*) Telephone· A 1085 Telegrams Combritent.

A. F STOWE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ALBANY (King George's Sound) (4,200)

J. NORMAN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

BUNBURY (Wellington Dist.) (5,000)

N C. RYDER—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

BUSSELTON (Sussex Dist.)

GEO. CROSS—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

FREMANTLE (26,000). Water depth: H.T. 32′ L.T. 30′.

A F. PLINT—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

Phillimore Street

GERALDTON (Champion Bay) (4,500)

A. C CURLEWIS—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

KALGOORLIE (9,500)

B LESLIE—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

NORTHAM (5,000)

W. A PENNY—*Sec Chamber of Commerce* Telephone 217

NORTH AUSTRALIA (523,620 □ miles)

DARWIN (2,500)

Government Resident—LIEUT-COLONEL R H. WEDDELL

TERRITORY OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

ALICE SPRINGS

Government Resident—V. G. CARRINGTON

Territory of Papua. Area: 90,540□ miles. Pop. (White) 1,000 (Native) 275,000.

(*Undeveloped for trading purposes*).

PORT MORESBY (Eur. 420, Nat. 2,000)

Government Secretary—HERBERT WILLIAM CHAMPION.

Territory of New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands. Area: 92,000 miles. Population 436,434.

RABAUL (2,000)

Hon. Trade Correspondent: The Government Secretary—

THE HON. HAROLD HILLIS PAGE

AUSTRIA. Area: 32,369□ miles. Population 6,500,000.
Monetary unit: Schilling of 100 Groschen = 6.94̇ d.

VIENNA (1,900,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Vienna 1 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—O. S. PHILLPOTTS, O.B.E., H.B.M. Legation,
Telegrams: Commintell. 6 Metternichgasse, Vienna, III.
Telephone: U.18-5-50.

Consul—H. CHARLES DICK, M.B.E.
Pro-consul—G. B. TAYLOR (Archivist).
Pro-consul—FRANK WALKER.
Address of Consulate—Wallnerstrasse 8, Vienna.

D. ATHERTON-SMITH, *Sec. British Chamber of Commerce,* Kärntnerstrasse 41, Vienna I. Telephone: R 29-3-93. Telegrams: Britchamber

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

THE BAHAMAS. Area: 4,044□ miles. Pop. 60,000. (B.E.)

NASSAU (13,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent: The Colonial Secretary—
The Hon. Charles Dundas.

BAHRAIN ISLANDS. Area: 275□ miles. Population 120,000.
Monetary Unit: Rupee = 1s. 6d.

MANAMA (35,000)

Political Agent—CAPTAIN C. G. PRIOR.
Assistant Political Agent—KHAN BAHADUR ABUL HAIY AL HASMI.
Address—The Agency, Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

BARBADOS. Area: 166□ miles. Population 156,000. (B.E.)
B.W.I. Islands.

BRIDGETOWN (14,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary. P.O.Box 70.
H. YEARWOOD—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BASUTOLAND. Area: 11,716□ miles. Pop. 499,981 (Census 1921). (B.E.)

MASERU (3,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Government Secretary—F. L. FOORD.
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BECHUANALAND (PROTECTORATE). Area: 275,000□ miles.
Population 153,000. (Census 1921). (B.E.)

LOBATSI

Imperial Trade Correspondent—E. H. M. DRURY, M.B.E
Resident Magistrate's Office.

BELGIUM. Area: 11,750□ miles. Population 8,129,824 (31.12.30.)

Monetary unit: Belga (5 francs) = 6.86 d.

BRUSSELS (1,000,000). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Brussels 12.17 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—N. S REYNTIENS, O.B.E. 125 rue Belliard, Brussels
Assistant to Commercial Secretary—W. HARPHAM
Telephone: 33-29-28 Telegrams: Commintell
Vice-consul—JOHN BOWERING.
Acting Vice-consul—CAPT. S. L ROBERTSON.
Pro-consul—COL. C. O MURPHY.
Address of Consulate— 44a Rue du Trône.
B. G de M TAUNTON—*Sec British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Inc),* 22 Place de Brouckère, Brussels.
Telephone: 239 60—239 68 Telegrams· British Chamber.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

ANTWERP (500,000). Water depth: H.T. 46′. L.T. 32′.

Consul-General—HENRY TOM, C M.G., M B E
Vice-consul—H. W. REID BROWN
Vice-consul—ALFRED C CARIS, M.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—F B. A RUNDALL.
Acting Vice-consul—L A. L. SIFFRE (Board of Trade)
Pro-Consul—ARTHUR JANSSENS
Address of Consulate—51, rue Quellin Telephone: 269.40 & 269 44.

CHARLEROI (30,000)

Vice-consul—S PAUL BROOKE-BOOTH
Address of Consulate—25, Rue Cayauderie Telephone 1258

GHENT (211,000)

Vice-consul—E J. GORST, M C
Pro-consul—EDGAR IDE.
Address of Consulate— 28, Coupure

LIÈGE (400,000)

Consul—L E. BERNAYS, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—JOHN MULLANY.
Address of Consulate— 87, Boulevard d'Avroy.

OSTEND (46,000)

Vice-consul—EDMUND R. TEMPLER.
Pro-consul—ALFRED H. GOLDER.
Address of Consulate—2 rue de la Poste

THE BERMUDAS. Area: 19.3□ miles. Pop. 20,500. (B.E.)

HAMILTON (Bermuda) (6000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary.
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BOLIVIA. Area: 700,000□ miles. Population 2,800,000.

Monetary unit: Boliviano of 100 Centavos = 19.2 d.

LA PAZ (143,000)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General—R. L. NOSWORTHY.

Vice-consul—

Address of Consulate— Avenida Ance 701, La Paz.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

COCHABAMBA (35,574)

Vice-consul—THOMAS O'CONNOR. P.O. Casilla 135.

ORURO (40,000)

Consul—THOMAS HOOPER.

Address—Consulado Britanico c/o Empress Miners Negro Pabollon.

POTOSI (35,000)

Vice-consul—JOHN DAVIDSON.

Address—Consulado Britanico, Calle Oruro Casilla No. 44.

SUCRE (33,893)

Consul—ERNEST F. MOORE.

Address—Consulado Britanico, 42, Calle Dalence.

BORNEO (NORTH). Area: 31,106□ miles. Pop. 258,000. (B.E.)

SANDAKAN (12,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Commissioner of Customs and Excise—HON. MR. M. M. CLARK.

C. K. LANGLANDS, *Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce*, Sandakan, B.N. BORNEO.—Cable address: Commerce.

BORNEO. Area: 206,819□ miles. Population 2,194,533 (1930) (D.)

(Under Java and Celebes Administration).

BRAZIL. Area: 3,285,318□ miles. Population 37,000,000.

Monetary unit: Milreis = 27 d.

RIO DE JANEIRO (1,730,000). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Rio de Janeiro 9.8 a.m. Water depth: L. T. 36′.

Commercial Secretary—E. MURRAY HARVEY, O.B.E., M.C., Praça 15 de Novembre, 10 (Caixa Postal 669). Telegrams: Commintell. Telephone: 4-7301.

Commercial Secretary—JOHN GARNETT LOMAX, M.B.E., M.C.

Consul-General—CHARLES A. GOODWIN, M.B.E.,

Vice-consul—NOEL C. ROBINSON.

Address of Consulate—Praça 15 de Novembro, 10.

W. S. BOGUE—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.).* Rua Visconde de Inhaúma 91 (2° Andar), Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. Telephone: 4-0564. Cable address: Chambrit.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BAHIA (350,000)

Consul—J. E. BELL.

Vice-consul—JAMES ROWSELL.

Pro-consul—CHARLES R. GIRDWOOD.

Address—Consulado Britanico, British Bank Building,

Sec. Bahia Local Committee the British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, (Inc.) c/o Consulate, Bahia.

BRAZIL (Continued).

CEARA (80,000)

Vice-consul—DR. WILLIAM STUDART, M.B.E.

Address of Consulate—82 Rua Barão do Rio Branco

CORUMBA (10,000)

Vice-consul—SIMEON QUASS

Address of Consulate—3a, rua 15 de Novembre,
Estado de Matto Grosso.

CURITYBA (120,000)

Vice-consul—WILLIAM S. TATE (Acting).

Address of Consulate—Avenida Batel Caixa Postal 27.
Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil.

FLORIANOPOLIS (Desterro) (40,000)

Vice-consul—HERBERT C FORREST.

Address of Consulate—Rua João Pinto 26

ILHEOS (Bahia) (16,000)

Acting Vice-consul—C. H HOWE

Address of Conslute—Estado da Bahia

JOÃO PESSÔA

Vice-consul—ROBERT H VANCE

MACEIO (70,000)

Vice-consul—KENNETH C MACRAY (Lloyd's Sub-agent).

Address of Consulate—Jaraguá Caixa Postal 54.

MANAOS (60,000)

Vice-consul—CHARLES E TURNER.

Address of Consulate—Estado do Amazonas, rua da Taqueirinha.
Caixa Postal 153

MARANHÃO (60,000)

Vice-consul—RALPH J SMITH

Address—Consulado Britannico, Avenida Don Pedro II, 9
Caixa Postal 31.

MORRO VELHO

Vice-consul—WILLIAM POLLARD.

Address of Consulate—Noya Lima, Estado de Minas Geraes

PARA (220,000)

Consul—F. G. COULTAS

Pro-consul—JORGE M de P. LEITE.

Address—Consulato Britannico Praça Visconde Rio Br[illegible]
Caix[illegible]
—*Sec. British Chamber of* [illegible]
Brazil (Inc.) C[illegible]

PARNAHYBA (30,000)

Vice-consul—JOHN GRANVILLE CL[illegible]

Address of Consulate—Esta[illegible]
[illegible]

BRAZIL (Continued).

PERNAMBUCO (Recife) (500,000). Water depth: H.T. 24′, L.T. 20′.
Consul—W. R. MACKNESS.
Pro-consul—LUIZ A. MELLO.
Address—Consulado Britannico, Rua Bom Jesus 144.
—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.)* Caixa Postal 46 Pernambuco.

PORTO ALEGRE (300,000)
Consul—R. D. MACRAE.
Pro-consul—J. A. MACDONALD.
Address—Consulado Britannico, Edificio Sul America. 352 rua General Camara.
Telephone: 5598. Telegrams: British Consulate.
—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of*

RIO GRANDE DO SUL (40,000). Water depth: H.T. 15′, L.T. 13′.
Vice-consul—VIVIAN WIGG.
Address—Consulado Britannico.

SÃO FRANCISCO DO SUL (Santa Catharina) (20,000)
Vice-consul—ROLAND O'NEILL ADDISON.
Address of Consulate—21 rua Babitonga.
P.O. Box 40. Telephone: 1.

SÃO PAULO (1,000,000)
Consul-General—ARTHUR ABBOTT.
Vice-consul—JOHN C. BELFRAGE.
Pro-consul—MAURICE POTTER.
Address of Consulate—Rua Quintino Bocayuva 4, 2° Andar.
GILBERT A. LAST, F.R.G.S.—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil,* Rua S. Bento, 43 (Caixa postal 1624).
Telephone: 2-5572. Telegrams: Britchamb.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

SANTOS (145,000). Water depth: L.T. 32′.
Consul—S. C. LAWRENCE.
Vice-consul—H. McCARDELL.
Address—Consulado Britannico, rua do Commercio 25.
—*Sec British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil,* 25, rua Santo Antonio, Santos.

BULGARIA. Area: 39,814□ miles. Population 5,944,000 (1930).
Monetary Unit: Lev of 100 Stotinkis = 2½d.

SOFIA (224,500)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Sofia 2 p.m.
Consul—T. C. RAPP, M.C.
Address of Consulate—3 Rue Graf Ignatieff.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BOURGAS (Burgas) (31,500)
Vice-consul—ANTHONY C. KENDALL (permitted to trade).
Address of Consulate—Boulevard Alexander 25.

VARNA (60,700). Water depth: L.T. 25′.
Vice-consul—F. P. BAKER (permitted to trade).
Address of Consulate—Gabrovska 10.

BURMA. Area: 262,732□ miles. Population 13,200,000. (B.E.)

RANGOON (350,000). Water depth: H.T. 30′. L.T. 24′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Rangoon 6 30 p.m.

B. P. CRISTALL—*Secretary Burma Chamber of Commerce*, Balthazar's Building, 581 Merchant Street, P.O Box 324

K. M. DESAI, B.Com—*Sec. Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce*, 74 Mogul St. P.O. Box 263.
Telephone: 975 Telegrams: Burmchamb

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

CAMBODIA. Area: 66,743□ miles. Population 2,535,000. (F.)
(See Indo-China).

CAMEROONS (British Sphere of). Area: 33,750□ miles. Population 400,000. (B.E.)

BUEA
Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Resident, Cameroons Province.

CAMEROUN (The Cameroons). Area: 166,489□ miles. Population 1,750,000. (F.)

DUALA (23,000)
Vice-consul—VINCENT TEALE.
Address of Consulate—Duala, Cameroons

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CANADA (Dominion of). Area: 3,510,008□ miles. Population 10,374,106 (1.6.1931). (B.E.)

Monetary unit: Silver Dollar on Gold Basis = 4s. 1⅓d.

ALBERTA (727,497) (253,540 □ miles)

ATHABASCA (Alberta) (600)
CHAS. F. SHOUBRIDGE—*Sec Board of Trade.*

BASSANO (Alberta) (700)
WALTER K WEBB—*Sec Treas Board of Trade*
Telephone: 35 P O Box 158

BLAIMORE (Alberta) (2,000)
W. W. SCOTT—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 2020.

BROOKS (Alberta) (700)
R. R. BAIRD—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 66.

CALGARY (Alberta) (70,000)
Imperial Trade Correspondent and *Sec-Treas. Board of Trade*, JOHN H. HANNA, Lougheed Bldgs

CAMROSE (Alberta) (2,200)
JOHN B. GALLAGHER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CARDSTON (Alberta) (2,300)
JOSEPH Y. CARD—*Pres. Board of Trade.*

CLARESHOLM (Alberta) (1250)
ANDREW LAURIE—*Pres. Board of Trade.* Telephone

CANADA (Alberta) Continued.

COLEMAN (Alberta) (2,500)
H. T. HALLIWELL—*President Board of Trade.* P.O. Drawer E.
Telephone: 209. Telegrams: Journal.

DRUMHELLER (Alberta) (3,200)
JOHN A. MACKAY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

EDMONTON (Alberta) (70,000)
JOHN BLUE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

EDSON (Alberta) (1,500)
R. E. THURBER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

GRANDE PRAIRIE (Alberta)
D. W. PATTERSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

HANNA (Alberta) (1,400)
W. C. STIRLING—*Sec. Board of Trade.* Telephone: 82.

HIGH RIVER (Alberta) (1,200))
W. B. WAY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

INNISFAIL (Alberta) '(950)
F. W. WEST—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 567.

JASPER (Alberta)
G. E. CLARKE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LACOMBE (Alberta) (1,500)
JESSE FRASER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LETHBRIDGE (Alberta) (11,100))
J. S. ROSE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LLOYDMINSTER (Alberta) (1,100))
V. U. MINER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MACLEOD (Alberta) (1,700)
W. S. KIRK—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

OKOTOKS (Alberta) (700)
O. C. SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

OLDS (Alberta) (1,000)
LAURIE H. SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade & Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: 59.

PEACE RIVER (Alberta) (900)
C. C. GERBER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PINCHER CREEK (Alberta) (1,000)
D. THOMSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

RED DEER (Alberta) (3,200)
GEO. J. HUNTER—*Pres. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 11/1152.

STETTLER (Alberta) (1,800)
E. B. FEIR—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 71.

VEGREVILLE (Alberta) (2,000)
J. FITZALLEN—*Sec. Treas. Board of Trade.*

VERMILION (Alberta) (1,200)
F. J. RICHARDSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WESTLOCK (Alberta)
R. SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Continued)

BRITISH COLUMBIA (689,210) (355,855 □ miles)

ABBOTSFORD (British Columbia) (500)
H. F. THORN—*Sec. Treas. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 72

ALBERNI (British Columbia)
C. J SPRATT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

ARMSTRONG (British Columbia) (1,000)
A. J. FIFER—*Sec. Board of Trade.* City Clerk

ASHCROFT (British Columbia) (500)
A. W. JERVIS—*Sec. Board of Trade*

CHILLIWACK (British Columbia) (1,670)
E. H. BARTON—*Sec Board of Trade.*

COURTENAY-COMOX (British Columbia) (800)
CHAS. SIMMS—*Sec Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 159.

DUNCAN (British Columbia) (1,200)
A GRANGER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

ESQUIMALT (British Columbia) (5,000)
A T WEIGHT—*Sec Board of Trade* 444, Constance Avenue

GOLDEN (British Columbia) (1,000)
HENRY G. LOCKWOOD—*Sec Board of Trade* P O Box 102.

KAMLOOPS (British Columbia) (4,500)
C. N DUNBAR—*Sec Board of Trade*

KASLO (British Columbia) (720)
D. P. KANE—*Sec Board of Trade*

KELOWNA (British Columbia) (4,500)
E. W. BARTON—*Sec Board of Trade*

LADYSMITH (British Columbia) (3,300)
T. BRYANT—*Sec. Board of Trade*

MERRITT (British Columbia) (1,700)
J. E. CORNWALL—*Sec. Board of Trade*

MISSION CITY (British Columbia) (1,200)
R. C. COX—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

NANAIMO (British Columbia) (9,000)
M. C IRONSIDE—*Sec Board of Trade* P.O Box 111.

NELSON (British Columbia) (6,000)
D. A. McFARLAND—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 1088

NEW WESTMINSTER (British Columbia) (13,200)
W. H. KEARY—*Hon Sec. Board of Trade.* City Hall.

NORTH BURNABY (British Columbia)
GEO. CONWAY BROWN—*Sec. Board of Trade* 4023 Hastings St. East.

N. VANCOUVER (British Columbia) (8000)
J W. MAHON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PENTICTON (British Columbia) (3,500)
T. ANDREWS—*Sec Board of Trade.*

PORT ALBERNI (British Columbia) (1,250)
O. TURNER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PRINCE GEORGE (British Columbia) (2,000)
J. O. WILSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (British Columbia) Continued.

PRINCE RUPERT (British Columbia) (6,400)
A. BROOKSBANK—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

POINT GREY (British Columbia) (14,000)
—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

QUALICUM BEACH (British Columbia)
P. H. BULLER—*Sec. Board of Trade.* Telephone: 34-x. P.O. Box 11.

RICHMOND (British Columbia) (2,450)
A. URQUHART—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

ROSSLAND (British Columbia) (2,100)
W. A. ELLETSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SAANICH (V.I.) (British Columbia)
J. E. SLADEN M.A.—*Sec. Saanich Board of Trade,*
Brentwood Bay, Vancouver Island.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE (British Columbia)
SYDNEY J. HEALD—*Sec. Malahat Board of Trade.*

SOUTH BURNABY (British Columbia)
WILLIAM WRIGHT—*Sec. Board of Trade.* 3706 Kingsway.

SIDNEY (British Columbia) (600)
DONALD SPARLING—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

TRAIL (British Columbia) (3,000)
JESSE KEMP—*Sec.. Treas. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 447.

VANCOUVER (British Columbia) (250,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Vancouver 4 a.m.
H.M. Trade Commissioner—MAJOR E. A. POLLARD. 850 Hastings St. West.
Telegrams: Vancom. Telephone: Trinity 5272.
W. E. PAYNE—*Sec.Vancouver Board of Trade,* 300 Pender W
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

VERNON (British Columbia) (3,750)
CAPT. H. P. COOMBES—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

VICTORIA (British Columbia) (65,000)
GEORGE I. WARREN—*Managing Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O. Box 608. Telephone: Empire 7191-7192.

WEST VANCOUVER (British Columbia) (32,000)
S. HARRISON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MANITOBA (699,841) (73,732 □ miles)

BALDUR (Manitoba) (400)
IVAN SCHULTZ—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BEAUSEJOUR (Manitoba) (900)
J. D. CRAWFORD, Solicitor—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BRANDON (Manitoba) (18,000)
H. L. CRAWFORD—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CARTWRIGHT (Manitoba)
D. J. WALLACE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CRANBERRY PORTAGE (Manitoba)
J. R. OSBORNE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Manitoba) Continued.

DAUPHIN (Manitoba) (3,850)
W. H. McDERMID—*Sec Board of Trade.*

DELORAINE (Manitoba) (750)
Dr. R. S. THORNTON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

EMERSON (Manitoba) (750)
R. G. MASTERTON—*Sec. Board of Trade* c/o Bank of Nova Scotia

GLADSTONE (Manitoba) (850)
DAVID SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 97

HOLLAND (Manitoba) (450)
R. W BLACKWELL—*Sec Board of Trade*

MANITOU (Manitoba) (575)
C H. VROOMAN—*Sec Board of Trade*

McGREGOR (Manitoba)
C. W. LYE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MELITA (Manitoba) (700)
F. G. BARRETT—*Sec Board of Trade.*

MINNEDOSA (Manitoba) (1,500)
K. KEIGHLY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MORDEN (Manitoba) (1,150)
E. E. SPENCER—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O Box 410

MORRIS (Manitoba) (4,000)
O. B. COSSITT—*Sec. Board of Trade*

NEEPAWA (Manitoba) (1,850)
R W DOHERTY—*Sec-Treas Board of Trade*

OAK LAKE (Manitoba)
H A. LAWSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PILOT MOUND (Manitoba) (550)
R. W. TUCKWELL—*Sec Board of Trade*

PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba) (5,850)
C. C. MILLER—*Sec. Board of Trade*

RAPID CITY (Manitoba) (600)
M. A. ANDERSON—*Sec. Board of Trade*

ROLAND (Manitoba) (430)
A. HAWLEY—*Sec. Board of Trade* Main Street.

RUSSELL (Manitoba) (980)
L. C. BOULTON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SELKIRK (Manitoba) (3,700)
C E. SOMERSET—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*
Telephone: 82 370 Eveline St P O Box 523

SOURIS (Manitoba) (1,850)
G. A. McMORRAN—*Sec Board of Trade.*

ST. BONIFACE (Manitoba) (13,800))
HENRI D'ESCHAMBAULT—*Sec Board of Trade.*
185 Provencher Avenue

STE. ROSE DU LAC (Manitoba)
ALAN C. EWART—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

CANADA (Manitoba) Continued.

SHOAL LAKE (Manitoba) (800)
W. STONE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SOMERSET (Manitoba) (1,550)
R. A. de COSSE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SWAN RIVER (Manitoba) (900)
H. B. MUNRO—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

THE PAS (Manitoba) (1,850)
D. A. ROSS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

VIRDEN (Manitoba) (1,350)
A. G. HAY—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.* P.O. Drawer 427.

WASKADA (Manitoba)
V. BAKER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WAWANESA (Manitoba) (375)
A. G. SCOTT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WINKLER (Manitoba) (950)
REGINALD FOLLETT—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*

WINNIPEG (Manitoba) (300,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Winnipeg 6 a.m.
H.M. Trade Commissioner, Officer in charge:
Telephone: 87017. Telegrams: Wincom. 703 Royal Bank Buildings.
E. G. GILLIAT—*Managing Sec. Winnipeg Board of. Trade,* Confederation Building. Telephone 21,841.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NEW BRUNSWICK (408,255) (27,985 □ miles)

CAMPBELLTON (New Brunswick) (6,000)
H. F. G. BRIDGES—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CARAQUET (New Brunswick) (2,800)
JAMES W. NIXON—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 1.

CHATHAM (New Brunswick) (4,670)
D. P. MacLACHLAN—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

FREDERICTON (New Brunswick) (8,000)
R. H. SIMONDS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MONCTON (New Brunswick) (13,150)
C. H. BLAKENY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

NEWCASTLE (New Brunswick) (2,950)
V. J. McEVOY—*Sec. Board of Trade.* Telephone: 131.

SACKVILLE (New Brunswick) (6,600)
JOSEPH SHELDON—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*

SAINT JOHN (New Brunswick) (50,000)
Industrial Commissioner—F. MACLURE SCLANDERS, *Sec. Board of Trade.* 162, Prince William Street.
Hon. Imperial Trade Correspondent—W. E. ANDERSON, 8, Market Square.

ST. STEPHEN (New Brunswick) (3,600)
G. F. NICHOLSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WOODSTOCK (New Brunswick) (9,950)
R. W. MAXWELL—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Continued)

NOVA SCOTIA (512,027) (21,428 □ miles)

AMHERST (Nova Scotia) (9,975)
R. D. CRAWFORD—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O.Box 404

ANTIGONISH (Nova Scotia) (1,780)
W. G. REYNOLDS—*Sec. Board of Trade*

BEAR RIVER (Nova Scotia) (1,460)
CARREL E. CLARKE -*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*

BERWICK (Nova Scotia) (1,000)
J R. FRIZZLE—*Sec Board of Trade.*

BRIDGETOWN (Nova Scotia) (995)
K. H CROWELL—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BRIDGEWATER (Nova Scotia) (3,150)
S. M ZINCK—*Sec Board of Trade*

CALEDONIA (Nova Scotia) (1,220)
Geo E. BANKS -*Sec Board of Trade*

CANNING (Nova Scotia) (1,245)
R. W. NORTH—*Sec. Board of Trade*

CANSO (Nova Scotia) (1,615)
H. P. MOFFATT—*Sec Board of Trade.*

CLARKE'S HARBOR (Nova Scotia) (1,000)
E. T LONGLEY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

DARTMOUTH (Nova Scotia) (9,500)
W. EVERETT MOSELEY—*Sec Board of Trade,* Royal Bank Building

DIGBY (Nova Scotia) (1,245)
F. W. NICHOLS—*Sec Board of Trade*

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia) (60,000). Water depth: H.T. 47'. L.T. 40'.
Imperial Trade Correspondent—E. A. SAUNDERS, *Sec -Treas. Board of Trade.*

INVERNESS (Nova Scotia) (2,950)
H P McKINNON—*Sec Board of Trade.*

KENTVILLE (Nova Scotia) (3,500)
W. E. PORTER—*Sec Board of Trade.* Telephone· 760 P O Box 323

LAWRENCETOWN (Novia Scotia)
W. C. PARKER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LIVERPOOL (Novia Scotia) (2,260)
J. W. SMITH Jr.—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LOCKEPORT (Nova Scotia) (785)
J. R. RUGGLES—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LUNENBURG (Nova Scotia) (2,785)
H. R. ARENBURG—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MIDDLETON (Nova Scotia) (535)
C. L. ANDREWS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

NEW GLASGOW (Nova Scotia) (6,380)
JOSEPH MORRIS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

NORTH SYDNEY (Nova Scotia) (6,580)
A G. CHRISTIE—*Sec Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Nova Scotia) Continued

OXFORD (Nova Scotia) (1,500)
C. GUY BLACK—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PARRSBORO (Nova Scotia) (2,745)
C. A. COCHRANE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

RIVERPORT (Nova Scotia)
R. F. CREASE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SHELBURNE (Nova Scotia) (1,435)
LESLIE MACKAY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SPRING HILL (Nova Scotia) (5,000)
JOHN MURRAY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

STEWIACKE (Nova Scotia)
C. I. POWER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SYDNEY MINES (Nova Scotia) (8,380)
LEONARD R. HOLLETT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

TRURO (Nova Scotia) (6,000)
Dr. J. W. PATTON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WEYMOUTH (Nova Scotia) (630)
D. KEMPT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WINDSOR (Nova Scotia) (3,400)
CHAS. L. WOOD—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O.Box 420.

WOLFVILLE (Nova Scotia) (1,750)
J. W. WILLIAMS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

YARMOUTH (Nova Scotia) (6,430)
G. LANGTRY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

ONTARIO (3,426,488) (260,862 □ miles)

AMHERSTBURG (Ontario) (2,770)
S. H. SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BARRIE (Ontario) (6,950)
A. H. FELT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BELLEVILLE (Ontario) (12,200)
J. O. HERITY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BLIND RIVER (Ontario) (1,840)
G. J. McARTHUR—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BOWMANVILLE (Ontario) (3,230)
D. R. MORRISON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BRACEBRIDGE (Ontario) 2,450)
ROBERT JOHN BULMAN—*Sec. Board of Trade.* Telephone: 17.

BRAMPTON (Ontario) (4,525)
R. D. BOYLE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BRANTFORD (Ontario) (29,500)
FRED. J. GROBB—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BRIDGEBURG (Ontario) (4,000)
A. E. RAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BRIGHTON (Ontario) 1,320)
J. H. [illegible]ISE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Ontario) Continued

BROCKVILLE (Ontario) (10,000)
H R. STARR—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P O Box 496 Telephone: 8

BURLINGTON (Ontario) (2,700)
L. SYKES—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

CAMPBELLFORD (Ontario) 2,890)
F. E. CAUDRIE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CARLETON PLACE (Ontario) (3,840)
J. G. CRAIG—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CHATHAM (Ontario) (13,525)
H RANKIN—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CLINTON (Ontario) (2,000)
H. B. MANNING—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

COBALT (Ontario) (4,400)
T. E DOWSE—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O Box 699

COBOURG (Ontario) (5,325)
CAPT JOHN A PEWTRESS—*Sec Board of Trade* P O Box 309 Telephone: 882

COCHRANE (Ontario) (3,300)
O. THORNING—*Sec. Board of Trade*

COLLINGWOOD (Ontario) (5,880)
DAVID WILLIAMS—*Pres. Board of Trade.*

CORNWALL (Ontario) (7,420)
G. E. BRENNAN—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 1053

DESERONTO (Ontario) (1,850)
A. E. RIXON—*Sec Board of Trade.*

DUNDAS (Ontario) (5,000)
PETER F. SMITH—*Sec Board of Trade*

ELMIRA (Ontario) (2,000)
WILLIAM CLARK—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

FENELON FALLS (Ontario) 1,000)
N. H. McCALLUM—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

FORT ERIE (Ontario) 2,350)
GEO. B. HONEY—*Sec. Business Mens' Club.*

FORT FRANCES (Ontario) (3,100)
H V. ZIMMERMAN—*Sec. Board of Trade*

FORT WILLIAM (Ontario) (24,500)
WM. WEBSTER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

GALT (Ontario) (13,250)
C. R. WIDDIFIELD—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

GANANOQUE (Ontario) (3,800)
CLIFFORD SINE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

GEORGETOWN (Ontario) (2,000)
W. T. EVANS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

GODERICH (Ontario) (4,100)
HUGH J. A. MacEWAN—*Pres. and Acting Sec. Board*

CANADA (Ontario) Continued)

GRIMSBY (Ontario) (2,000)
C. D. WELLS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

HAMILTON (Ontario) (154,701)
LT.-COL. F. P. HEALEY—*Man.-Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: Baker 2463. Imperial Building.

HAWKESBURY (Ontario) (5,200)
ALBERT M. PINARD—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

HESPELER (Ontario) (2,800))
O. S. EBY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

HUNTSVILLE (Ontario) (2,250)
MACKIE KINTON—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.* P.O.Box 524.

IROQUOIS FALLS (Ontario) (1,300)
J. J. PAYNE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

KENORA (Ontario) (5,400)
J. A. SHERETT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

KINGSTON (Ontario) (21,800)
J. M. HUGHES—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

KINGSVILLE (Ontario) (1,780)
A. A. BUCHNER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

KITCHENER (Ontario) (24,300)
W. W. FOOT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LINDSAY (Ontario) (7,600)
T. H. STINSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LISTOWEL (Ontario) (2,500)
Maj. R. J. CURRIE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LONDON (Ontario) (70,000)
W. H. WOOD—*Manager Chamber of Commerce.*

MATTAWA (Ontario) (1,450)
D. A. MOONEY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MIDLAND (Ontario) (7,000)
A. W. BELL—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* 193 King Street.
Telephone: 217.

MITCHELL (Ontario) (1,760)
WM. MARTYN—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

MOUNT FOREST (Ontario) (1,720)
W. A. TRIMBLE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NAPANEE (Ontario) (3,000)
W. J. WIGGINS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW HAMBURG (Ontario) (1,350)
O. HAMILTON—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 59.

NEWMARKET (Ontario) (3,600)
F. H. HEWSON—*Sec. Board of Trade,* Imperial Bank of Canada.

NIAGARA FALLS (Ontario) (14,750)
W. A. MARRIOTT—*Managing Sec. Board of Trade,* City Hall.

NORTH BAY (Ontario) (16,000)
F. A. YORK—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Ontario) Continued.

ORILLIA (Ontario) (8,775)
GEO. J. OVEREND—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

OSHAWA (Ontario) (15,500)
COL B. J. McCORMICK—*Industrial Commissioner, Oshawa Chamber of Commerce.*

OTTAWA (Ontario) (143,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Ottawa 7 a.m.
H K. CARRUTHERS—*Sec Board of Trade,* 233 Queen Street.
E BLAKE ROBERTSON—*Sec. Canadian Manufacturer's Association,* 305 Victoria Building.

OWEN SOUND (Ontario) (12,200)
R. D. LITTLE—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PARIS (Ontario) (4,370)
C. S. ROBINSON—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PARRY SOUND (Ontario) (3,550)
F. N. HURST—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PEMBROKE (Ontario) (8,650)
A. J. MILLAR—*Sec Board of Trade.*

PENETANGUISHENE (Ontario) (4,000)
J. M H. McGUIRE—*Sec Board of Trade.*

PETERBORO (Ontario) (21,000)
FRANK G STINSON—*Manager Board of Trade.*

PETROLIA (Ontario) (3,150)
W. P. MACDONALD—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

PICTON (Ontario) (3,350)
J. L ASHLEY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PORT ARTHUR (Ontario) (15,000)
C. E. KING—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PORT COLBORNE (Ontario) (3,450)
G. M. BURR—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PORT DALHOUSIE (Ontario) (1,500)
E. R. MITCHELL—*Sec. Industrial Commission*

PORT DOVER (Ontario) (1,450)
J. T. ANDERSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PORT ELGIN (Ontario) (1,300)
J. SCOTT LUCKHAM—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PORT HOPE (Ontario) (4,500)
A. H. C. LONG—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PORT PERRY (Ontario) (1,150)
G. C. JEFFREY—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PRESCOTT (Ontario) (2,600)
F. W. DUBRULE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

PRESTON (Ontario) (6,200)
E. B. REIST—*Sec Board of Trade.* Telephone: 241.

RENFREW (Ontario) (4,800)
E. A. WRIGHT—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*

CANADA (Ontario) Continued.

ST. CATHARINE'S (Ontario) (26,000)
ARTHUR ROBINSON—*Commissioner-Manager Cham. of Commerce.*

ST. MARY'S (Ontario) (3,850)
C. R. COLE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

ST. THOMAS (Ontario) (19,722)
Dr. C. C. LUMLEY—*Sec. Board of Trade.* Telephone: 2020.

SARNIA (Ontario) (15,200)
ERIC HARRIS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SAULT STE. MARIE (Ontario) (22,000)
J. J. NOBLE—*Sec. Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 591

SMITH'S FALLS (Ontario) (7,800)
J. E. BURNS—*Sec.-Treas. Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 61.

SOUTHAMPTON (Ontario) (1,500)
C. M. BELL—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

STOUFFVILLE (Ontario) (1,000)
F. R. CRAWFORB—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

STRATFORD (Ontario) (18,971)
J. B. WAUGH—*Sec.-Mgr. Board of Trade.* 90 Ontario St.

SUDBURY (Ontario) (20,000)
H. P. MeKEOWN—*Sec.-Treas. Board of Trade.*

THOROLD (Ontario) (4,850)
C. F. NUNN—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

TILLSONBURG (Ontario) (3,000)
VICTOR H. TILLSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

TIMMINS (Ontario) (14,000)
W. O. LANGDON—*Pres. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 780.

TORONTO (720,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Toronto 7 a.m.
H.M Trade Commissioner—A. M. WISEMAN, M.C., 901-902 Bank of Hamilton Building, 61-67 Yonge St.
Telephone: Elgin 5588. Telegrams: Toroncom.
J. PATERSON—*Chief Clerk.*
F. D. TOLCHARD—*Gen. Man. Board of Trade,* Royal Bank Bldg.
ARTHUR C. KING—*Sec. British Agents' Association of Canada,* 32 Front Street We
—Sec. Canadian Association of British Manufacture
ALEX. MARSHALL—*Mgr. Commercial Intelligence Dept. Canadi Manufacturers' Association.* 1404 Bank of Hamilt Building, Yonge
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

TRENTON (Ontario) (6,000)
E. L. FRASER—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WALLACEBURG (Ontario) (4,000)
J. N. SCOTT—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

WATERLOO (Ontario) (1,900)
J. A. McCORKINDALE—*Sec. Board of Trade,* 23 John Street E.

CANADA (Ontario) Continued.

WELLAND (Ontario) (8,600)
MISS FLORENCE GORDON—*Sec. Board of Trade*

WIARTON (Ontario) (1,750)
J MACARTNEY—*Sec. Board of Trade*

WINDSOR (Ontario) (70,031)
JUSTUS MILLER—*Sec. Border Chamber of Commerce,* 1007 Canada Buildings
(Population of Border Cities, the metropolitan area covered by the Chamber, is 117,607).

WOODSTOCK (Ontario) (10,000)
N. A. B. SMITH—*Sec. Board of Trade*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (88,040) (2,184 □ miles)

ALBERTON (Prince Edward Island) (700)
J E. BIRCH—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SOURIS (Prince Edward Island) (1,000)
R C. McLEAN—*Sec Board of Trade.*

CHARLOTTETOWN (Prince Edward Island) (12,000)
WALLACE L HIGGINS—*Sec Board of Trade.*

SUMMERSIDE (Prince Edward Island) (2,700)
R A. GORDON—*Sec Board of Trade.*

QUEBEC (2,869,793) (351,873 □ miles)

AMOS (Quebec) (2,000)
J C. ALEX. St ONGE—*Sec Chamber of Commerce of l'Abitibi*

ARTHABASKA (Quebec) (1200)
A. QUESNELL—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

CHICOUTIMI (Quebec) (9,600)
E. L'HEUREUX—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

COATICOOK (Quebec) (3,600)
E. E. AKHURST—*Sec Board of Trade*

DRUMMONDVILLE (Quebec) (2,850)
DOMINIQUE COURCHESNE—*Clerk Board of Trade*

GRANBY (Quebec) (11,400)
WALTER R. LEGGE—*Sec.-Treas Board of Trade.*

GRAND MERE (Quebec) (7,700)
J. A. BERNIER, City Manager—*Board of Trade Centre,* City Hall.

HULL (Quebec) (24,500)
L. MASSIE, C.P.A—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

JOLIETTE (Quebec) (9,200)
A. L. MARSOLAIS—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce*

LACHINE (Quebec) (15,000)
HECTOR DAOUST—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

LAKE MEGANTIC (Quebec) (2,300)
D. L LIPPÉ—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce*

LA TUQUE (Quebec) (5,600)
D. E. HARDY—*Town Manager, Chamber of Commerce.*

CANADA (Quebec) Continued.

LENNOXVILLE (Quebec) (1,550)
A. O. BECK—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

L'EPIPHANIE (Quebec) (1,700)
J. M. BEAUMONT—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

LEVIS (Quebec) (12,000) and LAUZON (8,000)
MAURICE PELLETIER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: 655J. 66 St. Joseph St., Lauzon, Levis.

MAGOG (Quebec) (5,200)
OLIVER TOURIGNY—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 560.

MATANE (Quebec) (3,000)
L. P. BILODEAU—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

MONTMAGNY (Quebec) (5,300)
M. EMILE BOULANGER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

MONTREAL (Quebec) (990,000). Water depth: L.T. 28'.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Montreal 7 a.m.
H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—F. W. FIELD,
H.M. Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces of Canada—H. F. GURNEY. 1111 Beaver Hall Hill.
G. S. DIXON, O.B.E.—*Chief Clerk.*
Telegrams: Britcom. Telephone: Lancaster 7254.
W. McL. CLARKE—*Sec. Canadian Chamber of Commerce,* 533 Board of Trade Building.
—*Sec. British Agents' Association of Canada.* P.O. Box 635.
—*Sec. Canadian Association of British Manufacturers.* 204 Hospital Street.
J. STANLEY COOK—*Sec. Board of Trade.* 300 St. Sacrament Street.
There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NICOLET (Quebec) (2,350)
W. CAMIRAND—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

QUEBEC (140,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Quebec 7 a.m.
Imperial Trade Correspondent—G. B. RAMSEY, 53 Dalhousie Street.
H. LOUDIN—*Sec. Board of Trade,* 39 St. Paul St.
Telephone: 2-4827.

RICHMOND (Quebec) (2,450)
W. R. STEVENS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

RIMOUSKI (Quebec) (3,300)
GEO. d'AUTEUIL—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP (Quebec) (8,300)
PAUI Des ROCHERS—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

ROBERVAL (Quebec) (2,000)
J. Ed. BOILY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce of Lac St. Jean.*

ST. HYACINTHE (Quebec) (11,000)
H. MORIN—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

ST. JACQUES (Quebec) (1,350)
FREDDY MUNN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O.Box 9.

CANADA (Quebec) Continued.

ST. JEROME (Quebec) (6,150)
JEAN CHS. MARCHAND—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ST. JOHN'S (Quebec) (11,837)
LOUIS E. ROBERGE—*Sec. Board of Trade* P.O. Box 912.
Telephone: 642J.

ST. ROMUALD (Quebec) (4,000)
HENRY DUTIL—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SHERBROOKE (Quebec) (23,500)
ANT DESLAURIERS—*Sec-Treas Board of Trade*

SOREL (Quebec) (8,200)
A. O. CARTIER—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

THREE RIVERS (Quebec) (22,500)
G. E. ALLEN—*Sec Board of Trade.*

VALLEYFIELD (Quebec) (9,350)
C. JOS. BOYER—*Clerk Chamber of Commerce.*

VICTORIAVILLE (Quebec) (3,800)
W. FORTIER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WATERLOO (Quebec) (1,900)
A. BOULAY—*Sec Board of Trade* P.O. Box No 10

WINDSOR MILLS (Quebec) (2,200)
G. A LAGASSE—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

SASKATCHEWAN (921,281) (251,700 □ miles)

ASSINIBOIA (Saskatchewan) (1,000)
F. E. JONES—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

BATTLEFORD (Saskatchewan) (1350)
W. L. CLINK—*Sec Board of Trade.*

BIGGAR (Saskatchewan) (2,500)
FRANK HOPKINS—*Sec.-Treas Board of Trade*

DAWSON CITY (Saskatchewan)
T. A. FIRTH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*

ESTEVAN (Saskatchewan) (2,700)
W. B. BRADLEY—*Sec Board of Trade.*

GRAVELBOURG (Saskatchewan) (1,100)
ERNEST LONGPRÉ—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

GRENFELL (Saskatchewan) (770)
G. A. McLEOD—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

HUMBOLDT (Saskatchewan) (1,850)
C. A. THOMPSON—*Sec. Board of Tradé.*

KERROBERT (Saskatchewan) (1,000)
—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

KINDERSLEY (Saskatchewan) (1,000)
—*Sec. Board of Trade.*

LEADER (Saskatchewan) (1,000)
WILLIAM STEPHENSON—*Sec. Board of Trade.* P.O. Box 41.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. Area: 1480□ miles. Population 150,000. (P.)

PRAIA (S. Jago Island) (5,000)
Vice-consul—A. J. BARBOSA da SILVA.
Address—The British Vice-consulate, Praia, St. Jago, C.V.I

MINDELLO (S. Vicente Island) (14,000)
Vice-consul—CAPT. J. L SANDS
Pro-consul—SYDNEY WYNDHAM.
Address—The British Vice-consulate, Mindello, St. Vincent, C.V.I.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. (Population 5250). (Dependencies of Jamaica). (B.E.).

GEORGETOWN (Grand Cayman)
Commissioner—H. H HUTCHINGS, Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

CELEBES (DUTCH WEST INDIES) Area: 48,060□ miles. Population 4,226,586 (1930). (D.)
Monetary Unit. Florin of 100 cents = s 1/8d.

MACASSAR (86,662)
Vice-consul—LAZARUS S ARATHOON, M.B E
Address of Consulate—484 Passar Street.

CEYLON. Area: 25,332□ miles. Population 5,125,000 and **Maldive Islands.** Population 70,000. (B.E.)

COLOMBO (283,300)
Imperial Trade Correspondent: The Principal Collector of Customs—
HON'BLE MR. W. E. WAIT.
C. F. WHITAKER—*Sec. Ceylon Chamber of Commerce,* P.O. Box 274, Chatham St., Colombo Telegrams: Chamber.
Telephone. 814 Telegrams: Chamber.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CHILE. Area: 289,810 □ miles. Population 4,271,398 (1930).
Monetary unit: Peso of 100 Centavos = 6 d.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (704,431)
Commercial Secretary—A J. PACK
Assistant to Commercial Secretary—JOHN WALKER
Avenida Vicuña Mackenna 152, Casilla No. 72D, Santiago
Telephone. 88560 Telegrams: Commintell
Vice-consul—C. G KEMBALL.
Vice-consul—
Address of Consulate—Casilla No 31150, Correo No 15
—*Correspondent British Cham. of Com. in the Republic of Chile (Inc)*
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

ANTOFAGASTA (54,185)
Vice-consul—J BARNETT.
Address of Consulate—Calle Washington, esquina Prat, Casilla 3031.
A. E HESKETT—(Antofagasta (Chile) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd)
Correspondent British Cham. of Com. in the Republic of Chile (Inc)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CHILE (Continued)

ARICA (13,000)

Vice-consul—JAMES M. ALLISON.

Address of Consulate—Hotel Pacifico, Esplanada.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CALDERA (3,000)

Vice-consul—DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE.

Address of Consulate—Calle Carvallo 65, Casilla 16.

CHAÑARAL (3,000)

Consular Agent—

W. G. SHERIFF (Sheriff Bros.)—*Correspondent Brit. Cham. of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Inc.)*, Chañaral.

CONCEPCIÓN (77,658)

—*Correspondent British Cham. of Com. in the Republic of Chile (Inc).*

CORONEL (13,000) (CONCEPCION & LOTA)

Consul—EDWARD COOPER, O.B.E.

Address of Consulate—Calle Barros Arana 319, Casilla 1001.

COQUIMBO (18,500)

Vice-consul—W. M. SOMERVILLE.

Address—c/o Anglo-South American Bank Ltd.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

IQUIQUE (46,572)

Consular Agent—W. A. PARKER.

Address—*c/o* Tarapaca Waterworks.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

LOTA (25,788)

Pro-consul—JAMES MONKS.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

MAGALLANES (24,379)

Consul—Mc. I. E. VIBERT.

Vice-consul—JOHN DICKSON.

Address of Consulate—Edificio "La Polar" Pasaje Bories 709, Casilla 252.

VICTOR RATHBONE—*Correspondent British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Inc.)*

MEJILLONES (4,000)

Acting Vice-consul—G. G. FOWLER.

Address of Consulate—Calle Rengo 619, Casilla 119.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

OSORNO (13,000)

Vice-consul—SYDNEY SMITH.

Address of Consulate—Calle Bilbao 850, Casilla 22-0.

PISAGUA (4,000)

Acting Vice-Consul—CHARLES FRANKLIN.

Address of Consulate:—25 Calle Marchant, Casilla 148.

SAN ANTONIO (15,000)

Vice-consul—J. E. DUTFIELD.

Address of Consulate- Casilla 111-A.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CHILE (Continued)

TALCAHUANO (32,078) (Tomé and Penco)

Vice-consul—ALFRED E. COOPER.

Address of Consulate—Calle Colon 614, Casilla 217.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

TALTAL (8,000)

Vice-consul—

Address of Consulate—Esmeralda 41, Casilla 200.

TEMUCO (37,987)

Consular Agent—GEORGE H. CAISTOR.

Address of Consulate—Avenida Arturo Prat 650, Casilla No 20—D.
Telephone. 275 Telegrams: Caistor

TOCOPILLA (4,500)

Vice-consul—CHARLES W. NICHOLLS.

Address of Consulate—Calle Serrano 1117, Casilla 8

VALDIVIA (Y CORRAL) (47,090)

Vice-consul—HENRY ALLEN.

Address of Consulate—Calle Arauco 399, Casilla 495

B S. FRY (Williamson Balfour & Co., Ltd.)—*Correspondent British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Inc.)*, Valdivia.

VALPARAISO (189,119) (with Viña del Mar 239,263)
Water depth: L.T. 35′.

Consul-General—DOUGLAS F. S. FILLITER.

Vice-consul—M. Y. WATSON

Vice-consul—HERBERT J. MUNDY.

Address of Consulate—Calle Blanco 869.

EDMUND S. BLAIR—*Sec British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile(Inc)*, Calle Blanco 853 (*P O. Box 1676*) *Valparaiso.*
Telegrams: Chambrit. Telephone: 5983.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CHINA (not including Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet). Area: 1,896,500□ miles. Population 436,094,953. (Post Office Estimate).

PEKING (Peiping) (1,300,000).
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Pekin 8 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—ANTHONY HASTINGS GEORGE
H.B.M. Legation, Peking. . Telegrams: Commintell.
Telephone East, 634, 835, 1151.

Consul—WILLIAM P. W. TURNER, O.B.E.

Vice-consul—G C. PELHAM.

Vice-consul—ALAN A. L. TUSON.

Viceconsul—LT-COL. D HARWOOD CLARKE, D S O, M C.

Vice-consul—LIONEL HENRY LAMB.

Vice-consul—JOHN PLAYFAIR PRICE

Vice-consul—ROBERT HEATLIE SCOTT.

Address—British Consulate

—*Sec. Peking British Cham. of Commerce,*
Culty Chambers, Peking.

CHINA (Continued)

AMOY (300,000) (South China)
Consul—E. G. JAMIESON.
Address—British Consulate.
C. T. EVANS—*Hon. Sec. and Treas. Amoy British Cham. of Commerce.*
Telephone: 423. Telegrams: Britiscom. c/o Boyd & Co.

CANTON (811,800)
Consul-General—HERBERT PHILLIPS, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Vice-consul—M. C. GILLETT.
Acting Vice-consul—R. A. HALL.
Address—British Consulate.
C. E. WATSON—*Hon. Sec. Canton British Chamber of Commerce*

CHANGSHA (535,800)
Consul—S. WYATT SMITH.
Address—British Consulate.

CHEFOO (91,500)
Consul—RICHARD SEPTIMUS PRATT.
Address—British Consulate.
H. E. RAILTON—*Hon. Sec. Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce.*

CHENGTU (450,000)
(Consulate closed temporarily).

CHUNKING (624,000)
Acting Consul-General—WILLIAM STARK TOLLER.
Vice-consul—G. E. STOCKLEY.

FOOCHOW (312,800)
Consul—H. I. HARDING.
Address—British Consulate.
W. M. S. BRAND—*Hon. Sec. Foochow British Chamber of Commerce*

HANKOW (818,800)
Consul-General—W. R. BROWN, C.B.E., A.M.
Consul—J. W. O. DAVIDSON, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—J. C. HILL.
Vice-consul—J. ALEXANDER.
Address—British Consulate.
LACEY & CANNAN—*Sec. Hankow British Chamber of Commerce.*
British Municipal Council Bldgs., Hankow

HARBIN (Kharbine) (230,400)
Commercial Secretary—JOHN COLVILLE HUTCHISON, O.B.E.
Consul-General—C. F. GARSTIN, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—S. L. BURDETT.
Address—British Consulate General.
J. S. WATSON, *Sec. Harbin British Chamber of Commerce.*

ICHANG (110,000)
Acting Consul—F. A. WALLIS.
Address—British Consulate.

CHINA (Continued)

MUKDEN (Manchuria) (330,000)
Consul-General—A. E. EASTES.
Vice-consul—K. W. TRIBE.
Address—British Consulate General. Telegrams. Britain
N. FULTON—*Hon Sec. Mukden British Chamber of Commerce*, c/o British Consulate-General

NANKING (497,500)
Consul-General—SIR WILLIAM MEYRICK HEWLETT, C M.G.
Vice-consul—C. R. LEE
Vice-consul—W G C GRAHAM.
Address—British Consulate.

NEWCHWANG (96,700)
Consul—H H. BRISTOW
Address—British Consulate

NINGPO (214,100)
(Consulate Temporarily Closed)
NORMAN R. DICK—*Sec Ningpo British Cham. of Commerce.*

SHANGHAI (2,677,100)
Commercial Secretary—H J BRETT, C.M G, British Consulate General, Telephone· 11489 Telegrams: Commintell Shanghai
Consul-General—J F BRENAN, C.M.G.
Superintending Consul—A D. BLACKBURN
Consul—E W. P. MILLS.
Vice-consul—JOHN DUNLOP.
Vice-consul—W V B HUGHES
Vice-consul—G V. KITSON
Vice-consul—ALLEN PRICE.
Address—British Consulate-General.
P. CAMPBELL—*Sec. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hong Kong*, 17 The Bund
Telegrams. Britiscom.

SWATOW (125,000) (South China)
Consul—A. P. BLUNT, C.M G.
Address—British Consulate.
JOHN ROBINSON—*Hon. Sec Swatow British Chamber of Commerce*

TÊNGYUEH (18,000)
Consul—H. I. PRIDEAUX-BRUNE, O.B.E.
Address—British Consulate.

TIENTSIN (800,000)
Consul-General—L. GILES, C M G
Acting Consul—ALWYNE G N. OGDEN, O B E.
Vice-consul—MAJOR G A. HERBERT.
Address—British Consulate.
J. S. JONES—*Sec Tientsin British Cham. of Commerce*, 181 Victoria Road.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

COLOMBIA (Continued)

MANIZALES (85,000)
Vice-consul—THOMAS J. BLAKE.
Address—Consulado Inglés

MEDELLIN (121,000)
Vice-consul—REGINALD DOUBLET.
Address of Consulate—Calle Palace, No. 88
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PASTO (40,000)
Vice-consul—STANLEY V. WOODCOCK.
Address of Consulate—Pasto (Department of Nariño).
Telegrams: Stanley Pasto.

SANTA MARTA (25,000)
Vice-consul—GEORGE H. WHITE.
Address—Consulado Inglés.

COMORO ISLANDS. (Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mohilla and Mayotta.) Area: 790□ miles. Population 110,000. (F.)
(Under Tahiti Consulate)

CONGO (Belgian). Area: 909,654□ miles. Population (Native) 9,500,000, (White) 23,276.

ELIZABETHVILLE (2,600)
Vice-consul—H. G. WILLIS.
Pro-consul—C W. VON HIRSCHBERG.
Address—British Vice-Consulate—Elizabethville, Katanga, Belgian Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE-KINSHASSA
Consul—HENRY KELSALL.
Vice-consul—J. B CAMPBELL
Address—British Vice-Consulate, Leopoldville (Kalina))

STANLEYVILLE
Vice-consul—REGINALD DOVEY
Address—British Vice-Consulate, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo

CONGO (French Equatorial Africa). Area: 975,635□ miles. Population 3,125,000.

LIBREVILLE (4,000)
Vice-consul—A LEONARD SMITH, M.C.
Address of Consulate—Libreville, Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

COSTA RICA. Area: 23,000□ miles. Population 492,000. (31st Dec., 1927).

Consul-General—MAJOR C. BRAITHWAITE-WALLIS (resident at Panama)

SAN JOSÉ (60,000)
Consul—FRANK N COX, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—ALEX MURRAY.
Address of Consulate—P.O. Box "U," San José, Costa Rica.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

COSTA RICA (Continued)

PORT LIMON (16,000)

Vice-consul—R. C. JOHNSTON.

Address—Consulado Inglés, John Keith Bank.

CUBA. Area: 44,164□ miles. Population 3,593,615 (1928).

Monetary Unit: 1 Cuban Peso = 1 U.S.A. dollar.

HAVANA (581,115)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General—SIR JOHN JOYCE BRODERICK, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Vice-consul—C. E. GEDGE.

Vice-consul—JAMES T. WEIR.

Pro-consul—W. H. BUNBURY.

Address of Consulate—San Pedro, 4. P.O. Box 113.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

ANTILLA (4,500)

Vice-consul—WILLIAM L. MACDONALD.

Address—Consulado Inglés. P.O.Box 1.

CAMAGÜEY (83,461)

Vice-consul—F. E. KEZAR.

Address—Consulado Inglés. P.O.Box 155.

CIENFUEGOS (76,443)

Vice-consul—GEORGE W. BRADLEY.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

NUEVITAS (15,000)

Vice-consul—ARTHUR DURBIN.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

SANTIAGO (142,921)

Consul—FRANCIS O'MEARA.

Address—Consulado Inglés, Aguilera Baja 10

CURACAO (DUTCH WEST INDIES) (including the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin). Area: 403□ miles. Population 70,000.

WILLEMSTAD (on Curaçao) (36,500)

Vicee-consul—B. L. MADURO.

Address—British Vice-consulate.

ORANGESTAD (on Aruba)

Vice-consul—CAPT. R. RODGER.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

CYPRUS Area: 3,584□ miles. Population 330,000. (B.)

FAMAGUSTA (9,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—G. F. WILSON, Comptroller of Customs and Excise.

NICOSIA (19,000)

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Area: 54,198□ miles. Pop. 14,723,234.
Monetary unit: Krone = 1½d.
PRAGUE (Praha) (848,081)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Prague 1 p.m.
H.M. Minister and Consul-General—JOSEPH ADDISON, C M G.
Commercial Secretary—HERBERT KERSHAW, O B.E.
Address of British Legation—Thunovska Ulice, 12, Prague III.
Telephone: 49541 & 49542. Telegrams Communtell
Vice-consul—CAPT. J W. TAYLOR, M B.E. (Lloyd's Agent)
Pro-consul—LEONARD CECIL PETTITT.
Address of Vice-Consulate—6, Nă Prikope, Prague II
Telephone 32555
R. E. KADICH, F.B.I. Representative. 19 Truhlarska, Prague II.

BRATISLAVA (Pozsoni, Pressburg) (142,516)
Vice-consul—A. E. DOWDEN.
Address of Vice-Consulate—Palackeho Sady 9.

BRNO (Brünn) (236,646)
Vice-consul—WALTER V. NEUMARK.
Address of Consulate—Dornych 27

CARLSBAD (Karlovy Vary) (23,000)
Vice-Consul—R MOSER
Address of Vice-Consulate—Markt Platz. Telephone 2045

REICHENBERG (Liberec) (72,352)
Vice-consul—S. P ELLIOTT
Address of Vice-Consulate—Staromestske Námesti 13

DAHOMEY (BENIN) Area: 41,302□ miles. Population 970,000 (F.)
(Under Senegal Consulate)

PORTO NOVO (20,000)
Vice-consul—HERBERT H EDIS (Also at Lome Togoland)
Address—British Vice-Consulate, Porto Novo, Dahomey, French W. Africa

DANZIG (FREE TOWN) Area: 754□ miles. Population 384,000.
Water depth: L.T. 20′.
Consul—JOHN A. CAMERON.
Vice-consul—CAPT. M. A. POPHAM
Address of Consulate—Elisabethwall No 9.
Telegrams: Prodrome Telephone. 238 91

DENMARK. Area; 16,768□ miles. Population 3,542,210 (130).
Monetary unit: Gold Krone of 100 Ore = 1s. 1⅓d.
COPENHAGEN (771,753). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Copenhagen 12.50 p.m.
Consul and Commercial Secretary—HUGH H. CASSELLS, M V.O.
Telephone: 9228 Telegrams: Communtell
Vice-consul—JOHAN B. DANO.
Address of Consulate—Bornholmsgade 3.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Ind- ... ere

DENMARK (Continued)

AALBORG (44,545). Water depth: L.T. 24′.

Vice-consul—CAPT. ERIC CARUS-WILSON, M.C.

Address of Consulate—Osterbro, 37.

AARHUS (81,517)

Vice-consul—H. von der HUDE.

Address of Consulate—Havnegade, 24-26

BANDHOLM (1,200)

Vice-consul—HANS C. L. HOVMAND.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

ESBJERG (27,500)

Vice-consul—LUDVIG CHRISTENSEN.

Address of Consulate—Havnegade, 33.

FREDERICIA (20,000)

Vice-consul—J. W. BROCHNER-MORTENSEN,

Lloyd's Agent, Sworn Shipbroker, Steamship and Average Agent.

Telephone: 464×87. Telegrams: Mortensen.

Address of Consulate—Prinsessegade, 95.

FREDRIKSHAVN (8,500)

Vice-consul—S. KORUP, M.B.E.

Address of Consulate—Danmarksgade, 75.

HORSENS (29,000)

Vice-consul—PETER NIELSEN.

Address of Consulate—Sonderbrogade, 13.

KOLDING (15,000)

Vice-consul—Chr. F. EFF, M.B.E.

Address of Consulate—Havnepladsen, 1.

KORSÖR (9,800)

Vice-consul—HAROLD FISCHER.

Address of Consulate—Sogade, 10.

LEMVIG (4,500)

Vice-consul—L. KIER.

Address of Consulate—Ostergade, 11.

ODENSE (56,737)

Vice-consul—Th. E. G. MUUS.

Address of Consulate—Frederiksgade, 2.

RANDERS (27,500)

Vice-consul—VICTOR H. NISTED.

Address of Consulate—Rosenornsgade.

Teelephone: 91,92, 1391-2020 & Stat 17. Telegrams: Hassager.

SVENDBÖRG (14,000)

Vice-consul—AXEL NIELSEN.

Address of Consulate—Lunden.

THISTED (7,300)

Vice-consul—SÖREN M. ZACHO.

Address of Consulate—Vestergade, 24.

Faroe Islands. Area: 540□ miles. Population 22,000.

THORSHAVN (2,900)

Consul—V. LUTZEN.

Address—British Consulate, Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, Denmark.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Area: 19,558□ miles. Pop. 900,000.

SANTO DOMINGO (30,957)

Consul—R. G. GOLDIE.

Vice-consul—HY. H. GOSLING.

Pro-consul—WILLIAM A. ELDERS.

Address of Consulate—94 Calle Arzobispo Merino.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

LA ROMANA

Consular Agent—D'ARCY A. WETHERALL.

Address of Consulate—c/o Central Romana Sugar Co.

PUERTO PLATA (7,800)

Acting Vice-consul—J. M. DOORLY.

Address of Consulate—7 Beller Street.

SANCHEZ (5,000)

Vice-consul—Major SIDNEY H. COURT, O B E

Address of Consulate—Apartado No. 36

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS (13,802)

Vice-consul—Rev A. H BEER

Address of Consulate—36, Calle Sanchez.

ECUADOR. Area: 171,287□ miles. Population 2,000,000.

Monetary Unit: Sucre, 5 sucres = 1 U.S.A. dollar.

QUITO (100,000)

Consul-General—ROBERT M. KOHAN.

Vice-consul—ALFONSO TERAN.

Address of Consulate—Calle Guayaquil No. 295.

GUAYAQUIL (120,000)

Consul—

Vice-consul—J. E. PEET.

Address of Consulate—Malecon No 1011.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

EGYPT. Area: 390,000□ miles. Population 14,168,756 (1927).

Monetary unit: Gold Pound of 100 Piastres = 20s. 6½d.

CAIRO (Le Caire) (1,059,824)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Cairo 2 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—RICHARD A. M E. TURNER, O B.E.

Commercial Secretary—L B. S LARKINS

Telegrams: Commintell. The Residency, Cairo

Mid-Nov. to Mid.-July, Cairo 46555.

Mid-July to Mid.-Nov, Ramleh 35 & Alexandria 3391 (2 lines)

Town Office: Alexandria 4263.

Consul-General—H. L. RABINO, O.B.E.

Vice-consul—J P G FINCH

Vice-consul—GABRIEL FARWAGI, M.B.E.

Acting Vice-consul—F. C. OGDEN.

Pro-consul—MORTON W. DAWSON.

Address of Consulate—19 Rue Gameh Charkass.

S. H. TRIMEN, O.B.E.—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt.*

Telephone: 53859. 5 Sharia Boursa el Gedida. P.O.Box 79.

F. C. La FONTAINE, F.B I. Representative, 32 Sharia Soliman Pacha.

Telegrams: Fobustry Telephone: Ataba 4581. P.O. Box 4.

EGYPT (Continued)

ALEXANDRIA (445,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Consul-General—*C. E. HEATHCOTE-SMITH, C.B.E.*
Vice-consul—A. S. CALVERT.
Vice-consul—PAUL CASSAR, M.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—C. A. GAULT.
Address of Consulate—Avenue Alexander the Great.
S. H. TRIMEN, O.B.E.—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt,*
Telegrams: Chamber. Telephone: 21-82. 6 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse.

ASSIUT (42,000)
Consular-Agent—R. F. W. GRANT.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

ASWAN (254,000)
Consular Agent—DR. M. L. NEYLON.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

BANI-SUEF (42,000)
Consular Agent—F. WAKEHAM, O.B.E.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

DAMANHUR (48,000)
Consular Agent—L. J. EASTWOOD.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

ISMAILIA (16,000)
Consular *Agent—Lt.-Comnder. W. F. BROTHERS, R.N.R.*
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

KAFR EL ZAYAT (11,000)
Consular Agent—
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

LUXOR (15,500)
Consular Agent—
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

MANSURA (49,000)
Consular Agent—J. G. CAIRNS
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

MEHALLA-KEBIR (36,000)
Consular Agent—
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

MINIA (40,000)
Consular Agent—F. W. SHIRLEY.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

PORT SAID (91,000). Water depth: Suez Canal 28′.
Consul—L. H. HURST.
Vice-consul—ROBERT PARR, O.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—D. J. M. IRVING.
Acting Vice-consul—J. T. CULLEN.
Pro-consul—JOSEPH W. CARUANA, M.B.E.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

SHEBIN-EL-KOM (35,000)
Consular Agent—WM. GRIFFITHS.
Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique.

EGYPT (Continued)

SOHAG (Girga) (23,000)

Consular Agent—C. C C. OULTON.

SUEZ (40,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Suez 2 p.m.

Vice-consul—H M EYRES

Pro-consul—ABBAS BARRY.

Address of Consulate—Port Tewfik.

TANTA (100,000)

Consular Agent—VICTOR HARVEY.

Address—Agence Consulaire Britannique

ZAQAZIQ (50,000)

Consular Agent—G. C BRYAN.

Address of Consulate—Agence Consulaire Britannique

ESTONIA. Area: 18,632□ miles Population 1,117,000.

Monetary Unit: Kroon of 100 sents = 1s. 1¼d.

REVAL (Tallinn) (130,000). Water depth: L.T. 26′.

Consul—ARTHUR J HILL.

Vice-consul—J E P LESLIE

Pro-consul—ARTHUR HALSEY

Address of Consulate—Lai Tanav, 17

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PERNAU (Pärnu) (20,000)

Vice-consul—JAMES P. DICKS

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

ERYTHREA (ERITREA). Area: 45,754□ miles. Pop. 407,000. (I.)

(No Consular Representative).

FALKLAND ISLANDS. Area: 4,618□ miles. Pop. 5,000. (B.E).

STANLEY (900)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary—
THE HON. J M ELLIS

FIJI ISLANDS (PACIFIC) Area: 7,435□ miles. Pop. 173,836 (B.E.)

SUVA (13,000)

Consul-General (for the Western Pacific)—
SIR MURCHISON FLETCHER, K C M G, C B.E

Imperial Trade Correspondent—Hon —. WILSON, Comptroller of Customs.

Address—Government House.

LEVUKA

J. C. MELHUISH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

FINLAND. Area: 150,005□ miles. Population 3,634,047 (1929).

Monetary unit: Gold Markka of 100 Pennia = 1.24d

HELSINGFORS (Helsinki) (235,223)

Commercial Secretary—CECIL BERTRAND JERRAM.

Address—British Legation. Fabriksgatan I A 5

Telephone: 30138. Telegrams: Commintell

Consul—C. H. MACKIE.

Vice-consul—G. E. HILTON

Address of Consulate—Richardsgatan 4. Telegrams: British Consulate.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

FINLAND (Continued)

ABO (Turku) (63,617)
Vice-consul—W. J. B. WILSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

BJÖRNEBORG (Pori) (18,866)
Vice-consul—FOLMER W. ROSENLEW.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.
Telephone: 5. *Telegrams*: Rosenlew.

BRAHESTAD (Raahe) (4,000)
Vice-consul—C. A. SWANLJUNG.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

GAMLAKARLEBY (Kokkola) (6,000)
Vice-consul WALTER SMEDLUND.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.
Telephone: 229. *Telegrams*: Smedlund.

HANGÖ (Hanko) (7,000)
Vice-consul—U. V. C. CAIRENIUS.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

JAKOBSTAD (Pietarsaari) (10,000)
Vice-consul—THOR ERWAST.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

KOTKA (13,000)
Vice-consul—VICTOR S. SYRÉN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

KRISTINESTAD (Kristünankaupunki) (3,500)
Vice-consul—JOHAN I. EHRSTRÖM.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

KUOPIO (23,135)
Vice-consul—LAURI HALLMAN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

LOVISA (4,000)
Vice-consul—G. RAGNAR E. NORDSTRÖM, Shipowner & Shipbroker.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

TAMMERFORS (Tampere) (53,187)
Vice-consul Wm. COOKE.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

ULEÅBORG (Oulu) (23,632)
Vice-consul—BJÖRN WECKMAN.
Pro-consul—V. O. SNELLMAN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

VASA (24,194)
Vice-consul VICTOR BRUUN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

VIBORG (Viipuri) (59,368)
Vice-consul—VILLE LAAPAS.
Pro-consul—A. R. WILSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN). (Including Pescadores Islands). Area: 14,052□ miles. Pop. 4,250,000 (J). (Japanese Subjects but 95% Chinese, by race).

TAMSUI (21,700)
Consul—ALEXANDER R OVENS, M.B E
Address—British Consulate.

TAIHOKU (Taipeh) (163,000)
Pro-consul—
Address of Consulate—(Branch Office) c/o Sale & Co. Ltd.
8 Suehiro-cho 5 chome, Taihoku.

FRANCE. Area: 212,659□ miles. Population 40,960,000.
Monetary unit: Franc of 100 Centimes = 1.932d.

PARIS (2,836,400).
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Paris 12.9 p.m.
Commercial Counsellor—SIR J R CAHILL (Kt) C M G.
Commercial Secretary—A. H. S YEAMES, H.B.M Embassy, 39 rue de Fbg. St Honoré, Paris.
Telephone Elysées 37-44 Telegrams Commintell
Consul-General—A L. S. ROWLEY, C.M G.
Vice-consul—A. G. PONSONBY
Vice-consul—H. E. SLAYMAKER.
Acting Vice-consul—F. BUTLER.
Acting Vice-consul—G T C SMITH
Pro-consul—HORACE J. DOREY
Pro-consul—JOHN W. M. GRAY.
Pro-consul—LIEUT-COL. HERBERT A. DOUGLAS
Address of Consulate—19 rue de Lisbonne.
JOHN BUTLER—*Sec British Chamber of Commerce (Inc.)*
6 rue Halévy, Place de l'Opéra, Paris
Telegrams: Britomerce. Telephone Gutenberg 49-21, Louvre 18-48.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

AMIENS (91,500)
Vice-consul—STUART OSWALD, M.C.
Pro-consul—OSCAR SYDNEY GADSBY.
Address of Consulate—7 rue Porte-Paris

BAYONNE (28,000)
Vice-consul—PAUL SCHOEDELIN..
Pro-consul—
Address of Consulate—Place St. Ursule.

BORDEAUX (267,500). Water depth: H.T. 30′, L.T. 18′.
Consul—C. K. LEDGER
Vice-consul ALPERT E. MURPHY.
Pro-consul—JEAN LAMBERT.
Address of Consulate—1 rue d'Enghien.
H E. GRAHAM—Corr. Member *British Chamber of Commerce*,
41, Quai des Chartrons.
Telegrams: Graham Soins Trapp Bordeaux. Telephone: 84,674.

FRANCE (Continued)

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER (52,800)

Vice-consul—Payr. Lt.-Comm. HOWARD S. BRADBROOK, R.D., R.N.R.
Pro-consul—JOHN GILMOUR. M.B.E.

Address of Consulate—6 rue Victor-Hugo.

A. E. HORSLEY—*Corr. Member British Chamber of Commerce,* 61 rue Victor-Hugo.

BREST (74,000)

Consul—
Vice-consul—A. MIGNON.

Address of Consulate—3 Place du Château.

CALAIS (71,600)

Vice-consul—JAMES H. HARTSHORN.
Pro-consul—J. G. HARTSHORN.

Address of Consulate—24 rue Neuve.

C. E. SHARP—*Corr. Member British Cham. of Commerce,* 12 rue de Lisbonne.

CANNES (31,000)

Vice-consul—JOHN G. TAYLOR.
Pro-consul—WALTER GRAY TAYLOR.
Pro-consul—A. P. CUNINGHAM.

Address of Consulate—7 rue Maréchal Foch.

CHERBOURG (38,500)

Vice-consul—CAPT. J. C. STARK.
Pro-consul—ANDRÉ BUHOT.

Address of Consulate—12 Quai Alexandre III.

DIEPPE (25,000)

Vice-consul—P. U. ALLEN.
Pro-consul—MAJ. R. W. LAMB, M.C.

Address of Consulate—2 rue Jules Ferry.

DUNKIRK (33,000)

Vice-consul—HARRY W. F. WHITING, M.B.E.
Pro-consul—GAWIN WILD.

Address of Consulate—Rue Gaspard Malo.

GRENOBLE (85,600)

Vice-consul—ALFRED J. SWANNELL.

Address of Consulate—3 Place Malakoff.

LA ROCHELLE-PALLICE (40,000)

Vice-consul—FERDINAND LINK
Pro-consul—WILLIAM H. JONES.

Address of Consulate—Boulevard Emile Delmas.

LE HAVRE (163,500). Water depth: H.T. 37′, L.T. 15′.

Consul—HAROLD C. SWAN.
Vice-consul—JOHN P. BEECHER, M.B.E.
Pro-consul—A. T. IREDALE.

Address of Consulate—8 Place Jules Ferry.

A. J. ADAMS—*Corr. Member British Cham. of Commerce,* 23 Quai George V.

FRANCE (Continued)

LILLE (202,000)
Consul—CAPT. J. K. V. DIBLE
Pro-consul—CAPT. C. T. MORROW, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—29 rue Esquermoise.
W. LEES—*Corr. Member British Chamber of Commerce*, 6 rue de Canteleu

LORIENT (Morbihan) and HENNEBONT (46,500)
Consular Agent—HENRY JOUBERT, M B E
Address of Consular Agency—50 Rue Carnot, Lorient

LYONS (600,000)
Consul—S. E. KAY, M.B E.
Pro-consul—ERIC G KING.
Address of Consulate—10 rue Childebert
F. W ANGUS—*Corr. Member British Cham. of Commerce*, 12 rue du Garet
Telephone B33.53 Telegrams. Angus, Lyons

MARSEILLES (650,000). Water depth: L.T. 28′.
Consul-General—H. STANFORD LONDON.
Vice-consul—W J. SULLIVAN.
Acting Vice-consul—F BESANT.
Pro-consul—W MILLER
Address of Consulate—1 rue d'Arcole.
A. DUNHAM—*Sec British Cham of Commerce*, 2 rue Beauvau, Marseilles.
Telephone. 66-46. Telegrams: Britcom.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

MENTON (188,500)
Vice-consul—ARTHUR S. DEAN, F.R G S
Address of Consulate—17 Avenue de Verdun.

NANTES (184,000)
Consul—WILLIAM C. GRAHAM
Vice-consul—F PERCY-BUSH.
Address of Consulate—3 rue Kléber

NICE (200,000)
Consul—JOSEPH W KEOGH. O B E.
Vice-consul—
Address of Consulate—95 rue de France
F. PAGE RANDALL—*Hon Sec. British Chamber of Commerce*, Le Nid, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

PAU & TARBES (35,700)
Vice-consul—H T H. HEWETSON.
Pro-consul—A. CLAYTON THOMPSON.
Address of Consulate—2 Boulevard des Pyrénées

PAUILLAC (5,300)
Vice-consul—MAURICE ADDE
Address of Consulate—Chateau du Colombier.

REIMS (Rheims) (101,000)
Vice-consul—G H. OLLIVER
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

FRANCE (Continued)

ROUEN (127,000)
Consul—H. E. BOWLE.
Vice-consul—CAPT. G. J. NEILL.
Address of Consulate—3 rue de Fontenelle.
R. T. M. COPE - *Corr. Member British Cham. of Commerce,*
59 rue Jeanne d'Arc.

SAINT MALO (I.-&-V.) (12,500). Water depth: H.T. 28′, L.T. 15′.
Vice-consul—
Pro-consul—COL. E. L. PERRY, D.S.O.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

SAINT NAZAIRE (Loire Inférieure) (39,500)
Water depth: H.T. 32′, L.T. 26′.
Vice-consul—A. RAFFIN.
Pro-consul—JOHN F. RAFFIN
Address of Consulate—31 rue de Méan.

SÈTE (Hérault) (33,000)
Vice-consul—NORMAN B. R. BROWN.
Address of Consulate—6 Quai Commandant Samary.

STRASBOURG (174,500)
Consul-General—THOMAS J. MORRIS, C.M.G.
Vice-consul—CAPT. A. HOME-DOUGLAS.
Address of Consulate—12 rue Mercière.

TONNAY-CHARENTE (4,500)
Vice-consul—E. RIZAT.
Address of Consulate—23 Quai du Commerce

TOULON (106,500)
Vice-consul—CHARLES HERBERT THOMAS.
Address of Consulate—28, rue d'Alger.

TOULOUSE (175,500)
Vice-consul—G. W. HUGGINS.
Address of Consulate—2 rue de la Poste.

TOURS (75,000)
Vice-consul—CAPT. LESLIE RICHARDSON, F.R.G.S.
Pro-consul—
Address—British Consulate.

TRÉPORT (6,000) and EU (6,000)
Vice-consul—E. M. GRIFFITHS.
Address—British Consulate.

CORSICA.

AJACCIO (21,000)
Consul—MAJOR W. FOLLETT ROUTLEY.
Pro-consul—RAYMOND K. KEMP.
Address of Consulate—4 Cours Grandval.

BASTIA (33,000)
Vice-consul—A. BÉZERT.
Pro-consul—S. H. BÉZERT.
Address of Consulate—17 Boulevard Albert Ier.
Telephone: 6. Telegrams: Be

GAMBIA West Africa). Area: 4,134□ miles. Pop. 210,000 (B.E.)

BATHURST (9,300)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Receiver-General, Customs Dept.
C. L. PAGE—*Sec.-Treas. Chamber of Commerce.*
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

GAMBIER ARCHIPELAGO. Pacific) Area: 6□ miles. Population 1500. (F.)

RIKITEA (Mangereva)

(Under Tahiti Consulate).

GERMANY. Area: 181,714□ miles. Population 63,120,000.

Monetary unit: Mark of 100 Pfennige = 11.75d.

BERLIN (3,800,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Berlin 1 p.m.

Commercial Counsellor—J W F. THELWALL, C.M.G., M.C.
Commercial Secretary—R P. F EDWARDS, D.S.O.
Telephone: Kurfürst 2013 Telegrams: Britcom
Consul—G. LYALL
Vice-consul—HENRY E. POMEROY.
Address of Consulate—Tiergartenstrasse 17, Berlin, W.10
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BREMEN (310,000). Water depth: H.T. 22′, L.T. 18′.

Consul—J. DOUGLAS SCOTT.
Vice-consul—HARRY BULLOCK
Address of Consulate—35 Bahnhofstr. Telephone. Roland 1845.

BRESLAU (528,000)

Vice-consul—W H. MERCER.
Address of Consulate—Wall Strasse 1, Breslau I.

CHEMNITZ (Saxony) (324,500)

Vice-consul—HERBERT MONK.
Address of Consulate—5 Bernsdorfer Strasse.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

ESSEN-ON-THE-RUHR (500,000)

Vice-consul—DR. C A. BRITTLEBANK.
Address of Consulate—36 Ruhrallee.

FRANKFURT a. MAIN (Frankfort on Main) (550,000)

Consul-General—V H C BOSANQUET.
Vice-consul—R. J. FOWLER.
Vice-consul—J. A. PERCIVAL BUTLER.
Address of Consulate—Vicktoria Allee 10.

GERMANY (Continued)

HAMBURG (1,100,000). Water depth H.T. 32′, L.T. 22′.

Consul-General—JOSEPH PYKE.
Vice-consul—F. M. SHEPHERD.
Vice-consul—S. BRACHER.
Vice-consul—MAJ. W. MANSELL POWELL, M.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—C. E. VAUGHAN.
Acting Vice-consul—J. A. THWAITES.

Address of Consulate—Alsterterasse 5, Ecke Klopstockstrasse, Hamburg 36.

L. A. PEARCY—*Hon. Sec. British Board of Commerce*, 5, Neuer Jungfernsteig, Cunard House, Hamburg. Telephone: C 4, Dammtor, 0759.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

HANOVER (422,500)

Vice-consul—Capt. W. C. R. AUE, late I.A.

Address of Consulate—Theaterstrasse, 8.

KIEL (205,000)

Vice-consul—A. L. A. SARTORI, M.V.O.

Address—British Consulate

KÖLN-am-RHEIN (Cologne) (730,000)

Consul-General—JOHN LOWDON.
Vice-consul—W. M. CARSE.
Vice-consul—A. G. FALLOWFIELD.

Address of Consulate—31 Kaiser Friedrich Ufer.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

KÖNIGSBERG i. P. (290,000)

Vice-consul—FRANK FULHAM.

Address of Consulate—Kaiserstrasse 49, Königsberg in Preussen. Telephone: Pregel 40 573.

LEIPZIG (660,000)

Consul—DARRELL WILSON.
Pro-consul—C. J. GIRLING.

Address of Consulate—Schulstrasse 10.

LUBECK (121,000)

Vice-consul—HERMANN G. STOLTERFOHT.

Address of Consulate—Schüsselbuden 13. Telephone: 25941.

MANNHEIM (230,000)

Vice-consul—O. CLEMM.

Address—British Consulate.

MÜNCHEN (Münich) (600,000).

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, München 12.46 p m.

Consul-General—H. W. GAISFORD.
Vice-consul—J. E. M. CARVELL.
Acting Vice-consul—ALFRED GEORGE TYLER.
Pro-consul—CHRISTOPHER JOHN PHILLIPS.

Address of Consulate—Prannerstrasse II.
Telephone: 90858. Telegrams: Prodrome.

STETTIN (260,000). Water depth: L.T. 22′.

Vice-consul—A. THOMAS H. EVANS.

Address of Consulate—Platz der Republik, 2.
Telephone: 21857. Telegrams: Britkonsul.

GERMANY (Continued)

STUTTGART (Württemberg) (340,000)

Vice-consul—R. M. BOWDEN SMITH.

Address of Consulate—Zeppelinbau, Lautenschlagerstr 2.

GIBRALTAR. Area: 1,387a. 2r. 3p. Civil Population 17,163. (B.E.)

Imperial Trade Correspondent. The Colonial Secretary—

A. C. RUGERONI—*Hon. Sec Chamber of Commerce*, 23, Engineer's Lane

Telegrams: Chambercom.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS. Population 30,000. (B.E.)

OCEAN ISLAND

Resident Commissioner—A GRIMBLE

GOLD COAST (including British Mandate of TOGOLAND) West Africa. Area: 91,690□ miles. Population 2,488,000 (appr.). (B.E.)

ACCRA (40,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—

JOHN ILES LAUDER P O Box 68 Victoriaborg, Accra

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

REAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND.

Area: 95,064□ miles. Population 45,125,000.

England. Area: 58,340□ miles. Population 39,947,931 (including Wales).

ALDERSHOT (34,281)

CARTER CLAY & LINTOTT—*Sec Aldershot and Farnborough Chamber of Commerce* Telephone· 367.

ALTON (6,172)

R. VERE BROWN—*Sec. Alton and District Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone· 30.

AYLESBURY (13,382)

H. C. GALE, A S.A.A —*Sec Aylesbury and District Chamber of Commerce* 45 High Street Telephone: 212.

BARNSLEY (71,522)

J. A. HARRIS—*Sec. Barnsley & District Chamber of Commerce* 23 Regent Street. Telephone: 580 & 581.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (66,366). Water depth: H.T. 33′, L.T. 24′.

W G. PEARSON—*Sec. Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 444.

BATH (68,801)

H. BRICE MUNDY—*Sec. Bath Chamber of Commerce.* 3 Wood Street. Telephone: 3576.

BATLEY (34,573)

G. C. HARRISON, C.R A.—*Sec. Batley and Birstall Chamber of Commerce.* 54a Commercial St Telephone 420

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued)

BIRKENHEAD (147,946)

J. FLETCHER, F.A.I.—*Hon. Sec. Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce.* 29 Hamilton square. Telephone: 2055.

BIRMINGHAM (1,002,413)

H. EYLES—*Sec. Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,* 95 New Street Telephone: Midland 1712. Telegrams: Birchamcom.

BLACKBURN (122,695)

EDWARD RUDD, J.P., F.C.A.—*Sec. Blackburn & District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce* 4 Richmond Terrace. Telephone: 6318.

BOGNOR REGIS (13,510)

HAROLD P. CARTER—*Sec. Bognor Regis and District Chamber of Commerce.* 45 West Street.

BOLTON 177,253)

JOS. R. VOSE, F.C.I.S.—*Sec. Bolton Chamber of Commerce.* Knowsley House. Telephone: 933

BRADFORD (298,041)

H. T. TULLOCH—*Sec. Bradford Chamber of Commerce.* Commerce House. Telephone: 6584-5.

BRIDGWATER (17,000)

H. M. B. KER, F.S.A.A.—*Sec. Bridgwater Cham. of Commerce,* The Mart. Telephone: 38. Telegrams: Equitable.

BRIGHTON (147,427) Hove (53,000)

A. C. BORLASE—*Sec. Brighton & Hove Cham. of Commerce,* 64 Ship St. Telephone: 3402.

BRISTOL (396,918)

W. J. HILLIAR, F.C.S.—*Sec. Bristol Cham. of Commerce & Shipping,* Guildhall, Small Street. Telephone: 368.

BURNLEY (98,259)

J. F. HEAP, F.C.A.—*Sec. Burnley & District Cham. of Commerce,* 1 Yorke St. Telephone: 3109.

BURY (56,186)

J. L. MERCHANT, M.B.E., A.C A.—*Sec. Bury & District Cham. of Com.* Telephone: 150.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S (16,708)

W. BEVIS SOUTHGATE—*Sec. Bury St. Edmund's Cham. of Commerce.* 10 Guildhall Street.

CAMBRIDGE (66,803)

F. J. CORBETT, F.I.S.A.—*Sec. Cambridge Chamber of Commerce.* 23a Trinity Street. Telephone: 621.

CARDIFF (223,648)

W. R. HAWKINS—*Sec. Cardiff Chamber of Commerce,* 6 The Exchange. Telephone: 242. Telegrams: Commerce.

CHESTER (41,438)

W. CONWAY, F.C.A.—*Sec. Chester & North Wales Cham. of Commerce,* 8/12 Old Bank Buildings, The Eastgate. Telephone: 134.

CHESTERFIELD (66,146)

H. T. WATSON, F.C.A.—*Sec. Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce,* 57 Saltergate. Telephone: 55.

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued

COVENTRY (167,046)
HERBERT C. HILL—Sec. *Coventry Chamber of Commerce*, Herald Cham. Earl Street. Telephone: 4629.

DERBY (142,406)
S. TAYLOR HALL, F.C.A., A.C.I.S.—Sec. *Derby and Derbyshire Cham. of Commerce*, 102 Friar Gate. Telephone: 2322-23. Telegrams: Vigilant.

DEWSBURY (54,303)
C. L. W. NICHOLSON—Sec. *Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce*, 25 Church Street. Telephone: 808. Telegrams: Lex.

DOVER (41,095). Water depth: H.T 48′, L.T. 33′.
S. J. KNOTT—Sec. *Dover Chamber of Commerce*, 3 Market Square. Telephone: 243.

DUDLEY (59,579)
A. T. STEVENSON—Sec. *Dudley Chamber of Commerce.*

EXETER (66,039)
W. W. BEER, F.S.A.A.—Sec. *Exeter & District Chamber of Commerce*, 17 Bedford Circus. Telephone: 3745.

FALMOUTH (13,492) Water depth: H.T. 39′, L.T. 23′.
E. MOSELEY—Sec. *Falmouth Chamber of Commerce* Telephone: 119.

GLOUCESTER (52,937)
N. A FREEMAN—Sec *Gloucester Chamber of Commerce.* c/o Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd, Bristol Road. Telephone: 2111

GOOLE (20,238)
A. TOWNEND—Sec. *Goole Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 12.

GT. GRIMSBY (92,463)
H. B. BUCKLEY—Sec. *Gt. Grimsby Chamber of Commerce* Telephone: 3103. Telegrams: Buckley.

GT. YARMOUTH (56,769)
W. J. OLDMAN—Sec. *Gt Yarmouth Cham. of Commerce*, 8 Queen Street. Telephone: 828. Telegrams: Oldman.

HALIFAX (98,122)
ARTHUR WILCOCK—Sec. *Halifax Chamb. of Commerce.* Telephone: 3114.

HARTLEPOOLS (68,134) Water depth: H.T. 28′.
E. J. CLARKE—Sec. *Hartlepools Chamber of Commerce*, Central Bldgs, Church St., West Hartlepool. Telephone: 3020.

HERTFORD (11,376)
H. V. SCALES—Sec. *Hertford Chamber of Commerce*, 5 Church Street

HITCHIN (14,382)
JOHN S. MASSEY—Sec. *Hitchin Chamber of Commerce.* 17 Market Place. Telephone. 306

HUDDERSFIELD (113,467)
L. V. DRIFFIELD—Sec. *Huddersfield Cham. of Commerce.* Sergeantson St Telephone 1018

HULL (313,366). Water depth: H.T. 29′, L.T. 22′.
A. WHITEHEAD—Sec. *Hull Chamber of Commerce.* Sammon House Bowlalley Lane. Telephone: [illegible] Central. Telegrams [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued

IPSWICH (87,557)

H. C. CASLEY—*Sec. Ipswich Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 3327.

ISLE OF WIGHT (94,666) (Newport) (11,313)

T. ROSS PRATT—*Hon Sec. Isle of Wight & Newport Chamber of Commerce.* 38 Quay St., Newport, Isle of Wight. Telephone: 57.

JERSEY (50,455) (St. Helier) (30,000)

C. P. RUMFITT—*Sec. Jersey Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 236 Cent.

KENDAL (15,575)

T. H. O'BRIEN—*Sec. Kendal Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: 422. Telegrams: Ibis.

KIDDERMINSTER (28,914)

L. J. THOMPSON—*Sec. Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: 138.

LANCASTER (43,396)

JOHN R. NUTTALL, J.P.—*Sec. Lancaster & District Cham. of Commerce.*
Telephone: 519.

LEEDS (482,789)

HAROLD LISTER—*Sec. Leeds Chamber of Commerce.*
Union Bank Chambers, 25 & 27 Park Row. Telephone: 23785.

LEICESTER (239,111)

H. PURT, A.C.I.S.—*Sec. Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce.*
3 Granby Street. Telephone: 60171-3. Telegrams: Leschacom.

LINCOLN (66,246)

H. GREEN—*Sec. Lincoln Chamber of Commerce.*
22 Guildhall Street. Telephone: 989.

LIVERPOOL (855,539). Water depth: H.T. 55′, L.T. 27′.

J. L. McCARTHY, F.C.I.S.—*Sec. Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.*
C 17 & 18 Exchange Buildings. Telephone: 321-322. Telegrams: Council.

LONDON (4,396,821) Greater London (8,202,818)
Water depth: H.T. 48′, L.T. 26′.

W. G. WALDER—*Sec. London Chamber of Commerce.*
97, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
Telephone: 5427 Mansion House. Telegrams: Convention.

CAPT. A. H. MITFORD—*Sec. Russo-British Chamber of Commerce.*
Amberley House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. 2.
Telephone: 7197 Temple Bar. Telegrams: Russpalata, Estrand.

LOWESTOFT (41,768)

C. ASHTON STRAY—*Sec. Lowestoft Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall.
Telephone: 460.

LUTON (68,526)

T. KEENS, F.C.I.S.—*Hon. Sec. Luton Chamber of Comm.* Telephone: 1067.
GEORGE MASSEY—*Assist. Sec. Luton Cham. of Com.,* 11 George St. West.

MAIDSTONE (42,259)

LESLIE LUCKING, F.C.P.A.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
Roebuck Chambers, Earl Street. Telephone: 3114.

MANCHESTER (766,333). Water depth: H.T. 44′, L.T. 28′.

E. RAYMOND STREAT—*Sec. Manchester Chamber of Commerce.*
Ship Canal House. Telephone: 7945-7946 City. Telegrams: Commerce.

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued

MANSFIELD (46,075)

G. W. YEOMANS—*Sec. Mansfield Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 410.

MIDDLESBROUGH (138,489). Water depth: H.T. 36', L.T. 19'.

S. A. SADLER FORSTER, A.C.A.—*Sec. Tees-side Chamber of Commerce, 7 Queen's Square.* Telephone: 4073.

NEWARK (18,055)

T. F. C. DOWNMAN, A.C.A., A.C.I.S.—*Sec. Newark Cham. of Com.* Telephone: 109. c/o Messrs Cafferata & Co. Ltd.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (283,145) Water depth: H.T. 37', L.T. 22'

HERBERT SHAW, B.A., M.Com. D.L., J.P.—*Sec. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce,* The Exchange, Sandhill. Telephone: 2983 Central. Telegrams: Herbsha.

NEWPORT (Mon.) (89,198) Water depth: H.T. 68' L.T. 30'.

A. E. PUGH, F.S.A.A.—*Sec. New port Cham. of Commerce,* Carlton Chambers. Telephone: 3909

NORTH-EAST KENT

F. V. BUDDEN—*Sec. North East Kent Chamber of Commerce,* 76, High St. Sittingbourne, Kent.

NORTH STAFFS

SIDNEY H. DODD—*Sec North Staffs. Cham. of Commerce,* Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent *Telephone 7144 Hanley. Telegrams: Federate.*

NORTHAMPTON (92,314)

H. G. PINNY—*Sec Northampton Cham. of Commerce,* 2 The Parade. Telephone: 98.

NORWICH (126,207)

R. C. LARKING, F.C.A.—*Sec. Norwich Chamber of Commerce.* Oxford Place. Telephone. 138.

NOTTINGHAM (268,801)

W. O. BURROWS—*Sec. Nottingham Chamber of Commerce.* 11 Smithy Row. Telephone: 44511. Telegrams: Enterprise.

OLDHAM (140,309)

C. ATKINS, A.C.A.—*Sec. Oldham Cham. of Commerce. Telephone* 181.

OSSETT (14,838)

COLIN H. LAWRENCE—*Sec. Ossett Chamber of Commerce. Market Place. Telephone: 111.*

PLYMOUTH (208,166) Water depth: H.T. 45', L.T. 30'.

F. EDGAR BOWDEN—*Sec. Plymouth Cham. of Commerce.* 21 Lockyer St. Telephone: 416.

PORTSMOUTH (249,288)

L. LLOYD EVANS, M.S.M., F.I.S.A.—Sec. Port of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. 3 Prudential Buildings. Telephone: 4826

PORT TALBOT (40,672)

W. A. THOMAS—*Sec. Port Talbot Chamber of Commerce and Shipping* 38, Station Road. Telephone: 392 Telegrams: Commerce

PRESTON (118,839)

JOHN W. G. BEAUMONT—*Sec Preston & District Chamber of Commerce.* Fishergate. Telephone 5245

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued

READING (97,153)
M. G. MILLAR—Sec. *Reading Chamber of Commerce,* 156 Friar Street. Telephone: 30.

ROTHERHAM (69,689)
C. E. COPLEY—Sec. *Rotherham Chamber of Commerce.* Imperial Buildings. Telephone: 376.

RUGBY (23,824)
A. T. FINCH, F.L.A.A.—Sec. *Rugby Cham. of Commerce.* Telephone: 164.

RUNCORN (18,158)
G. BUXTON—Sec. *Runcorn Chamber of Commerce.* 8 Lord Street. Telephone: 118. Telegrams: Guardian.

SHEFFIELD (511,742)
A. J. C. WALTERS—Sec. *Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.* Cutler's Hall. Telephone: 20324 & 20325.

SOUTHAMPTON (176,025). Water depth: H.T. 41', L.T. 28'.
B. D. KNOWLES—Sec. *Southampton Chamber of Commerce.* Blue Peter House, 8 Portland Terrace. Telephone: 3541.

SPEN VALLEY
HUGH PATCHETT—Sec. *Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce,* Lion Chambers, Northgate, Cleckheaton. Telephone: 4950.

STOCKPORT (125,505)
S. D. HULL, A.C.A.—Sec. *Stockport Chamber of Commerce.* Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate. Telephone: 4050.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (11,616)
W. H. HOWE—Sec. *Stratford-on-Avon Chamber of Commerce.*

STROUD (8,360)
E. NORTHAM WITCHELL—Sec. *Stroud Cham. of Commerce,* 1 Lansdown. Telephone: 83.

SUNDERLAND (200,000). Water depth: H.T. 30', L.T. 16'.
W. METCALF McKENZIE, F.S.A.A.—Sec. *Sunderland Chamber of Commerce,* 32 West Sunniside. Telephone: 1683.

SWANSEA (164,825). Water depth: H.T. 34', L.T. 14'.
H. J. MARSHALL—Sec. *Swansea Chamber of Commerce.* Exchange Buildings. Telephone: 2818. Telegrams: Commerce.

TROWBRIDGE (12,011)
A. J. DARLING—Sec. *Trowbridge Chamber of Commerce.* 24 Fore Street. Telephone: 115.

WAKEFIELD (59,115)
W. DICKINSON—Sec. *Wakefield Chamber of Commerce,* 70 Westgate. Telephone: 2842.

WALSALL (103,102)
MISS L. VERITY—Sec. *Walsall & District Chamber of Commerce,* "Kingscourt," 46 Upper Bridge Street. Telephone: 2722.

WARRINGTON (79,322)
Ald. A. BENNETT, J.P., F.C.A.—Sec. *Warrington Chamber of Commerce.* Market Gate Chambers. Telephone: 254.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY (8,585)
D. GRANT PETRIE—Sec. *Welwyn Garden City Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 516.

GREAT BRITAIN (England) Continued

WIDNES (40,608)
J. SWALE—Sec. *Widnes Chamber of Commerce.* Telephone: 124.

WINCHESTER (22,969)
C. F. CARTER, L.R.I.B A.—Sec. *Winchester Chamber of Commerce.*
33 Southgate Street. Telephone: 473.

WOLVERHAMPTON (133,190)
V. B. BEAUMONT—Sec. *Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce.*
Metropolitan Chambers, Lichfield St. Telephone: 638.

WOOLWICH (146,944)
ERIC J. BAILEY, F.L.A.A, A.I.S A.—Sec. *Woolwich Chamber of Commerce*
65, Wellington St, Woolwich, S.E.18. Telephone: 0385.

WORCESTER (50,497)
R. HUGHES ABELL—Sec. *Worcester Cham. of Commerce,*
85 High Street. Telephone: 743.

cotland. Area: 29,796□ miles. Population 4,842,554.

ABERDEEN (159,000) Water depth: H.T. 25', L.T. 13'.
J. S. YULE—Sec. *Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce,*
15 Union Terrace. Telephone: 540. Telegrams: Commerce.

ARBROATH (19,500)
JOHN ARCHIBALD—Sec-Treas. *Arbroath Chamber of Commerce.*
Telephone: 68.

DUNDEE (175,583)
GEORGE R. DONALD—Sec and Treas *Dundee Chamber of Commerce*
3 Bank Street. Telephone: 2134.

EDINBURGH (429,600). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, E. 11.47 a.m.
L. L BLACKNELL, F.S.S., F.C I S.—Sec *Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce*
25 Charlotte Square. Telephone: 27009. Telegrams: Chamcom.

GALASHIELS (13,000)
H. HAROLD G. LEES—Sec. *South of Scotland Cham. of Commerce,*
110 High St. Telephone: 1.

GLASGOW (1,088,417). Water depth: H.T. 28', L.T. 16'.
THOS CAMERON, O.B E, F.C I S—Sec. *Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers*
7 West George St, Glasgow C2. Tel: 8583. Telegr: Chamber

GREENOCK (78,948)
HARDIE & ROWAN, C A.—Hon. Secys. and Treas *Greenock Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures,*
13 Hamilton Street. Telephone: 125. Telegrams: Hardie

KIRKCALDY (41,100)
J. LOCKHART INNES—Sec. *Kirkcaldy Cham. of Com.* Telephone: 67.

LEITH. Water depth: H.T. 22', L.T. 10'.
A. CARSWELL—Sec *Leith Chamber of Commerce.*
39 Constitution St. Telephone: 887

GREAT BRITAIN (Continued)

Northern Ireland. Area: 5,236□ miles. Population 1,256,561.

BELFAST (393,000). Water depth: H.T. 28′, L.T. 20′.
M. R. WITHAM—*Sec. Belfast Chamber of Commerce,*
7 Donegall Square West. Telephone: 1447. Telegrams: Commerce.

LONDONDERRY (41,000)
W. G. S. BALLANTINE—*Sec. Londonderry Chamber of Commerce,*
Castle Street. Telephone: 379.

GREAT LEBANON (Republic of). Area: 4,190□ miles. Population 400,000.

BEIRUT (Beyrouth) (160,000)
Consul-General—H. E. SATOW, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Vice-consul—R. W. URQUHART, O.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—R. G. DUNDAS.
Pro-consul—MAROUN ARAB.
Address of Consulate—Rue de la République.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

GREECE. Area: 65,200□ miles. Population 7,000,000.

Monetary unit: Drachma of 100 Lepta = 0.64d.

ATHENS (850,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Athens 2 p.m.
Commercial Secretary— H.B.M. Legation, Athens.
Assistant to Commercial Secretary—A. N. CUMBERBATCH.
Telephone: 64-60. Telegrams: Commintell.
Consul—WILLIAM LINSKILL BOND.
Vice-consul—H. M. LAURIE.
Address of Consulate—53 Patissia Road.
W. HILLIER—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of Greece,*
6a rue Dragatsaniou, Athens. Telephone: 86. Telegrams: Bricomerce.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

LAURIUM (8,000)
Vice-consul—JOHN JOANNIDES, M.B.E.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

PATRAS (75,000)
Vice-consul—J. F. R. VAUGHAN-RUSSELL.
Address of Consulate—Maison Stavrulopulo.

THE PIRÆUS (380,000)
Vice-consul—D. F. H. BRICKELL, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—Laiki Bank Building.

SALONICA (300,000)
Consul-General—H. G. CHICK, C.I.E.
Vice-consul—R. G. A. MEADE.
Pro-consul—CH. N. HALKIAS.
Address of Consulate—Kitriki Buildings, Odos Katouni.

GREECE (Continued)

VOLO (50,000)
Vice-consul—P. N. STATHACOPULOS.
Address of Consulate—Corner Demetriados-Solonos.

SYRA

HERMOUPOLIS (21,000)
Consul—N. R. VARIAN.
Address of Consulate—Custom House, Quay.

CRETE (367,000)

CANDIA (40,000)
Vice-consul—M. N. ELLIADI.
Address of Consulate—Byron Street.

CANEA (32,500)
Vice-consul—A. PETYCHAKIS.
Address of Consulate—Admiral Coundouriotis Street, Halepa.

MITYLENE (280,000)

METELIN (Castro) (50,000)
Vice-consul—H. O. PATERSON
Pro-consul—CHRISTOS N. GONOTAS.
Address of Consulate—Quay Paul Coundouriotis.

SAMOS (55,000)

VATHY
Vice-consul—GREGORY D. L MARC.
Address of Consulate—No. 2, Alexander Caratheodory.

Ionian Islands.

CORFU (120,000)

CORFU (40,000)
Vice-consul—PERICLES PAPADACHI.
Pro-consul—T. W. A. WOOD.
Address of Consulate—Odos Capodistria

ZANTE (42,000)

ZANTE (16,000)
Vice-consul—GEORGE H SARGINT, Subagent for Lloyd's.
Address of Consulate—57 Gladstone Street.

GUAM. Area: 210□ miles. Population 16,000. (U.S.A.)

(No Consular Representative).

GUADELOUPE and Dependencies. Area: 688 [illegible] Population 230,000. (F.)

POINTE-A-PITRE (22,700)
Consul—LOUIS DEVAUX.
Address of Consulate—Rue Achille René Boisneuf

GUATEMALA. Area: 42,456□ miles. Population 2,004,900. (1921)

GUATEMALA (120,707)

Monetary Unit: Gold Quetzal = 1$ U.S.A.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General—
HERBERT A. GRANT WATSON.

(Also acting in the same capacity for Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador).

Vice-consul—CECIL CHARLES ARTHUR LEE.

Vice-consul—J. H. VINTER.

Address of Consulate—11a Calle Poniente No. 24.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PUERTO BARRIOS (2,000)

Vice-consul—O. L. BAILY.

Pro-consul—O. W. BAILY.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

QUEZALTENANGO (30,125)

Consul—HUGO FLEISCHMANN

Address—Consulado Inglés.

SAN JOSÉ DE GUATEMALA (1,500)

Vice-consul—LEONARD A. SUMMERHAYES.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

GUIANA (British). Area: 89,480□ miles. Pop. 298,000.

GEORGETOWN (59,500)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—
WILLIAM ALBERT D'ANDRADE, Custom House, Georgetown.

H. CHATTERTON—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* C/o Messrs. J. E. Strickland & Co. Ltd. Museum Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

GUIANA (Dutch) Suriname. Area: 54,291□ miles. Population 160,000.

PARAMARIBO (44,800)

Under British Consulate at Caracas (Venezuela).

GUIANA (French). Area: 34,740□ miles. Pop. 44,000.

CAYENNE (15,000)

(No Consular Representative).

GUINEA (French). Area: 89,437□ miles. Pop. 2,000,000.

CONAKRY (Konakry) on Tombo Island (7,000)

(No Consular Representative).

GUINEA (Spanish). Area: 10,831□ miles. Pop. 180,000.

SANTA ISABEL (3,000) (on Fernando Póo) (20,000)

Vice-consul—CHARLES W. CHEW.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

GUINEA (Portuguese). Area: 13,940□ miles. Pop. 289,000 (under British Consular Office at Dakar).

HAITI Area: 10,204□ miles. Population 2,250,000.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (115,000)

Vice-consul—

Vice-consul—EDMUND D WATT, M B.E.

Vice-consul—G A PAYNE, M.B.E.

Address of Consulate—Place Geffrard.

—*Sec. British Cham. of Commerce in Haiti.*

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

HAWAII ISLANDS. Area: 6,449□ miles. Pop. 256,000. (U.S.A)

HONOLULU (Oahu Island) (136,800)

Consul—G HASTINGS PHIPPS

Vice-consul—W H BAIRD

Address of Consulate—Dillingham Transportation Building, Bishop St.

HONDURAS. Area: 46,300 □miles. Population 859,761. (June 1930)

Monetary Unit: Silver Peso. $ U.S.A. is legal tender.

TEGUCIGALPA (40,000)

Minister and Consul-General—(See page 63—Guatemala)

Consul—M. H C. KELHAM

Address of Consulate— Parque Herrera

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

AMAPALA (4,500)

Vice-consul—ROBERT de LAVERGNE

Address—Consulado Británico, Amapala, Honduras, C.A.

LA CEIBA (7,000)

Vice-consul—MELVILLE GRAHAM

Address—British Consulate.

TRUXILLO (3,000)

Consul—ALBURY H TATUM.

Pro-consul—HANNO GRIFFITH.

Address—Consulado Británico, Truxillo, Hond. C A

HONDURAS (British). Area: 8,598□ miles. Pop. 45,000.

BELIZE (18,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary—E. W. EVANS.

HONG KONG. Area: 391□ miles. Population 874,000. (B.E.)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Hong Kong 8 p.m.

VICTORIA (849,751)

Colonial Secretary—W. T. SOUTHORN, C.M.G.

Telegrams: Secretary, Hong Kong. Telephone: 39 Exch 1.

M. F. KEY—*Sec. Hong Kong General Cham. of Commerce,* 3 Queens Rd.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

HUNGARY. Area: 35,180□ miles. Population 8,525,725.

Monetary unit: Pengo of 100 Garas = 8.63d.

BUDAPEST (1,200,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Budapest 1 p.m.

Minister and Consul-General—RT. HON. VISCOUNT CHILSTON, K.C.

Commercial Secretary—DR. H. C. A. CARPENTER, 1 Verboczy-Utcza

Telephone: Automatic 601–30. Telegrams: Commintell. Budapest I.

Vice-consul—C. O. WAKEFIELD-HARREY.

Pro-consul—J. W. THOMPSON.

Address of Consulate—V. Zoltán-utca 8, Budapest.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

ICELAND. Area: 39,709□ miles. Population 106,350.

Monetary unit: Króna of 100 Aurar. £ = Kr. 22.15.

REYKJAVIK (26,428)

Consul-General—ASGEIR T. SIGURDSSON, O.B.E.

Vice-consul—WALTER G. O. SIGURDSSON.

Pro-consul—JÓN THORVALDSSON.

Address—British Consulate.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

AKUREYRI (3,613)

Vice-consul—ARTHUR GOOK.

Address—British Vice-Consulate. Telephone: 50.

NORDFJÖRDUR (1,200)

Vice-consul—Páll G. THORMAR, R. af F.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

ISAFJÖRDUR (2,333)

Vice-consul—TRYGGVI JÓAKIMSSON.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

VESTMANNAEYJAR (Westmann Islands) (3,369)

Vice-consul—VIGGO BJORMSSON.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

INDIA (British). Area: 1,805,332□ miles. Pop. 352,986,876 (B.E.)

Monetary unit: Rupee = 1s. 6d.

DELHI (233,000)

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary—SIR G. L. CORBETT, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary—J. A. WOODHEAD, I.C.S.

Deputy-Secretary—N. J. ROUGHTON, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary—RAI BAHADUR S .N. BANERJI.

Assistant Secretary—RAI BAHADUR L. SEN.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants—*Secretaries to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.* No. 1 Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

Telephone: 5176. Telegrams: Chamber. P.O. Box 36.

AMRITSAR (Punjab) (160,000)

—Sec. Punjab Chamber of Commerce (Branch).

INDIA (Continued)

BOMBAY (1,157,851)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Bombay 5.30 p.m.

H.M. Trade Commissioner—W. D. MONTGOMERY CLARKE, P.O. Box 815.
3 Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
W. HARRIS—Chief Clerk.
Telegrams: Tradcom. Telephone: 23095.

R. J. F. SULIVAN—*Sec. Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*
H. ROYAL—*Ass. Sec.* Graham's Buildings. P.O. Box 473.
Telephone: 20052. Telegrams: Chamber.

J. K. MEHTA, M A., Sec.—*The Indian Merchants' Chambers, Bombay.*
V. C. RAMALINGOM, Ass Sec—*The Indian Merchants' Cham., Bombay.*
The Recluse, 31 Murzban Rd., Fort, Bombay.

R.C. SOHONI, Hon. Sec.—*Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce,*
Phœnix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CALCUTTA (1,383,898)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Calcutta 5.54 p m

Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics—
D. B MEEK, O.B E, M.A., D.Sc., 1 Council House St., Calcutta.
Deputy Director—L. J. MACIVER, I C S.
Deputy Director—P. M. JOSEPH.
RAI BAHADUR L. SEN—Local Trade Intelligence Officer
Secretary Department of Commerce, Government of India.
R. B. S. N. BANERJI—Asst. Sec 1 Council House Street.
Telegrams: Commint. Cables: Hujusmodi.

H M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India—
THOMAS M. AINSCOUGH, C.B.E. M. Com., F R.G.S.
H.M. Trade Commissioner—R. B. WILLMOT.
Fairlie House, Fairlie Place. P.O. *Box 683.*
Telegrams: Tradcom. Telephone: 1042.

D. K. CUNNISON—*Sec. Bengal Chamber of Commerce,*
A. C. DANIELS—*Ass. Sec. Bengal Chamber of Commece,*
Royal Exchange, 2 Clive St

JADU NATH ROY—*Hon. Sec. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.*
20 Strand Road.

M. P. GANDHI, M.A., F.R.Econ S., F.S S.—*Sec Indian Chamber of Commerce,* 135 Canning Street
V. M. MEHTA, Ass. Sec.
Telephone: Cal. 3244. Telegrams: Indchamb

BAIJNATH BHIWANIWALLA—*Hon. Sec. Marwari Chamber of Commerce,*
203-1 Harrison Road.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CAWNPORE (242,356)

J. G. RYAN, M.B E., V.D.—*Sec. Upper India Chamber of Commerce*
Telephone: 2462. Telegrams: Chamber

VIKRAMAJIT SINGH RAI BAHADUR M.L.C—*Sec. United Provinces Chamber of Commerce,* Cawnpore.
BABU GUR PRASAD KAPUR—*Joint Sec.* *do.*
B. N. CHOPRA—*Ass. Sec.* *do.*
116 Civil Lines.

INDIA Continued

CHITTAGONG (Bengal) (24,000)

J. H. MACLENNAN—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

COCANADA (Madras) (60,000)

S. A. CHEESMAN—*Chairman of Committee Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.*

B. GOVINDA RAO, M.A., B.L., F.R.Econ.S.—*Hon. Sec. Godavari Chamber of Commerce.*

COCHIN (Madras) (22,594)

ALEXANDER G. B. CAMERON—*Hon. Sec. Cochin Cham. of Com.*
Telephone: 9. Telegrams: Cochin, Chamber.

KARACHI (Kurrachee) (Sind) (225,000)

MAJ. ALAN DUGUID, A.F.C., late R.A.F.—*Sec. Karachi Cham. of Commerce,* Wood Street.

LAHORE (Punjab) (429,747)

H. J. MARTIN—*Sec. Northern India Chamber of Commerce,*
C. & M. Gazette Bldgs., The Mall. Telegrams: Commerce. Tele.: 2237.

MADRAS (650,000). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, M. 5.21 p.m.

—*Sec. Madras Chamber of Commerce.* 1st Line Beach
P.O. Box 155. Telephone: 2622.

V. C. RANGASWAMI B.A.—*Hon. Sec. South. India Cham. of Com.,* Madras.

P. R. NAIR., B.A., B.Com.,—*Ass. Sec. South. India Cham. of Com.,* Madras.

MADURA (Madras) (139,000)

M. C. RAMA RAJA NAIDOO—*Sec. The Madura-Ramarad Chamber of Commerce,* 10 North Marreh St.

PATNA (Behar and Orissa) (170,000)

M. PANDY—*Sec. Behar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce.*

TUTICORIN (Madras) (45,000)

J. P. JENKINS—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

INDIAN STATES.

Baroda. Area: 8,182□ miles. Population 2,121,872.

Resident—LIEUT.-COL R. J. C. BURKE.

A. B. PANDYA—*Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour.*

Gwalior. Area: 26,382□ miles. Population 3,195,480.

Resident—L. M. CRUMP, C.I.E., I.C.S.

RAMJI DAS VAISHYA, Tajir-al-mulk Wafadar-Bawalaly Scindia, F.R.S.A., M.R.A.S.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

Hyderabad. Area: 82,898□ miles. Population 14,395,493.

B. ABDY COLLINS—Director General of Industries and Commerce Dept.

NAWAB AKEEL JUNG BAHDR—*Member Executive Council for Public Works Department, Khantabad.*

INDIA (Indian States) (Continued).

Indore. Area 9,519 □ miles. Population 1,151,598.

INDORE (130,000)

C R. PALAIRET—*Member for Commerce and Industry*
S V. KANUNGO, M A.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

Jaipur (Rajputana). Area, 15,579□ miles. Pop. 2,338,800.

Resident—A. C LOTHIAN, I.C S.

Kashmir. Area: 80,000□ miles. Population 3,645,339.

SRINAGAR

G E. C. WAKEFIELD, O.B E—*Chief Sec to H H the Maharaja of Kashmir, Srinagar.*
PANDIT NAUD LAL KOUL—*Sec Chamber of Commerce & Industries.*

Mewar (Rajputana). Area: 12,756□ miles. Pop. 1,380,000.

Resident—D. G MACKENZIE, I C S.

Mysore. Area: 29,528□ miles. Population 6,554,573.

BANGALORE (119,000)

Resident—S E. PEARS, C.S I, C.I E, I.C.S.
P G. D'SOUZA, B A., B L—*Director Industries & Commerce Dept* Central Industrial Workshop.

INDIA (Portuguese) (Gôa, Damão & Diu). Area: 1,638□ miles. Population 531,952.

MORMUGAO

Consul—C. H. C BOWEN, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—Mormugão Harbour, Portuguese India.

INDO-CHINA (French). (Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and Laos). Area: 260,325□ miles. Population 20,698,916.

HAIPHONG (Tonking) (182,000)

Vice-consul—T. L. CHRISTIE, M C
Address of Consulate—Chartered Bank Buildings

SAIGON (Cochin China) (140,000).

Consul-General—F. G. GORTON.
Acting Vice-consul—W. K. SMITH.
Vice-consul—C. A. G. DE JESSIEU MEADE
Vice-consul (Trading)—ALEXANDER DENHOLM, [illegible] rue [illegible]rbet.
Address of Consulate—Rue Georges Gu[illegible]n.

IRAQ. Area: 143,250□ miles. Population 3,500,000 (Est. 1930).

BAGHDAD (250,000)

Consul-General—SIR FRANCIS HUMPHREYS, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.

Consul—CHARLES EMPSON.

Address of Consulate-General—British Residency, Baghdad.

G. DONALD SMITH—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 34. Telegrams: Chamber Commerce.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

ABADAN

Vice-consul—*The Port Officer.*

BASRAH (165,000)

Consul—GERALD HOLGATE SELOUS, O.B.E.

Address of Consulate— River Front, Ashar.

L. N. BOWER—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce,* Strand Rd.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

IRISH FREE STATE (Saorstát Éireann). Area: 26,590□ miles. Population 2,971,992. (B.E.)

DUBLIN (427,000). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, D. 11.35 a.m.

British Trade Commissioner—W. PETERS, C.M.G. 69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17.

Telephone: 61021. Telegrams: Dubcom.

J. R. CLARK, F.C.R.A.—*Sec. Asso. of Chambers of Commerce of the Irish Free State & Sec. Dublin Chamber of Commerce,* Commercial Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin

Telegrams: Commerce. Telephone: 2575 and 2576.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CLONMEL (10,000)

J. J. BERKERY—*Sec. Clonmel Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall, Clonmel.

CORK (90,000)

D. J. COAKLEY *Sec. Cork Incorp. Chamber of Commerce* and Shipping, Commercial Bldgs., South Mall, Cork.

Telephone: 132. Telegrams: Commercial Buildings.

M. O'HERLIHY—*Sec. Cork Chamber of Commerce,* 35 St. Patrick St., Cork.

DROGHEDA (13,000)

E. WATSON—*Sec. Drogheda Chamber of Commerce,* Whitworth Hall, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

DUNDALK (13,000)

J. McGUINESS—*Sec. Dundalk Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall, Dundalk.

GALWAY (14,500)

JOHN G. BROWNE—*Sec. Galway Chamber of Commerce.* Institute Buildings, Galway.

LIMERICK (38,000)

J. F. POWER—*Sec. Limerick Chamber of Commerce,* O'Connell Street, Limerick.

IRISH FREE STATE (Continued)

SLIGO (11,000)

J. A. McLOGHRY—*Sec. Sligo Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall, Sligo.

TRALEE 9,000)

T. FITZGERALD—*Sec. Tralee Chamber of Commerce,* 25 Denny Street, Tralee.

WATERFORD (27,000)

L. H. GRUBB—*Sec. Waterford Chamber of Commerce,* Waterford.

ITALY. Area: 119,714□ miles. Population 40,585,000.
Monetary unit: Lira of 100 Centesimi = 2.60d.

ROME (767,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Rome 1 p.m.
Commercial Counsellor—EDWARD H. MULOCK, H.B.M. Embassy
Commercial Secretary—W. F. VAUGHAN SCOTT, H.B.M. Embassy, Rome.
84, Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia.
Telegrams: Commintell Telephone: 31-636, 31-031, 31-116, 31-043.
Consul—B P. SULLIVAN, M B.E.
Vice-consul—HENRY d'A JOHNSON.
Vice-consul—L. A COLMORE
Address of Consulate—17 Piazza di Spagna.
RALPH A. HODRILL—*Hon Correspondent British Chamber of Commerce for Italy.* c/o Banca d'America e d'Italia.

BOLOGNA (230,000)

Vice-consul—THOMAS HICKLING.
Pro-consul—J. R. de LENGERKE.
Address of Consulate—Via Montegrappa 6

BORDIGHERA (Imperia) (4,500)

Vice-consul—ARTHUR E TURTON.
Address of Consulate—Via Vittorio Emanuele.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA (52,000)

Vice-consul—E. S. ALBANESE
Address—Vice-Consolato Britannico.

FLORENCE (Firenzo) (270,000)

Consul—MAJ. CHARLES WILBERFORCE MACLEAN, D.S O
Vice-consul—GENNARO PLACCI.
Vice-consul—C. R. ATKINSON-GRIMSHAW
Pro-consul—FEDERIGO LELLI.
Address of Consulate—1a, Lung'Arno Guicciardini
G. EGIDI—*Hon Cor. British Cham of Com* 28 Vigna Nuova

GENOA (664,000). Water depth: L.T. 72'.

Consul-General—E. W. P. THURSTAN, C.M G
Vice-consul—H. B. BANCROFT-LIVINGSTON.
Acting Vice-consul—D. S FYNES-CLINTON.
Acting Vice-consul—LEWIS S. LEADLEY.
Address of Consulate—3/1 Via Ippolito d'Aste.
W. F. J. HORNE—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy,* 41r., Piazza della Nunziata.
Telegrams: Britaly. Telephone: 22-107.

IRAQ. Area: 143,250□ miles. Population 3,500,000 (Est. 1930).

BAGHDAD (250,000)

Consul-General—SIR FRANCIS HUMPHREYS, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E.

Consul—CHARLES EMPSON.

Address of Consulate-General—British Residency, Baghdad.

G. DONALD SMITH—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 34.
Telegrams: Chamber Commerce.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

ABADAN

Vice-consul—*The Port Officer.*

BASRAH (165,000)

Consul—GERALD HOLGATE SELOUS, O.B.E.

Address of Consulate— River Front, Ashar.

L. N. BOWER—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce,* Strand Rd.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

IRISH FREE STATE (Saorstát Éireann). Area: 26,590□ miles. Population 2,971,992. (B.E.)

DUBLIN (427,000). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, D. 11.35 a.m.

British Trade Commissioner—W. PETERS, C.M.G.
69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17.
Telephone: 61021. Telegrams: Dubcom.

J. R. CLARK, F.C.R.A.—*Sec. Asso. of Chambers of Commerce of the Irish Free State & Sec. Dublin Chamber of Commerce,*
Commercial Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin
Telegrams: Commerce. Telephone: 2575 and 2576.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CLONMEL (10,000)

J. J. BERKERY—*Sec. Clonmel Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall, Clonmel.

CORK (90,000)

D. J. COAKLEY *Sec. Cork Incorp. Chamber of Commerce and Shipping,* Commercial Bldgs., South Mall, Cork.
Telephone: 132. Telegrams: Commercial Buildings.

M. O'HERLIHY—*Sec. Cork Chamber of Commerce,* 35 St. Patrick St., Cork.

DROGHEDA (13,000)

E. WATSON—*Sec. Drogheda Chamber of Commerce,*
Whitworth Hall, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

DUNDALK (13,000)

J. McGUINESS—*Sec. Dundalk Chamber of Commerce,*
Town Hall, Dundalk.

GALWAY (14,500)

JOHN G. BROWNE—*Sec. Galway Chamber of Commerce.*
Institute Buildings, Galway.

LIMERICK (38,000)

J. F. POWER—*Sec. Limerick Chamber of Commerce,*
O'Connell Street, Limerick.

IRISH FREE STATE (Continued)

SLIGO (11,000)

J. A. McLOGHRY—*Sec. Sligo Chamber of Commerce,* Town Hall, Sligo.

TRALEE 9,000)

T. FITZGERALD—*Sec. Tralee Chamber of Commerce,* 25 Denny Street, Tralee.

WATERFORD (27,000)

L. H. GRUBB—*Sec. Waterford Chamber of Commerce,* Waterford.

ALY. Area: 119,714□ miles. Population 40,585,000.
Monetary unit: Lira of 100 Centesimi = 2.60d.

ROME (767,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Rome 1 p.m.
Commercial Counsellor—EDWARD H. MULOCK, H.B.M. Embassy
Commercial Secretary—W. F. VAUGHAN SCOTT, H.B.M. Embassy, Rome.
84, Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia.
Telegrams: *Commintell* *Telephone:* *31-836, 31-831, 31-116, 31-043.*
Consul—B. P. SULLIVAN, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—HENRY d'A. JOHNSON
Vice-consul—L. A. COLMORE
Address of Consulate—17 Piazza di Spagna.
RALPH A. HODRILL—*Hon. Correspondent British Chamber of Commerce for Italy,* c/o Banca d'America e d'Italia.

BOLOGNA (230,000)

Vice-consul—THOMAS HICKLING
Pro-consul—J. R. de LENGERKE.
Address of Consulate—Via Montegrappa 6

BORDIGHERA (Imperia) (4,500)

Vice-consul—ARTHUR E. TURTON.
Address of Consulate—Via Vittorio Emanuele.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA (52,000)

Vice-consul—E. S. ALBANESE
Address—Vice-Consolato Britannico.

FLORENCE (Firenzo) (270,000)

Consul—MAJ. CHARLES WILBERFORCE MACLEAN, D.S.O.
Vice-consul—GENNARO PLACCI.
Vice-consul—C. R. ATKINSON-GRIMSHAW.
Pro-consul—FEDERIGO LELLI
Address of Consulate—1a, Lung'Arno Guicciardini
G. EGIDI—*Hon. Cor. British Cham. of Com.* 28 Vigna Nuova

GENOA (664,000). Water depth: L.T. 72'.

Consul-General—E. W. P. THURSTAN, C.M.G.
Vice-consul—H. B. BANCROFT-LIVINGSTON.
Acting Vice-consul—D. S. FYNES-CLINTON.
Acting Vice-consul—LEWIS S. LEADLEY.
Address of Consulate—3/1 Via Ippolito d'Aste.
W. F. J. HORNE—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy,* 4Ir., Piazza della Nunziata.
Telegrams: Britaly. Telephone: 22-107.

ITALY (Continued)

LEGHORN (Livono) (115,000)
Consul—E. R. SECCOMBE.
Vice-consul—FISHER B. LAMB.
Address of Consulate—Scali d'Azeglio 3.
FISHER B. LAMB—*Hon. Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy*
Telephone: 596. 3 Scali d'Azeglio.

MENNAGIO (2,100)
Vice-consul—C. MYLIUS.
Address—Vice-Consolato Britannico.

MILAN (Milano) (865,000)
Consul-General—G. B. GILLIAT-SMITH.
Vice-consul—A. C. ROUTH.
Pro-consul—F. C. ENGLAND.
Address of Consulate—Banca Italo-Britannica, Via Manzoni 5.
WILLIAM E. CORNISH—*Sec.-General British Chamber of Commerce for Italy.* Via Manzoni 5.
Telephone: 84-644. Telegrams: Britaly.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NAPLES (855,000). Water depth: L.T. 26′.
Consul—General—GODFREY A. FISHER.
Vice-consul—A. GOODDEN.
Pro-consul—A. E. WATKINS.
Address of Consulate—Via Generale Orsini, 46.
Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy—Avv. Prof. BRUNO FOÀ.
Telegrams: Britaly. Telephone: 9-26. 31 Via Depretis.

PERUGIA (75,000)
Vice-consul—R. P. B. FROST, M.B.E.
Address—Vice-Consolato Britannico.

SAN REMO (25,000)
Vice-consul—MEYSEY TURTON
Pro-consul—ATTILIO PEDEMONTE.
Address of Consulate—Via Vittorio Emanuele 8.

SAVONA (75,000). Water depth: L.T. 24′.
Vice-consul—ANGELO ASCHIERO.
Address of Consulate—Salita Privata Incisa, 2-8.

SPEZIA (Liguria) (123,000)
Consul—S. GUATTARI-STAFFORD, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—R. A. G. STAFFORD.
Pro-consul—HECTOR ALINGHIERI, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—Via Chiodo 2.

TURIN (Torino) (517,000)
Consul—L. A. H. PARISH.
Pro-consul—VITTORIO M. GALLO.
Address of Consulate—Via Amedeo Avogrado, No. 11.

ITALY (Continued)

TRIESTE (240,000). Water depth: H.T. 33′, L.T. 30′.
Consul—ALBERT ERNEST BROWNE.
Vice-consul—C R WADDELL
Pro-consul—PAUL SALCHER.
Address of Consulate—Via G. Rossini 2.
MISS D BAKER—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Italy*
Telegrams: Britaly. Telephone: 21-60. 6 Piazza dell Unità.

VENICE (202,000)
Consul—ALAN NAPIER
Pro-consul—COUNT LUIGI A F MOZZONI PARADISI.
Address of Consulate—4590 Campo San Luca.

ELBA (30,000)

PORTOFERRAIO (13,200)
J C R AIREY, *Hon Correspondent British Cham of Com* for Italy.

SARDINIA.

CAGLIARI (61,400)
Consul—ROMULUS HENRY PERNIS.
Address of Consulate—Via Roma 39.

SICILY (4,133,000) **& LIPARI** (20,500)

PALERMO (424,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Consul—MAJOR JAMES HUGH HAMILTON DODDS, C.M G
Vice-consul—HARRY H CLARK
Pro-consul—LUIGI TRIPICIANO.
Address of Consulate—Via Nicolo Gallo, No. 11.

CATANIA (256,000)
Vice-consul—W. A FRANCK, M.B E.
Address of Consulate—Via Anzalone 7

MESSINA (177,000)
Vice-consul—ARTHUR A. BARRETT.
Pro-consul—STEPHEN W. GARBUTT
Address of Consulate—Via Enzo Geraci 61

SIRACUSA (65,000) VINCENZO MANGARANO & FIGLIO.
Hon. Correspondents British Chamber of Commerce for Italy.

RHODES (Ægean Sea) (35,000)

RHODES (14,000)
Consul—EDWARD PERKINS
Address—Consolato Britannico.

IVORY COAST. Area: 121,590□ miles. Pop. 1,665,000. (F.)

GRAND BASSAM (4,200)
Vice-consul—CAPT. T. T. S. LEADAM
Address—Consulat Britannique.

JAMAICA. Area: 4,450□ miles. Population 858,000. (B.E.) British West India Islands.

KINGSTON (70,000)

Imperial Trade Commissioner—H. MASSIE BLOMFIELD, T.D., officer in charge.
Royal Mail Building, Port Royal St. P.O.Box 393.
Telephone: 3171. Telegrams: Britcom.

F. H. ROBERTSON—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce*, Bank Buildings.

HERBERT G. de LISSER—Gen. Sec. Jamaica Imperial Association, 85 and 87 Barry Street.

JAPAN. Area: 155,279□ miles. Population 59,736,700.
Monetary unit: Gold Yen of 100 Sen = 2s. 0.58d.

TOKYO (2,000,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Tokyo 9 p.m.

Commercial Counsellor—G. B. SANSOM, C.M.G., British Embassy, Tokyo, No. 1, Gobancho Kojimachi-Ku.

Commercial Secretary—H. A. MACRAE, M.B.E., British Embassy, Tokyo.
Telegrams: Commintell. Telephone: *Kudan 2706 & 2707.* 332706 and 332707 for calls by *automatic telephone.*

Consul—P. D. BUTLER.
Vice-consul—W. J. DAVIES, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—OSCAR CHARLES MORLAND.
Address of Consulate—Nihon Kogyo Ginko Building, 7 Eirakucho, 2 Chome Kojimachi-Ku.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

FUKUOKA (95,000)
Consular Agent—B. W. CAHUSAC.
Address—British Consulate.

HAKODATE (164,000)
Vice-consul—S. HOTANAKA.
Address of Consulate—68 Kaisho Mach.

KARATSU
Consular-Agent—M. C. ADAMS.
Address—British Consulate.

KOBÉ (Hiogo) 650,000)
Consul—R. Mc. P. AUSTIN.
Vice-consul—C. H. ARCHER.
Vice-consul—HUBERT ASHTON GRAVES.
Pro-consul—J. R. DONALDSON.
Address of Consulate—Osaka Shosen Kaisha Building (7th Flo ,No. 5 Kaigandc

SHIMONOSEKI & MOJI (291,000)
Consular-Agent—R. McKENZIE.
Address of Consulate—No. 5 Karato Machi

NAGASAKI (190,000)
Consul—F. C. GREATREX.
Vice-consul—FREDERICK E. RINGER.
Vice-consul—S. A. RINGER.
Address of Consulate—7 Oura.

JAPAN (Continued)

OSAKA (2,115,000)
Consul—OSWALD WHITE, C M G.
Vice-consul—R. L COWLEY.
Pro-consul—A W. R. TAYLOR.
Address of Consulate—Osaka Building, Soze-cho, Kitaku.

OTARU (135,000)
Consular Agent—S. H. DAWES.
Address of Consulate—Takushoku Building.
Telephone: 499. Telegrams: Sahoda.

YOKOHAMA (620,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Yokohama 9 p m
Consul-General—E. HAMILTON HOLMES, C.M.G.
Vice-consul—D. W. KERMODE.
Vice-consul—HENRY HUGH THOMAS.
Address of Consulate—Nihon O-dori.
Telephone: 2-0423. Telegrams: Britain.

JAVA (DUTCH EAST INDIES). Area: 50,752□ miles. Population (including Madura) 41,719,524 (1930).
Monetary Unit: Florin of 100 cents = s 1/8d.

BATAVIA (437,433)
British Commercial Agent—H. A N. BLUETT, c/o Brit. Consulate-General,
Assistant to Commercial Agent—G. N. CAREY, M B E.
Telephone: 315. Telegrams: Commintell.
Consul-General—H FITZMAURICE, M B E
Vice-consul—H. B. HENDERSON.
Vice-consul—ALAN TREVOR OLDHAM
Vice-consul—EDWARD THOMAS LAMBERT.
Address of Consulate—15 Kali Besar West
C. M. MORRELL—*Representative of British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherland East Indies (Inc), Batavia*

SAMARANG (217,775)
Vice-consul—R. E. BUSSELL.
Pro-consul—C. N. HOWARD.
Address of Consulate—8 Oudstadhuisstraat.

SOERABAJA (336,814)
Consul—JOHN DRUMMOND HOGG, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—R. G. MACINDOE.
Pro-consul—N. M. McLEAN.
Address of Consulate—Dwars Boomstraat (Gang Fraser)

BANDOENG (166,722)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

KARAFUTO (JAPANESE SAKHALIN). Area: 14,098□ miles.
Population 203,750. (J.)
ODOMARI
(No Consular Representative)

KENYA COLONY and PROTECTORATE. Area: 224,960□ miles. Population (Native) 3,033,277; (Whites) 73,760. (B.E.)

NAIROBI (13,000)

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—COL. W. H. FRANKLIN, C.B.E. D.S.O.

H.M. Trade Commissioner—C. KEMP, P.O.Box 220, Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue.
Telephone: 2135. *Telegrams: Britishers.*

R. W. PLAYFAIR—*Sec. Nairobi Chamber of Commerce,*
P.O. Box 470, Court Chambers, Nairobi.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

MOMBASA (48,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Commissioner of Customs
HON. MR. GEOFFREY WALSH, C.B.E., P.O.Box 61, Mombasa.
Telephone: 11. *Telegrams: Customs.*

H. G. ROBERTSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.* P.O. Box 288, Salim Rd., Mombasa.

ELDORET

GHERSI, FENLEY and HAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*
P.O. Box 43, Eldoret.

KISUMU

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*
P.O. Box 40, Kisumu.

KITALE (Trans Nzoia)

SCARBOROUGH SEEX & CO.—*Secs. Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O.Box 1, Kitale.

NAKURU

A. P. BARBER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*
P.O. Box 45, Nakuru.

KOREA (Chosen). Area: 86,211□ miles. Pop. 19,522,900. (J.)

SEOUL (Keijo) (250,000)

Consul-General—WILLIAM M. ROYDS.
Address of Consulate—4 Teido, Seoul.

CHEMULPO (47,000)

Consular-Agent—W. G. BENNETT.
Address—British Consulate.

KWANTUNG (Liaotung Peninsula). Area: 1,337□ miles. Population 862,662. (J.)

DAIREN (Dalny) (341,868)

Consul—G. H. PHIPPS.

Vice-consul—MABERLEY ESLER DENING, M.B.E.

Pro-consul—GERALD JAMES EDMONDSON.

Address of Consulate—O. Hiroba, Dairen.

G. H. STACEY—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce*
c/o Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

LATVIA. Area: 65,000□ miles. Population 1,898,859 (1930).

Monetary unit: Gold Lat of 100 Santims = 9.51d.

RIGA (330,000). Water depth: L.T. 24′.
Consul—COLIN A. EDMOND.
Vice-consul—W. G. HALL
Address of Consulate—Raina Bulvars, 9, dz. 1. Riga
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

LIBAU (Liepaja) (72,500)
Vice-consul—R. J. MADGE.
Address of Consulate—Kurmajas Prospekts, 2

LEEWARD ISLANDS. Area: 715□ miles. Pop. 122,000. (B.E.

CHARLESTOWN (on St. Kitts-Nevis [38,000]
Imperial Trade Correspondent: The Treasurer and Collector of Customs. G. C JOHNSON.

PLYMOUTH (on Montserrat [12,000])
Imperial Trade Correspondent:
The First Treasury Officer, O. R KELSICK

ROSEAU (on Dominica [37,000]
Hon British Trade Correspondent: The Treasurer.

ST. JOHN'S (on Antigua [30,000])
Hon. British Trade Correspondent: The Treasurer, M. M. AUCHINLECK.

TORTOLA (Virgin Islands [5,000]
Imperial Trade Correspondent. The Commissioner, J. C. CLARKSON.

LIBERIA. Area: 43,000□ miles. Population 2,000,000.

MONROVIA (6,000)
Consul-General—CONSTANTINE GRAHAM.
Vice-consul—D. G RYDINGS.
Address of Consulate—H B.M. Legation.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

LIBIA. Area: 1,185,640□ miles. Population 760,000. (I.)

Cyrenaica.

BENGAZI (36,000)
Vice-consul—ANTONIO ELLUL.
Address—Consolato Britannico.

Tripolitania. Area: 360,000□ miles. Population 550,000.

TRIPOLI (50,000)
Consul—N P. COWAN.
Proconsul—JOHN GHIRLANDO.
Address—Consolato Britannico.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Area: 65□ miles. Population 11,000.

VADUZ (1,500)
Consul-General—ROBERT ERSKINE (residing at Zurich).
The Sec. of the Liechtensteinische Wirtschaftskammer, Vaduz, will be pleased to give information to business enquirers.

MARQUISES ISLANDS. Area: 480□ miles. Pop. 10,000. (F.)

TAIOHAE (Isle of Nuka-Hiva)
(Under Tahiti Consulate)

MARTINIQUE. Area: 385□ miles. Population 249,000. (F.)

FORT DE FRANCE *(40,000)*
Consul—HENRY J. MEAGHER.
Address—Consulat Britannique.

MAURITANIA. Area: 154,200□ miles. Pop. 288,000. (F).

(Under Senegal Consulate)

MAURITIUS Area: 720□ miles. Pop. 401,693. (B.E.)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Mauritius 4 p.m.

PORT LOUIS (50,500)
Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary Sir EDWARD ALLAN GRANNUM, Kt.Bch. C.M.G.
ALFRED DOUGLAS BRITTER, F.I.S.A.—*Sec. Mauritius Cham. of Com.*

MEXICO. Area: 760,000□ miles. Population 16,404,030(1930).

Monetary unit: Peso of 100 Centavos = 2s. 0.58d.

MEXICO D. F. (1,620,000)
Consul-General—D. ST. C. GAINER.
Vice-consul—E. A. CLEUGH.
Vice-consul—CONSTANTINE G. RICKARDS.
Acting Vice-consul—F. J. WILSON, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate— Avenida Madero 2.
H. C. CHURCHILL—*Sec. Central British Cham. of Commerce,* 4 Plazuela del Colegio de Niñas P.O. Box 900.
Telegrams: Britcom. Telephone: Mexicana J. 10-64 Ericsson: 2-07-62.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CHIHUAHUA (50,000)
Vice-consul—THOMAS DALE.
Address of Consulate—Apartado Postal No. 83.

COLIMA (30,000)
Consul—D. G. C. MACNEILL.
Address of Consulate—Esquina Plaza de Armas.

DURANGO (50,000)
Vice-consul—W. W. GRAHAM.
Address of Consulate—102 Aquiles Cordan.

GUADALAJARA (Jal.) (200,000)
Vice-consul—CAPT. PERCY GRENVILLE HOLMS, O.B.E.
Address of Consulate— Lopez Cotilla 276.
Telephone: Ericsson 28—96. Apartado Postal No. *350.*

GUANAJUATO (78,000)
Consular Agent—DR. WILLIAM HISLOP.
Address of Consulate—Apartado Postal No. 37.

MEXICO (Continued)

MAZATLAN (Sin.) (30,000)
Vice-consul—GEO. E S WATSON.
Address—Consulado Inglés.

MERIDA (Yuc.) (100,000) and PROGRESO (15,000)
Vice-consul—GEO. F. KING.
Address of Consulate—Apartado No 56.

MONTERREY (N.L.) (96,000)
Vice-consul—IVAN B. ALLEN.
Address of Consulate- Apartado No 34
Telephone: 2509. Telegrams: Consulado Inglés.

ORIZABA (45,000)
Vice-consul—WILLIAM MAYER.
Adress—Consulado Inglés. P.O. Box 49

PACHUCA (Hid.) (53,000)
Vice-consul—STEPHEN WATERS
Address of Consulate—3a Madero 27 Apartado No. 109.

PUEBLA (102,000)
Vice-consul—WILLIAM S. HARDAKER
Address of Consulate—3 Oriente, 210 Apartado Postal No. 42.

PUERTO MEXICO (Ver.) (10,000). Water depth: L.T. 32′.
Vice-consul—DR J J SPARKS
Address—Consulado Inglés

SALTILLO (Coahuila) (60,000)
Acting Vice-consul—J. CALDWELL
Address of Consulate—Apartado No 10

TAMPICO (90,000). Water depth. L.T. 23′.
Consul—ROBERT G PULFORD
Acting Vice-consul—W R BATEMAN
Address of Consulate—Apartado Postal No. 775
Edificio "El Aguila", Calle de Aurora 20, sur.

TAPACHULA (Chiapas) (15,000)
Acting Vice-consul—CHARLES HENRY FOX.
Address of Consulate—Apartado Postal No 24.

TORREON (70,000) (Coahuila)
Vice-consul—S DUTTON-PEGRAM.
Address of Consulate—Apartado Postal No 17.
Telephone 390 Telegrams: Pegram

VERA CRUZ (70,000). Water depth: L.T. 33′.
Consul—A R. HOGG.
Vice-consul—CYRIL C KETNOR.
Address of Consulate—67 Calle Benito Juarez
Apartado Postal No. 256.

MONACO. Area: 8□ miles. Population 22,150.
Consul—J. W. KEOGH, O B E (residing at Nice).

MONTE CARLO (10,000)
Vice-consul—WILLIAM M L. AINSLIE.
Pro-consul—J. C HENRY.
Address of Consulate—26 Bld. "

MOLUCCA ISLANDS (Amboina, Banda Group, Billiton, Ternate)

Area: 190,860□ miles. Population 709,000. (D.)

AMBON (Amboina) (Under Celebes Consulate)

MOROCCO. Area: 218,525□ miles. Population 5,300,000.

M. B. MILNE—*Sec. British Merchants' Morocco Assoc.,* 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

TANGIER (International Zone). Area: 225□ miles. Pop. 60,000.

Consul-General—HUGH GURNEY, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Consul—A. J. GARDENER.
Vice-consul—W. B. C. W. FORESTER.
Acting Vice-consul—A. C. OPPENHEIM.
Address—British Consulate-General.

CAPT. E. G. R. WILKINSON—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Tangier and Spanish Zone of Morocco.* Offices:—P. & O. House.

MOROCCO (French Zone). Area: 200,000□ miles. Pop. 5,000,000.

RABAT (52,000)

Consul-General—W. S. EDMONDS, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Vice-consul—A. E. WATKINSON.
Address of Consulate—12 rue Van Wollenhoven.

CASABLANCA (161,113)

Consul—F. H. W. STONEHEWER-BIRD, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—R. H. BROOME, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—F. A. G. COOK.
Vice-consul—R. E. ELLISOR.
Pro-consul—S. J. LASRY.
Address—Consulat Britannique.

E. H. LART—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for the French Zone in Morocco,* Immeuble Banque Anglaise. Telegr.: Bricomer. Tele.: 16-65.

(*There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here*).

FEZ (107,843)

Vice-consul—A. H. KING.
Address of Consulate—rue de la Résidence.

MARRAKESH (193,582)

Vice-consul—G. C. ALLCHIN, M.C.
Address of Consulate—Immeuble du Pacha, Rue Rmila

MAZAGAN (19,601)

Vice-consul—T. G. SPINNEY, M.B.E.
Address—Consulat Britannique.

MOGADOR (14,423)

Vice-consul—MAJ. F. A. L. de GRUCHY, I.A. Ret.
Address—Consulat Britannique.

SAFFI (26,158)

Vice-consul—EDWARD L. L. WEBB, R.N.R.
Address—Consulat Britannique.

MOROCCO (Spanish Zone). Area: 4,374□ miles
Population 750,000.

LARAICHE (15,000)
Vice-consul—LEWIS FORDE, Lloyd's Agent.
Address—British Consulate.

TETUAN (40,000)
Consul—R. E. W. CHAFY.
Pro-consul—ALBERT F. MORILLO.
Address—British Consulate.

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa). Area: 298,000□ miles. Population (Native) 3,665,502, (Europeans) 17,842, (Indians) 14,368.

BEIRA (9,000)
Vice-consul—FRANK S. GIBBS.
Address of Consulate—Casa Infante de Sagres.

LOURENÇO MARQUES (35,000)
Consul-General—H. A. FORD.
Vice-consul—I. L. HENDERSON.
Pro-consul—DENNIS BOAM
Address of Consulate—25-29 Avenida Buildings, Avenida Aguiar.

MOZAMBIQUE (5,000)
Acting Vice-consul—O. L. HART.
Address of Consulate—10 Campo Major Neutel d'Abreu.

PORTO AMELIA
Vice-consul—A. SEYMOUR ALLFORD.
Address—British Consulate.

QUELIMANE (3,000)
Acting Vice-consul—
Address of Consulate—rua da Livramento.

TETE (5,000)
Consular Agent—A J CORREA da SILVA.
Address of Consulate—P.O Box 58

NEPAL (Kingdom of). Area: 54,000□ miles. Approximate Population 6,000,000.

KATHMANDU (80,000)
British Envoy—LT-COLONEL C. T. DAUKES
Address—The British Legation. Telegrams: Britenvoy Raxaul

NETHERLANDS (Holland). Area: 13,332□ miles. Population 7,832,911 (31.12.29).
Monetary unit: Gold Florin of 100 Cents = 1s. 7.824d.

THE HAGUE ('s-Gravenhage) and SCHEVENINGEN (430,000)
Commercial Secretary—R. V. LAMING, O.B.E., Plaats 21, The Hague.
Telephone: 11415 Telegrams. Commintell.
Consul—St. JOHN TURNER.
Pro-consul—W. E. RANSOM.
Address of Consulate—159 Sweelink Straat.

NETHERLANDS (Holland) (Continued)

AMSTERDAM (750,000) Water depth: H.T. 33′, L.T. 29′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Amsterdam 12.20 p.m.
Consul-General—L. M. ROBINSON.
Consul—C. J. LAMING.
Pro-consul—STANLEY W. SIMPSON.
Pro-consul—J. W. LEE.
Address of Consulate—258 Heerengracht. Telephone: 31602-31902.

DORDRECHT (55,000)
Vice-consul—JACOB VRIESENDORP, Jr.
Address of Consulate—58 Groenmarkt.

FLUSHING (Vlissingen) (21,800)
Vice-consul—PIETER DE BRUYNE.
Pro-consul—S. MINDERHOUD.
Address of Consulate—Boulevard de Ruyter, 10.

LEEUWARDEN (47,000)
Vice-consul—R. BUISMAN.
Address of Consulate—Willemskade 7, Z.Z.

ROTTERDAM (560,000). Water depth: H.T. 31′, L.T. 24′.
Consul-General—LIONEL E. KEYSER.
Vice-consul—R. B. B. TOLLINTON.
Vice-consul—C. E. BUTLER.
Vice-consul—FREDERICK W. CRESSWELL.
Acting Vice-consul—I. GARRETT.
Pro-consul—WILLIAM E. B. NEWENHAM.
Address of Consulate—Eendrachtsweg, 59.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

YMUIDEN
Acting Vice-consul—LEONARD DIJKSEN.
Address of Consulate—Kanaalstraat 49.

NEW CALEDONIA & Dependencies. Area: 8,548□ miles.
Population 57,000. (F.)

NOUMEA (15,000)
Consul—THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Address of Consulate- Rue de Carcopino.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Area: 42,730□ miles. Population 271,685,
and Labrador. Area: 120,000 □miles. Population 4,203.

ST. JOHN'S (40,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, St. John's 8.29 a.m.
Imperial Trade Correspondent— H. V. HUTCHINGS
Deputy Minister of Customs.
ERNEST A. PAYN—*Sec.-Treas. Nfld. Board of Trade.* P.O.Box No. 5227

NEW HEBRIDES. Area: 5,700□ miles. Population 60,000
(Joint British-French Administration).

PORT VILLA
Resident Commissioner & Vice-consul—GEORGE ANDREW JOY.
Address—Port Villa, New Hebrides.

IEW ZEALAND (Dominion of). Area: 103,415□ miles. Population 1,506,060 (1930). (B.E.).

WELLINGTON (148,210). Water depth: L.T. 46'.
H.M. Trade Commissioner—L. A. PAISH, O.B.E, P O Box 369, T & G. Bldg. 30 Grey St. Telegrams: Wellingcom Telephone: 41-700
Officer-in-Charge—T G A. MUNTZ.
H SNOWDON FAIRCHILD—*Sec. Cham of Commerce,* "The Dominion" Building, Wakefield & Mercer St. P O Box 1473 Telephone: 40,261.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

AUCKLAND (193,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Auckland 11.30 p.m.
E P. NEALE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* 17 Swanson St. P.O. Box 47

CHRISTCHURCH (Canterbury) (118,450)
J. ROY SMITH—*Sec. Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (Inc)* P O.Box 187. Telephone 31-408

DANNEVIRKE (Hawkes Bay) (4,470)
W. DOBSON, F P A. (N.Z)—*Sec Chamber of Commerce* P O Box 69

DARGAVILLE (Kaipara) (1,950)
B. S. ANGUS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce* P O Box 29

DUNEDIN (85,200)
Imperial Trade Correspondent and Sec Chamber of Commerce—
H. P. WEST. P.O Box 89

FEILDING (Wellington) (4,265)
GEO. J. FITZPATRICK—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

FOXTON (Wellington) (1,775)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

GISBORNE (Poverty Bay) (15,000)
W. HAMILTON IRVINE—*Sec Chamber of Commerce,* Lowe Street

GORE (Otago) (3,900)
D. R. EUNSON—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

GREYMOUTH (Westland) (5,600)
MICHAEL J. FOGARTY—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

HAMILTON (Auckland) (16,000)
S. E. CRIMP—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

HASTINGS (Hawkes Bay) (15,930)
F. PERRIN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

HAWERA (Taranaki) (4,630)
ROBERT S. SAGE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 145.

HIKURANGI
CHAS B. GAGER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

HOKITIKA (Westland) (2,400)
D. J. EVANS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

INVERCARGILL (Southland) (22,000)
A. L. ADAMSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

LEVIN (Wellington) (2,635)
F. P. WALKLEY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

LOWER HUTT (Wellington) (6,000)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

MARTON (Wellington) (2,810)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

MASTERTON (Wellington) (8,600)
J. C. BODDINGTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NAPIER (Hawkes Bay) (19,220)
R. M. CHADWICK—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 225.

NELSON (12,320)
E. R. NEALE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW PLYMOUTH (Taranaki) (17,630)
VAL DUFF—*Sec. Taranaki Chamber of Commerce,* P.O. Box 69.

OAMARU (7,000)
HENRY HAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* 32, Thames Street.

ONEHUNGA (Manukau) (9,200)
J. PILKINGTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

PALMERSTON NORTH (Wellington) (21,920)
W. MACKENZIE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ROTORURA (4,700)
W. H. ASHTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

SHANNON (Wellington) (1,150)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

STRATFORD (Taranaki) (3,480)
H. E. LAWRENCE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

TAIHAPE (Wellington) (2,475)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

TE AWAMUTU
G. O. JOURDAIN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O.Box 17.

TE KUITI
R. M. SOMERVILLE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

TIMARU (16,850)
J. LEGGOTT—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 206.

WAIPUKURAU (Hawkes Bay) (1,925)
F. A. G. DUNN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WAIROA (Hawkes Bay)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WANGANUI (Wellington) (27,800)
H. HAGUE SMITH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WHANGAREI (North Auckland) (6,270)
E. P. RAMSAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 155.

NICARAGUA. Area: 51,660□ miles. Population 750,000 (Est.)
Monetary Unit: Córdoba = $ U.S.A.

MANAGUA (50,000)
Minister and Consul-General— (See page 63—Guatemala).
Consul and Chargé d'Affaires—LEONARD H LEACH
Vice-consul—HERBERT I. THOMPSON.
Address—British Legation, Managua

BLUEFIELDS (Wawa River) (8,000)
Consul—EDMUND O. REES.
Address—Consulado Britanico.

CORINTO (2,500)
Vice-consul—A W. GRIFFITH
Address—Consulado Britanico

LEON (70,000)
Vice-consul—FRANK A. MAY.
Address—Consulado Britanico.

MATAGALPA (10,000)
Vice-consul—ALEX C. POTTER
Address—Consulado Britanico. Telegrams: Potter

THE NIGER. [TIMBUCTOO] (Tombouctou). Area: 404 914□ miles. Population 1,222,000. (F.)
(Under French-Sudan Consulate)

NIGERIA. Area: 363,625□ miles. Population (including British Sphere of Cameroons) 18,765,690. (B.E.)

LAGOS (99,000)
Imperial Trade Correspondent: The Comptroller of Customs—
Customs House, Lagos.
Hon. Member for Commerce in the Legislative Council—
HON. R. F. IRVING, c/o Messrs. Irving & Bonnar, Lagos P.O Box 280.
—See Chamber of Commerce
Telegrams: Commerce, P O. Box 109, Lagos
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

CALABAR (58,000)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PORT HARCOURT
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NORWAY. Area: 124,964□ miles. Population 2,700,000.
Monetary unit: Gold Krone of 100 Ore = 1s. 1½d.

OSLO (253,000). Water depth: L.T. 27′.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Oslo 1 p.m.
Commercial Secretary—C L. PAUS, C.B.E, H B M. Legation,
Drammensveien 79, Oslo.
Telephone: 44321. Telegrams: Communtell.
Consul—N. VORLEY, O B E.
Vice-consul—JOHN C. AIRD.
Address of Consulate—Kirkegaten 7.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NEW ZEALAND (Continued)

LOWER HUTT (Wellington) (6,000)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

MARTON (Wellington) (2,810)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

MASTERTON (Wellington) (8,600)
J. C. BODDINGTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NAPIER (Hawkes Bay) (19,220)
R. M. CHADWICK—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 225.

NELSON (12,320)
E. R. NEALE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW PLYMOUTH (Taranaki) (17,630)
VAL DUFF—*Sec. Taranaki Chamber of Commerce,* P.O. Box 69.

OAMARU (7,000)
HENRY HAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* 32, Thames Street.

ONEHUNGA (Manukau) (9,200)
J. PILKINGTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

PALMERSTON NORTH (Wellington) (21,920)
W. MACKENZIE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ROTORURA (4,700)
W. H. ASHTON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

SHANNON (Wellington) (1,150)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

STRATFORD (Taranaki) (3,480)
H. E. LAWRENCE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

TAIHAPE (Wellington) (2,475)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

TE AWAMUTU
G. O. JOURDAIN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O.Box 17.

TE KUITI
R. M. SOMERVILLE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

TIMARU (16,850)
J. LEGGOTT—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 206.

WAIPUKURAU (Hawkes Bay) (1,925)
F. A. G. DUNN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WAIROA (Hawkes Bay)
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WANGANUI (Wellington) (27,800)
H. HAGUE SMITH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WHANGAREI (North Auckland) (6,270)
E. P. RAMSAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 155.

man of the same tribe and the Talookdar has afforded us useful assistance in keeping open a communication with Narsingpur and in giving intelligence.

7 The village of Sooatulla was found with many others around it entirely depopulated as the peaceable inhabitants had fled to the hills and other quarters to save their lives but during our stay there several returned and on my march through it returning to Saugor the ploughs were again at work in the fields in nearly every village inclusive of Sooatalla The descent of the pass and the successful, and to us harmless encounter with the rebels within it had therefore a most important effect in tranquilizing the country and our authority which had been entirely subverted was again established in the Mahals of Chowarpatta and Tendukhera.

8. I received information in a letter No 67 dated the 28th ultimo from Clement Browne, Principal Assistant Jubbulpore of the occupation by Lieutenant Colonel Watson s force the preceding day after a slight skirmish of Heerapoor and of the flight of the Raja with his armed followers It was considered possible that the Raja would attempt to effect a junction with the Chawarpatta rebels and this led to the march of Lieutenant Colonel Watson to Sooatulla where I had a personal conference with Captain Browne

9 Having been led to express dissatisfaction with that officer in my official correspondence on account of an apparent haste and want of deliberation in some of his recent measures I was gratified to find that he had not thus acted and I am now of opinion that his energetic measures and precautions have protected the Jubbulpore district hitherto in all quarters from spoliation with the exception of the small village of Belkheree Captain Clement Browne was involved in difficulties by the advance to Tejgarh of Lieut Ginse with the majority of his men at the request under an erroneous assumption of Captain Clement Browne, and it appeared probable to him that Raja Herdee Sah might lay waste his district and even attack Jubbulpore he also apprehended less mischief would occur on the right bank of the Nerbudda from the withdrawal of Captain Wakeman than would have happened in his own district had it not happened and I am happy to inform you that the town of Sankul was only partially plundered in consequence of Captain Wakeman s absence and that his absence lasted only for a few days. I deem it right to transmit to you copies of Captain Browne's explanatory letters as per margin and I have already informed Major General Tombs that the rapid advance of Lieutenant Colonel Watson to Heerapore was most advantageous in checking Hirdee Sah s excesses and as no Howitzer was required, it appears to have been unobjectionable.

10 Mr H Fraser crossed the Nerbudda at the Heerapoor fort on the morning of the 28th ultimo with a force under the command of Lieutenant Col Ely consisting of the Head Quarters 42 M N I two six pounders and a Squadron of Regular Cavalry

detached by Lieutenant Colonel Watson from his force Mr Fraser's letter No 61 dated the 31st ultimo informed me of two attacks on Lieutenant Colonel Ely's Camp on the night of the 30th ultimo and the following extract from it describes them —

"*Paragraph* 4—During the day of the 30th the spies brought in at different times information of the advance of the insurgents towards our position with a view of a night attack but they were evidently afraid to venture near the enemy Still their accounts were confirmed by people from the villages in the direction of Muddanpore along the Bhopal frontier and about 6 p m we were positively informed of their being within ½ a Coss of us in the Nullahs. We remained however quiet till about half past 12 when a fire of matchlocks was opened on our left flank on the pickets and sentries from the Ravines We all turned out and a party being sent to reinforce the pickets on the left the firing ceased in that direction when almost immediately an attack was made on the Picket and Cavalry in our front, which being repulsed we remained quiet for nearly an hour, when the firing on the left was renewed but the picket holding their ground the insurgents seem to have retired and we remained quiet till morning I regret to say however on this occasion a sentinel was shot dead at his post The insurgents are said to have been about 100 in number and to have reached Peepurwanee about 11 a m or 12 noon in small parties"

11 Subsequently to this attack Lt Col Ely marched to the village of Dhobey and the force under the Lieutenant Colonel encamped at Inyeriah on the 2nd instant Mr Fraser on the 4th instant visited me at Sooatulla and after a consultation with him and Captain Clement Browne a plan was arranged for a combined attack at Peepurwanee on the 6th instant I communicated the sketch of this plan to Lieut Colonel Blackall and in meeting with his concurrence I addressed an official letter to him No 609, dated the 5th instant, of which a copy is enclosed and a copy of this letter was forwarded to Mr H Fraser and Capt Clement Browne with instructions to solicit the co-operation of Lieutenant Col Watson and Lieut Col Ely as therein proposed

12 The attack thus planned was concurred in by all the Military Commandants and Lieut Col Watson and Lieut Col Blackall reached their posts at Tendukheria and Sujhanpur on the evening of the 5th instant, but on our march to Tendukheria Lieutenant Col Ely addressed to me a letter, dated the 5th instant that in place of proceeding to Gungye as had been arranged he had that morning marched to Muddunpore at the recommendation of Mr H Fraser After reaching Muddunpur the Lieut Col detached a party to secure some hills on the right where a body of insurgents were found stronger than was anticipated An account of the lamentable result of this measure drawn up by Lieut Hayes who was present is annexed for your information to

this letter and I grieve to inform you that Mr H. Fraser expired from Lock jaw brought on by his wounds on the afternoon of the 12th instant. Mr H. Fraser had married in Scotland shortly before his return to India and his disconsolate widow is now at Hoshangabad.

13 Mr H Fraser had promised to meet me at Tendukhera with intelligence about the position of the rebels but his unfortunate march to Muddunpur deranged our plans and though the hills around Peepurwanee were scoured by the Infantry of all these forces on the 7th instant I regret that the derangement of our plans deprived us of an opportunity of punishing the rebels which had they been adhered to would certainly have presented itself.

14 On the 9th November I was informed by the Major General that he had deemed it necessary to recall the field force under the command of Lieutenant Col Blackall to Saugor and its recall compelled me to retrace my steps to the same place. The arrival of Lieutenant Doolan enabled me to provide for the management of the Hoshangabad district and I had instructed him to assume charge of it on the 8th instant, one day prior to Mr Fraser's lamented wounds I should have wished to have remained for some days near the Nerbudda to complete the dispersion of the insurgents in that quarter and to superintend arrangements for establishing a good Police at all exposed positions but this duty it became necessary for me to entrust to Lieutenant Doolan I enclose a copy of a letter No 627 dated the 9th instant to Major General Tombs which will inform you more fully of the arrangements I had contemplated prior to the recall of the Bengal force towards Saugor I expect to reach the cantonment tomorrow morning

15 The only occurrence in the district of Saugor proper meriting notice on this occasion is a murder committed at the village of Bumhoree belonging to the Talooq of Naibut on the 7th instant and it is thus described by Mr Ommonney in his letter No 259 dated the 18th ultimo —

"*Paragraph* 4—The unfortunate man Hameer Kurmi of Bamhori was charged with having caused some injury to the jowar field of one Rai Singh Kotwar of Doongra, while bringing wood from the jungle. On this the Rai Singh with one or two companions came to Bumhoree and words ensued between the parties which ended according to the statement of Gooman, Hameer's father in Rai Singh striking Hameer and the latter seizing the former by the throat Both parties then went to Amroodh Singh Thakur who holds the village and who endeavoured to pacify Rai Singh by engaging performance of some compensation for the loss sustained.

"*Paragraph* 5—In the meantime however Rai Singh had managed to send intelligence to Dongra whence the notorious Koour Debee Singh (of whose atrocity we have had such numerous proofs) issued with a band of 40 followers of whom

Jawahir Singh Thakur, Jhunkgir the Gosain, who played so conspicuous part in the plunder of Khimlassa, and Sawnlee Khangar mounted on the roof of Hameer's house and removing the tiles intended shooting Hameer who had taken refuge there and secured the door Hameer however fired through the opening and his first shot killed Jawahir Singh He reloaded and the second fire wounded Jhunakgir, Kour Debee Singh seeing this returned to Doongra taking with him the deceased Thakoor and Gosain

"*Paragraph* 6—Koour Debee Singh presently returned with a large body accompanied by Bholejoo and Kishore Singh and surrounding the unfortunate man's house they fired it Hameer in desperation rushed out and after cutting down a man was overpowered and slain"

16 The Raja of Putehra and the Raja of Gungye in the Narsingpur district have both openly assisted us in our pursuit of the insurgents and as their assistance appeared to merit some reward, I have suggested to Lieutenant Doolan that as they are Gonds like the Thakoors of Muddunpore and Dahlwar, it might be advantageous to transfer the former state to the one and the latter to the other Raja You will have learned from my correspondence that I had previously offered a reward for the arrest or the head of the Raja Hirdee Sah of Rupees 2,000 and I have since offered rewards of Rs 1,000 each for the undermentioned individuals with the same condition, viz—

Dehlan Singh Gond of Muddunpore,
Narwar Singh Gond of Dahlwar,
Narwar Singh Lodhee of Ehoogree,
Ajeet Singh Lodhee of Nuddeea,
Ranjore Singh Bundela of Sooatulla,

and also a reward of Rs 500 for Brijbhusan Brahmin who quitted our service and joined the insurgents I shall request the officiating Principal Assistant of Hoshangabad to send me a list of the outrages committed in his district, in the form adopted by Mr Ommanney for the Saugor District, also a list of the ring-leaders amongst the insurgents with an account of their possessions and situations in life and to acqaint me with his sentiments as to the *motives* which may have prompted them to revolt and to transmit any records illustrative of those motives My own impression is that the Bundela insurgents must have sent emissaries to spread dissatisfaction or rather to excite a disaffection to plunder along the Nerbudda, and I have been informed that the Heerapoor Raja having determined on this course prompted the Chuwarpatha Gonds to follow his example

17 I enclose herewith a copy of a report from Lt Fulton to Captain Butler, Assistant A G, of a skirmish, he had with the family of Raja Hirdee Sah of Heerapoor on the 5th instant and its result appears to have been very creditable to all the troops

You will be glad to perceive that Captain Clement Brown afforded as much assistance to Lt Fulton in both a Military and a Civil Capacity

18 A skeleton map and sketch of the Ghurra Ghatee are enclosed for your inspection.

Agent Lt. Governor s Office, I have the honour to be etc. etc.

Camp Saugor (Sd) C FRASER
11th November 1842 Agent Lt. Governor

P S—A copy of this dispatch and of its enclosure will be sent to Major Sleeman Agent Governor General Bundelkhand.

(Sd) C. FRASER,
A.L.G

FROM—C FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE LIEUT GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

TO—R. N C. HAMILTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT N W PROVINCES AGRA

Dated Saugor 15th November 1842.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces that I returned to cantonments this morning

2. In my last despatch No 636 dated 14th instant I omitted to report that some Malgoozars who had taken a part in the Chowurpatha disturbances had stated that they supplied a larger or smaller body of armed men to the gond Thakores of Mudunpore and Dahlwar on the flight of the Police solely to save their village from being plundered which was threatened by those Thakores and I have understood that amongst them the Malgoozars of Hirrunpoor and Imjhirra had surrendered to the late Mr H. Fraser I also heard yesterday the Malgoozar of Nudea was about to surrender in a like manner and that the Malgoozar of Ghoogree would most probably follow his example. If these Malgoozars did not take an active part themselves in the plunder of any village I should feel disposed to treat them leniently but no final decision can be passed regarding them without local investigation.

3 An Agent from the Thakoors of Mudunpore and Dahlwar also appeared in my camp before I left Mudunpore and when asked by Kundunlal the Peshcar of the Saugor Hoozoor Tuhseel what had induced his employers to commit themselves he replied that they had been instigated to it by Rajah Hirdeesah of Heerapoor and that in a case connected with a millstone pending in the court of the Native Deputy Collector of Nursingpur they had not when summoned waited upon that Officer and that in consequence measures had been taken to arrest them by Police force. I shall request Lieutenant Doolan to enquire into this circumstance.

4 The late Mr H Fraser's slight acquaintance with the people and state of the country induced him for some time to pay too little attention to those precautionary measures, which I had entreated him to take in conjunction with Captain Clement Browne and Mr Ommanney, and he deferred his departure from Hoshangabad to Nurshingpore longer than desirable, the Police also in their evacuation of the Pergunnah left the people without any support on the part of government and the dastardly flight of the Tuhseeldar of Nurshingpore from Tendookhera emboldened the Gond Thakores and intimidated all well disposed personages

5 I enquired of several respectable and intelligent persons as to the cause of the disturbances in Chawaipatha, and they ascribed them to the evil influence of the Heerapore Rajah and further stated that the Gond Thakores who took the lead in them had been repeatedly in a state of rebelling under the Native Government which preceded ours

6 It has also been stated to me that the Bundelah Thakores of Sooatulla have fled to Bundelcund

7 Captain Clement Browne has arrested several culprits, and recovered a quantity of plundered property, he has also seized a number of military weapons including two small iron guns and several jinjals This officer has informed me that Captain Wakeman with his detachment was to have reached Jhirra Ghatee on the evening of the 13th and his arrival at or near Tendookhera will enable Lieut Col Ely to recross the Nerbudda

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
(Sd) C FRASER,
Agent-Lieut Governor

Camp Saugor,
Agency Office
The 15th November 1842

FROM—C FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

TO—R. N C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AGRA

Camp Saugor, 16th November 1842

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the information of Government copies of the correspondence as per margin with Captain Sanders Commanding the Bhopal Contingent respecting an attack on Jeswant Singh's fort at Dowlutpoor

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
(Sd) C FRASER,
Agent-Lieutenant Governor

Camp Saugor
The 16th November 1842

From—CAPTAIN I. E. SANDERS COMMANDANT BHOPAL CONTINGENT

To—C. FRASER, ESQUIRE COMMISSIONER, SAUGOR.

Bhopal Contingent,
Camp Tunda Russoolpoor
14th November 1842.

Sir

Captain Trevelyan Political Agent at Sehora will have apprised you of the march of the Head Quarters of the Bhopal Contingent under my command on the 4th instant consisting of 5 Weak Companies of Infantry one Ressala of Cavalry and two 9 pounders from information received at Bleelsa I proceeded to Odeypore via Gunge Bassoda with the view of surprising Jeswant Bildar in his Gurhee at Daulatpoor which place I attacked yesterday morning and have the pleasure to forward a copy of my report to the Political Agent in Bhopal. I march tomorrow morning to Bagrode where I shall halt and endeavour to discover if Ruttun Singh is in this neighbourhood accompanied by any force.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Camp Tunda Russoolpoor
The 14th November 1842

(Sd) I. E SANDERS
Commandant Bhopal Contingent

From—CAPTAIN I. E. SANDERS COMMANDANT BHOPAL CONTINGENT

To—CAPTAIN H W TREVELYAN POLITICAL AGENT BHOPAL.

Dated Headquarters Bhopal Contingent,
Camp Tunda Russoolpoor
13th November 1842

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant which was received in camp at Odeypoor yesterday forenoon and I have the honour to acquaint you that I marched at 1 O clock this morning towards Daulatpur with a view to surprise Jeswant Bildar who was positively reported to have assembled at the Gurhee of that place two hundred Bundelas After a long march of eleven hours duration I came upon the Gurhee with the Cavalry and when within musket shot was fired upon from the Bastions. The Cavalry immediately diverged to the right and left to invest the place until the infantry came up but before the sowars had time to get to the rear face, the enemy made their escape down a deep ravine covered with extensive jungle but it afterwards appeared that though that place could not have been invested by Cavalry upon that face in consequence of the nature of the ground and the very heavy thorny jungle with which covered

In the Gurhee was found 9 buffaloes and 6 goats which were left by the enemy in the hurry of their retreat and which were brought away and having set fire to the few grass Chuppers that

were set up against the walls I withdrew the Contingent to Tunda Russoolpoor where I shall halt tomorrow, and proceed the next day to Bagrode as directed in your letter above acknowledged

From all that could be observed, it appears certain that Jeswant had not two hundred men in his Gurhee and not more than a couple of horses, the marks of accommodation for more could not be traced and I am inclined to think that not more than ten matchlockmen had been occupying the place for some time previous to our attack

No doubt you are acquainted that the Nawab of Patharry had made an attack upon Jeswant Bildar in retaliation for one that Jeswant had made upon him and completely destroyed and plundered his village Manlee which lies close to the hill upon which his Gurhee is situated, but the Nawab failed to make any impression upon the Gurhee which gave Jeswant such confidence that he boasted to all the people of the villages near, that he was not afraid of any force and would never think of leaving his place undefended This circumstance gives me some hopes that he would make a stand for at least a short time but it turned out otherwise

Jeswant appears to have the good will of the people of the villages near and in the neighbourhood of Daulatpoor, that to take him by surprise would be a matter of extreme difficulty if not next to an impossibility

I have at the same time the pleasure to forward 36 letters from various individuals found in the Gurhee of Daulatpoor

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Camp Tunda Rassoolpoor
13th November 1842

(Sd) I E SANDERS,
Commandant, Bhopal Contingent

FROM—CAPTAIN I E SANDERS, COMMANDANT, BHOPAL CONTINGENT

TO—CAPTAIN H W TREVELYAN, POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL

Dated Headquarters Bhopal Contingent,
Camp Bagrode,
15th November 1842

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Nawab of Putharee waited upon me this morning after my arrival at Bagrode and congratulated me upon the result of our attack upon the Ghuree of Daulatpoor notwithstanding the escape of Jeswant Bildar, but it has been well ascertained that he was not in the Gurhee during the attack and had left it in the early part of the night

I am happy to inform you that six of the buffaloes found in the Gurhee of Daulatpoor have been recognised by the zamindars of Putharee Taluqua and have accordingly been duly made over to them

The Nawab of Putharee is of opinion that Jeswant s power will continue to exist as long as the Gurhee of Daulatpoor affords a place of shelter for him and his few attendants and of his own accord offered to level it with the ground which I recommended his doing and have requested the Amil of Tunda to render every assistance which he promised to give yesterday at a personal interview

I have also placed at the Nawab s disposal 1 (one) Duffadar and 4 sowars which number was all he required, to assist him in hunting down Jeswant which he has great hopes of succeeding in now that the Bildar s party has been broken up and his Gurhee set fire to but the great difficulty in obtaining information from the inhabitants, who are well acquainted with Jeswant s habits and places of resort, and who from fear of his vengeance will give no information to cause his apprehension it would therefore be desir able to offer some reward to induce the villagers to come forward with such valuable information as will enable us to secure the person of so notorious a character

The Tunda Amil mentioned to me yesterday that Ruttun Singh was about the hills near the village of Puchpura without any follow ers, and that he sometimes remained during the night in that vil lage I shall endeavour to secure his person as the village is about two coss from this and I may also have another opportunity of securing the person of Jeswant Bildar whose location is about four coss distant.

I forwarded a copy of my last report to Mr Fraser and I shall also favour him with a copy of this.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Camp Bogrode
14th November 1842.

(Sd) I E. SANDERS Captain
Commandant Bhopal Contingent.

From—C. FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE LIEUT GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRI TORIES

To—CAPTAIN SANDERS COMMANDING BHOPAL CONTINGENT BHOPAL.

Dated Camp Saugor 16th November 1842

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 70 and 72 of the 14th and 15th instant giving particulars of your attack on the fort of Daulatpoor and to express my gratifica tion at the intelligence conveyed in them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Camp Saugor
The 16th November 1842.

(Sd.) C. FRASER
Agent Lieut. Governor

FROM—C FRASER ESQUIRE, AGENT-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

To—R N. C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P

Dated Saugor, 16th November 1842

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the information of Government copies of correspondence as per margin with the first Junior Assistant at Dumoh respecting the surrender of Gobra Rajah and his two brothers

2 I beg also to report that after descending the Jhurra Ghatee I was pleased to discover that Lala Thobun who on information received from Mr H Fraser and Mr Ommanney, I had reported in my despatch No 580, dated the 22nd October, had been offered up as a sacrifice was still alive though he had been severely treated and intimidated by the Muddunpore and Duhlwar Gonds.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Camp Saugor
The 16th November 1842

(Sd) C FRASER.
Agent-Lieut Governor

FROM—CHARLES FRASER, ESQUIRE AGENT TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P

To—R N C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P

Dated Camp Saugor, 23rd November 1842

SIR,

I have much satisfaction in reporting for the information of His Honour the Lieut Governor that subsequently to my last despatch No 636, dated the 14th instant, I have not received intelligence of the plunder of a single village in either the Districts of Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore or Damoh, and in Saugor District, the only outrage as yet reported to me by Mr Ommanney occurred on the night of the 4th instant when Ajeet Singh (a share-holder of the village) with two men named Subsukh and Kulloo attempted to carry off some cattle from the village of Khunnessra 2 miles to the north of Khimlassa These men who shortly after the commencement of the disturbances had fled from Khunnessra and taken up their residence in Bumhoree near Mugaolee of Scindia's territory on this occasion wounded one man though not dangerously with a spear and beat a second with a bludgeon but the cattle were rescued from them I asked Mr Ommanney if Ajeet Singh ever

preferred any complaints to him and his reply was in the negative, and arrangements will be made to endeavour to effect his arrest through Brigadier Shibbs.

2 Both Mr Fraser and Captain Charles Brown informed me that several persons had joined the insurgents in consequence of being threatened by their leaders and believing this to be very probably to be and deeming it of importance to invite all such to desert the leaders I have issued a proclamation calling upon them to come in. Of this proclamation I enclose a translation and I also enclose the copy of my letter to Captain Charles Brown on the subject No 657 dated the 7th instant. The detention of the female prisoners taken by Lieut. Fulton appeared to me likely to exasperate their male relatives who had not openly joined the rebels and I trust the arrangements authorized by me in that letter will be approved of for their surrender on suitable conditions to any well-disposed relative who will take charge of them I trust His Honour will favour me with instructions relating to the disposal of the booty taken by Lieut. Fulton's detachment in their skirmish with the rebels it all I believe, belonged to the rebels and as such the proceeds of its sale may perhaps with propriety be paid to the captors of the booty

3 The Major General has entrusted the protection of the district of Jubbulpore on the military department to Major Bird the Commandant of the 24th B Regiment N I and the civil authorities will communicate to him any intelligence which may reach them of a nature calling for the aid of troops. Major Bird has been instructed to move along the frontier of the district with a wing of his Regiment, the Regimental Guns and some Cavalry

4 Similar orders have been sent by the Major General to Lieut.-Colonel Ely for the district of Hoshangabad, and his force is to move about in two bodies one to the north and one to the south of Nerbudda, and as Captain Wakeman arrived at Tendookhera on the 16th instant Lieut.-Col Ely recrossed the Nerbudda on the 18th idem and was about to go in pursuit of the small body of insurgents at the base of the Puchmurree hills.

5 The Rajah of Shahgurh continued stunch and although the troops have been withdrawn along his frontier no plunderers have entered our territory from his estate.

6 The Thakores of Balakote alluded to in my enclosed copy of a letter to Captain Charles Brown have not created any disturbances, and from letters which I subsequently received it appeared that some evil minded person had alarmed them by a report that they were going to be attacked which was never contemplated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
(Sd.) C FRASER
Agent to Lieut.-Governor

Camp Saugor
Agency Office
The 23rd November 1842

FROM—BRIGADIER STUBBS, COMMANDING SCINDIAH'S CONTINGENT

TO—CAPTAIN L BUTLER, DEPUTY ASSTT ADJT-GENERAL, SAUGOR

Dated Camp Burra Doongra, 19th November 1842

SIR,

Brevet Major Mint's detachment having joined me at Pallie yesterday morning, I have the honour to report for the information of Major-General Tombs, commanding the Saugor Division, that I marched this morning with the contingent and took possession of Burra Doongra

I regret to say that the Thakores and their followers said to amount to about 200 matchlockmen had fled to the hills and jungles though I had intelligence of them being in the village till late last night

After destroying all the houses of the Thakores and the other principal ones of the place, I propose leaving a small battalion of the Maharajah's Horse for the purpose of apprehending any of the Thakoors or their followers who may return to the neighbourhood Moving myself with the contingent up the Ghat in the direction of Bulla-bait where I shall make the best arrangements I can, for the defence of the frontier, and for intercepting any insurgent Bundelas who may attempt to approach from this direction

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Camp Saugor
The 25th December 1842

(Sd) STUBBS, LIEUT-COL,
Commanding Sindiah's Contingent

FROM—C FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

TO—R N C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P, AGRA.

Dated Camp Saugor, 25th November 1842

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 67 of the 8th instant and with reference to the 4th Paragraph to state that no reward has been offered by me for the arrest of Mudkoor Sah, Rajah of Huttree, who has throughout remained faithful to the Government but that a reward of 2,000 rupees for the apprehension or destruction of Dewan Bahadur Singh of Ubhanah in the Huttree Ellaqua and brother to the Rajah, has been offered by me

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Camp Saugor
The 25th December 1842

(Sd) C FRASER,
Agent to Lieut-Governor

FROM—C FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE LIEUT GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRI TORIES.

TO—R. N C HAMILTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT NORTH WEST PROVINCES AGRA

Dated Camp Saugor 28th November 1842

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit copy of a letter No 79 of the 22nd instant and enclosure from Captain Sanders Commanding the Bhopal Contingent relating particulars of the capture of Ruttun Singh Mena and his followers in the village of Puchpereea near Bhilsa.

2 It was reported to me by Captain Herbert some time ago that this person had an intention to plunder Hoshangabad and to force the jail in order to liberate the Dacoits who were convicted of the dacoitee at Tendookhera and sentenced by the Court of Niza mat Adawlat to imprisonment for life, and I then communicated the same to Mr H. Fraser subsequently another reached me to the same purport but his arrest by Captain Sanders has thwarted any evil intentions he may have mediated and Captain Sanders arrange ments for the same appear to have been excellent.

Camp Saugor
Agency Office
The 28th November 1842

(Sd.) C. FRASER,
Agent Lieutenant-Governor

FROM—CAPTAIN CHARLES BROWN FIRST JUNIOR ASSTT TO THE AGENT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, DAMOH

TO—CHARLES FRASER, ESQUIRE AGENT TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SAUGOR AND NER BUDDA TERRITORIES

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of a Kyfeeut received from the Tahsildar of Hutta reporting on a successful attack made upon Dewan Bahadur Singh and his fol lowers by the Police stationed at the village of Syjadpoor on the Northern frontier of this district.

2. The attack must have been a very sudden and unexpected one as the whole of the property belonging to the rebels consisting of 9 horses large and small 7 Talwars 3 matchlocks clothes, etc. were captured by the Police, and amongst the booty a mare, a pony and other property have been recognized as belonging to Jaswant Singh and Mozeelall of Denaree who are said to have paid 7 000 Rupees to Bahadur Singh for their release.

3 I beg leave to add that upon one of the followers of Bahadur Singh was found the Badge of Sheikh Russool Chuprassee who made his escape when the rebels were attacked by Sadulla Khan Risaldar at Jaigarh and that I have succeeded in arresting another follower of Bahadur Singh in whose possession was found the Badge of the late Kushoree Kotowar who was put to death by the order of Bahadur Singh A copy of the Tahsildar's Kyfeeut has been forwarded to Major Sleeman

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) C BROWN

Camp Saugor,
Agency Office
2nd December 1842

P S—A copy of the petition of the Tahsildar of Dumoh reporting the arrest of 8 of the followers of Dewan Bahadur Singh is also herewith transmitted

From—THE AGENT-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

To—R N C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P

Dated Saugor, 12th December 1842

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N-W P, the copy of a correspondence with Major Sleeman relating to the Raja of Shahgarh My letter to the Raja will doubtless develop his real designs but up to the present time I have always believed him to be a faithful dependant of the British Government and one who had been placed by circumstances in a most trying position

2 I am happy to report that no more villages have been visited by the marauders in any district of these territories subsequently to the date of my dispatch No 718, dated the 2nd instant, and the only occurrence I have yet heard meriting notice is an attack of which intelligence was transmitted to me by Lieutenant Doolan in a letter No 85, dated the 27th ultimo in Captain Wakeman's Camp near Tendukhera on the night of the 22nd ultimo, wherein 3 Sowars and 3 horses were killed and 1 Sowar and 3 horses were severely wounded all belonging to His Highness the Raja of Nagpur Captain Wakeman informed "from the large quantity of blood which was observed the following morning on the road by which the insurgents retreated with the cavalry in pursuit, that they no doubt suffered several casualties"

3 I am happy to inform you that Major General Tombs has ordered Lt-Colonel Watson's force to return towards Deori and its arrival there will, I hope, restore tranquillity The inhabitants of the Pergunnah are still in a state of great alarm and the threats

addressed to them by the rebels have led some to afford them assistance which practice is much deprecated though it is not in my opinion surprising that frightened natives would resort to it for their own safety and protection

4 I have asked the Political Agent at Bhopal to order the Contingent under Captain Sanders to proceed to the Bhopal frontier near Mudunpoor and I am apprehensive that the troops of the Nawab of Bhopal will not without the adoption of this measure actively co-operate with us against the insurgents

Agent Lt. Governor's Office. I have the honour to be, etc.

Camp Saugor (Sd) C. FRASER,

The 12th December 1842 Agent Lieutenant Governor

FROM—CHARLES FRASER, ESQUIRE, AGENT LIEUT GOVERNOR, N W P., SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

TO—R. N C. HAMILTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT N W P

Camp Saugor 12th December 1842

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No 721 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to state that I have received a report from the officiating Principal Assistant Hoshangabad stating the arrival of the Deoree and Soojhanpoor Thakoors and party in his camp and that he had made over for distribution to the Nagpur Commandant the 2 000 Rupees offered for the apprehension of these rebels

Camp Saugor I have the honour to be, etc.,

Agent Lt. Governor's Office (Sd.) C. FRASER,

The 12th December 1842 Agent Lieut. Governor

Letter No 6.—The letter reports that the disturbances in the Jabalpur Hoshangabad and Damoh districts had been quelled, and the miscreants like Hirdee Shah and a few others had been punished The co-operation of the Nawab of Bhopal and the Raja of Nagpur is commended.

FROM—C. FRASER, ESQUIRE AGENT TO THE LT GOVERNOR, N W.P IN CHARGE OF SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

TO—R. N C HAMILTON ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT N W.P

Nadnier 9th January 1843

In continuation of my letter No 783 dated the 23rd ultimo I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter No 6 dated the 5th instant with its accompaniment from Captain Boland Officiating Principal Assistant in charge of the Hoshangabad district.

2 These documents bring down the narrative of the insurgents' movements to the present date.

3 His Honour will learn with satisfaction that the strength of the rebels would now appear to be broken, and as they have returned to the vicinity of their villages situated north of the Nurbudda and the Nawab of Bhopal has with praiseworthy zeal proceeded in person to Deoree, their early capture or destruction may be anticipated I understand also that the Rajah of Nagpoor has strengthened his forces on the Southern frontier

4 Besides the loss sustained by them in the attack made by the Police on the 1st instant it affords me much pleasure to communicate intelligence of the capture of Maharaj Kour, mother of the rebel leader Nudwar Singh of Ghoogree, and his wife and two children A copy of the report of Captain Whistler, commanding a detachment from Col Watson's force, stationed at Tendukhera regarding this affair is forwarded and I request the instructions of Government regarding the disposal of such part of the property taken on the occasion as may not be proved to have been plundered from our subjects

5 The Rajah of Huttree in the Dumoh district has evinced his loyalty by seizing and delivering over to the first Junior Assistant Khooman Singh, brother of Dewan Bahadoor Singh of Ubhana, and I have received information likewise of the arrest of Thakur Khet Singh of Sooatulla and three followers who took a prominent part in opposing our forces on the Jhirra Ghat and in the outrages committed in the Chowurpatha Pergunnah

6 His Honour will learn from the accompanying copy of a letter No 221, dated the 21st ultimo, addressed by Major Sleeman to the Secretary, Governor General, the particulars of the arrest of Hirdee Shah and a large portion of his family by the Rajah of Shahgurh, and I have since understood from private sources that his relatives Gujraj Singh and Khanjoo have been secured in attempting to pass into Boondelkhand by a Police party in the Saugor district These persons were the chief characters in the late surprise of the post at Hirapoor in which five Police men lost their lives

7 The translated deposition furnished by Capt Boland will convey to His Honour some idea of the extent of the Chowarpatha confederacy and that officer in his letter has stated his opinion of the causes of the outbreak The unavoidable failure of the detachment under Capt Roper to cross the Nurbudda at Beltharee Ghat and the withdrawal of the Police from Chowarpatha were attended with the worst effects by increasing the audacity of the insurgents and doubtless these measures induced many unwillingly to expouse their cause Much allowance must be made for those who joined the insurgents from such causes and it has been decided

to bring to punishment amongst them such only as either after a promise of forgiveness for the past have behaved treacherously or still continue at large committing depredations

8 The people of the Chowarpatha Pergunnah were countenanced in some degree by the Gond Rajah and Talooqdars south of the Nurbudda and in consequence of their equivocal conduct it was determined after consultation with Major Sleeman whom I met at Gurrurwarrah to send for these influential people. They all as per margin attended upon me yesterday and it was explained to them collectively that a term of six months would be allowed them to display their fidelity by openly espousing our cause and producing the rebels but that a continuance of their present suspicious course of conduct would at the termination of that period bring upon some or all of them some severe mark of the displeasure of Government.

9 There is no proof of the rebels having been joined by any followers of these chiefs or of any open espousal of their cause but there are grounds for believing that they connived at it and that a secret understanding existed between the parties

10 I have acquainted the Rajah of Shahgurh that the Principal Assistant at Saugor has been directed to disburse the reward for the seizure of Hirdee Sah to such persons as he may depute to receive it.

Letter No 7—The letter and the enclosure refer to the supression of disturbances in the Tendukhera and Chowarpatta regions, and the arrest or surrender of most of the insurgents. It is suggested that a military detachment and a European Civil Officer be stationed at Narsingpur for better control and for ensuring peace security

FROM—C FRASER, ESQUIRE AGENT TO THE LIEUT GOVERNOR, N W P IN CHARGE OF THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

To—MAJOR W H. SLEEMAN AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL S CAMP

Nibora 28th January 1843

SIR,

I have the honour to state for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General that the following persons connected with the recent disturbances have been captured —

Hiralal Chowdree of Pitras

Rao Mohan Singh of Bichoa and

four followers Tola Gond Phoolsa Gond and Kishore Dhimar Dhokul Singh and his son Mansingh

Ranjore Singh of Sooatola and his son and party consisting of 10 individuals.

2 I have also received private information from Captain Hamilton of the arrest, by a party of Police under his orders, of Pudum Singh, Talooqdar of Kharee Deoree, with six followers and seven females

3 Hiralal Chowdree of Putras plundered the village of Toomra and has since been attached constantly to the Madanpur and Dhelwar Rebel Thakoors The arrest of this man has been effected under the able management of Captain Bolund

4 The persons of Rao Mohan Singh and of his followers were secured by my personal assistant Lieutenant Hayes Mohan Singh admits having participated in the plunder of Maharajpur, Sainkhera and Omra and having been present in the attack on the Police at Mulkobee and in the skirmish with the Naib-Tahseeldar in the Chaterre Hills

5 Dhokul Singh and his son were secured by the Police under Captain Brown of Damoh and Ranjore Singh and his party were traced into the Punnah territory and arrested also by a Police Detachment The former individuals took a leading part in the dacoitee which occurred at Belonee and the latter opposed the troops in the progress into the Chawurpatha Pergunnah in November last and played a conspicuous part in the insurrection

6 The laudable exertions of the officers subordinate to me in effecting the arrest of so many dangerous and reckless characters deserve my best thanks and I doubt not, their services will be viewed with approbation by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

From—C FRASER. ESQUIRE, AGENT-LIEUT GOVERNOR

To—R N C HAMILTON, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, N-W P

Dated Camp Babye, January 23rd, 1843

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No 8, dated the 9th instant reporting the measures adopted by me to ensure the co-operation of the Gond Talookdars I have the honour to communicate that those measures have been attended with gratifying results, and that no outrages have occurred in the Hoshangabad district since the date of that report

2 Captain Boland in a letter No 12, dated the 13th instant, reported the deputation to him by the Mudunpoor and Dhelwar Thakoors of an Agent, Seetaram for the purpose of negotiating terms for their surrender, and I was informed in the same communication of the capture of the families of those Thakoors and also of the arrest of Gangaram, an influential servant of the Mudun poor Thakoor

3 I have since been informed by the same officer in a letter No 15 dated the 18th, of the capture of Narwari Singh of Ghoogree by Purtab Singh the Malgoozar of Raneetal in the Deoree Purgunna of the Saugor District. The Mudunpoor and Dhelwar Thacores have also sent in their swords in token of submission and Captain Boland had deputed the before-mentioned Seetaram to them guaranteeing their lives if they immediately surrendered themselves Captain Boland reports also the arrest of the family of the rebel Hiralal of Putras

4 Captain Boland speaks in commendatory terms of the aid he has received from the Nawab of Bhopal but I cannot refrain from attributing the above successes in a great degree to Captain Boland's own personal activity and also to the exertions of Captain Hamilton who has assisted in hunting down the Ghoogree Chief and whose deputation towards Deoree has been of great service.

5 In the Damoh division of the Saugor district the arrest of the following prisoners connected with the Tejgarh disturbances has been reported by Captain Charles Brown—Rao Zalim Singh of Mohra Majgaon and his two brothers Dewan Himmut Singh, brother of the proclaimed rebel Buhadoor Singh, and two followers his wife and mother and one Luchman Singh of Ghuraita in Shahgarh Zalim Singh was traced to Jodhpoor in the Punnah state by the Zelladar of Teijgur and he was there captured by Nirput Singh a brother of the Punnah Raja The other party was arrested by the Patel of Ghooraita in the Shahgarh territory

6 The only outrage of recent date which has occurred in that Purgunnah is the murder of an Ahir which act is attributed to Guj Singh, a cousin of Pudum Singh of Kharee Deoree.

7 I have great satisfaction in reporting the capture of Guneshjoo Boondelah of Goorha in the Saugor District and his Agent named Jhulkun who were made over to Colonel Stubbs by Raja Murdum Singh of Chunderee.

8 I have been informed by Major General Tombs that it is his intention to locate at Nursingpoor a Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry

9 I am disposed to ascribe the recent disturbances in the Chowarpatta and Tendookhera Pergunnahs in a great measure to the want of a European Civil Officer at Nursingpoor Government is aware that previous to the remodelling of the district in consequence of Mr Bird's suggestion this was a Civil Station Its abolition as such has given great dissatisfaction to the people, who loudly complain of the distance between them and the European controlling officer at Hoshangabad and the expense and trouble they are subjected to in having to travel to Hoshangabad. The duties of the Principal Assistant at Hoshangabad are exceedingly heavy and arduous and I recommend with a view to relieve that officer from a portion of them and also for the above reasons that a

First Junior Assistant be located at Nursingpoor with powers similar to those of the First Junior Assistant at Baitool, and I would suggest that he be assigned a salary of 800 Rupees Should this measure meet the approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General the services of the native Deputy Collector at present stationed there may be dispensed with

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Babye
23rd January 1843

(Sd) C. FRASER,
Agent-Lieutenant Governor

MISCELLANEOUS

Letter No 1 —The information contained in these pages regarding human sacrifices at Dantewara in Bastar, before the Goddess there, was collected by one Krushnajee Pant, a Clerk or Karkoon, sent by Major T Wilkinson, Resident at Nagpur, in 1841.

Information obtained by Krushnajee Punt, a Karkoon sent by Major Wilkinson, Resident at Nagpur, into Bastar in 1841 for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the reports of men having been sacrificed in that country

Information from whom obtained (1)	Nature of information (2)
Nizam Shah Zameendar of Ownda in Wyraghur of Zilla Chanda	It is generally believed that men are sacrificed at Dhunteewarrah or Dhunteshurree in Bustar Five men from Bustar in the present year attempted to seize Munchoo Gond of Surda in Ownda He was armed and threatened to sell his life dearly if any attempt was made to secure him the five men therefore desisted The wife of Sooba Doss Zamindar of Toa in Wyragurh was sleeping in front of her house Men (supposed from Bustar) attempted to carry her off, when her son awoke, threw a stick at them and they ran off People say, 100 men were employed by the Bustar Rajah for the purpose of seizing men to be sacrificed
Kungaloo Hulba of Baloda in Dhumterry, Chutteesgurh District	Met 20 men near the Koka Naddi five coss from Ownda in Wyragurh, who attempted to seize him, he escaped by running away.
Malharba Beidoor of Jar in Wyragurh, Kamdar of Junglee Baboo	Persons are afraid to go alone into the jungles, for fear of being seized by men from Bustar, as it is understood, 100 or 50 are employed by the Bustar Rajah to seize people, for the purpose of sacrificing them at Dhunteewarra or Dhunteshurree
A Musalman of Mool in Chanda name not ascertained met by the Karkoon on the Pertapore Nuddee in Bustar	He with 5 or 6 men had been gone to the Dhunteshurree Pergunnah to sell cotton and they were returning home , they had learnt that if men were found travelling alone in Bustar they were seized and sacrificed

Information from whom obtained (1)	Nature of information (2)
Dulaah Naique and Ryotts of Pertapore in Bustar	Said their Talooka was formerly a flourishing one but had, owing to the oppression of the Rajah been deserted by most of the Ryotts. They further stated that it had formerly been customary to sacrifice men at Dhunteshurree, but that sacrifices had been discontinued, since the English Gentlemen first came to the country
Sudoo an Hircarrah of the Raeepore Soobah, stationed in Bustar	The Rajah of Bustar has plundered his country and the Ryots have deserted. If any man is seized then alone some accusation is made against him and he is sacrificed at Dhunteewarrah. Fakeers are those who generally suffer None but the Pujarries are present when men are sacrificed. All the people believe that human beings are sacrificed. The Hickamee and Jeeah are the persons who make the sacrifices.
Howan Singh Diharee of Antagurh in Bustar questioned at Kolar	There is much oppression in the country the Rajah plunders his Ryots. The country is deserted, and where villages were there is not now a house. Has heard that men are sacrificed at Dhunteswarrah, but never saw sacrifices offered
Phoolkoo Duharee and Luchman Dackur of Kolar in Bustar	The Rajah plunders the country Men, before the English gentlemen came to the country were sacrificed but not since, the reports about sacrifices are all false. The country has been ruined by the Rajah s oppression.
Phoolkoo Huckoore of Narainpore, Bustar	The Rajah oppresses his subjects and where two Rupees were due, he takes 10 and plunders the Ryots on false pretences. Previously to the English Gentlemen coming to the country men were sacrificed but not since. The Reports of men being sacrificed are false.
Deos Pater and Chutter Sah Punch of Narainpore in Bustar	The reports of men being sacrificed at Dhunteeshurree are entirely false.
Bahsumja Takoore of Mohma Mahomlu in Bastar	Never heard of men having been sacrificed in Bustar the reports on this subject are false
Sookanund Telinga of Burra Doungura.	There is no truth in the report that men are sacrificed in Bustar
Modee Singh the son of Jaggurnath Sulloo s son a relative of the Bustar Rajah.	The country is deserted. When the Ruth at Jugdulpore is taken out, Goats and Buffaloes are sacrificed. Thousands of people are present and the Ruth is drawn by men. Accidents of men being killed occasionally occur A man may probably be killed once in three years. No men are sacrificed at the Dusserah at Dhunteshurree, but men sometimes of their own accord go to the Devi at Dhunteshurri who consumes them. Men come to the Devi from foreign parts once in three years.
Kalee Bhau of Raeepore in the service of the Bustar Rajah questioned at Cheetter Kote in Bustar	Believes that men are sacrificed. Even there in the Bustar Rajah s service who ask for pay receive orders on distant villages for it, and when they go with their orders are seized and sacrificed. Notwithstanding the informant believes what he has stated he continues in Bustar Rajah s service because three or four of his brethren are also in the service.

Information from whom obtained (1)	Nature of information (2)
Ryots of Kormbe in Bustar	Men are annually sacrificed at Dhunteshurree, both inhabitants of the country and foreigners and therefore the country is deserted The late Rajah Mypal Deo sacrificed men, none have as yet been sacrificed by the present Raja (when the Ryots had said so much to the Kurkoon, a person spoke to them in the Gond Language and they ceased to be communicative)
Vishnoo Parree, Brahmin of Koomlee in Bustar	Says men are not sacrificed at Dhunteshuree, but sometimes go and offer themselves to Devi who eats them Knows not from whence the men come to Devi and never was present when they came to Devi On such occasions the Rajah and Poojaree only are present
Arra Maujee, Gond of Singanpore in Bustar, 80 years of age	The Rajah plunders and oppresses the Ryots, formerly when the witness was a youth, every third year two or three men were sacrificed at Dhunteshurree The Kungars now annually seize men when they find them alone and no account is taken of the number sacrificed Those men found alone are only seized
Ruggonath Singh, Kait, in the Nagpur Rajah's service stationed at Jugdalpore	Men are seized and fined, if they possess nothing they disappear, and nothing is heard of them A Kunchunnee has lately disappeared and it is not known where she is If she be found she will be able to give information Never heard of human sacrifices at Jugdalpore, but believes they occur at Dhunteewarrah Fakeers and Gosseens who are not known by any one are the persons sacrificed
Gosaena Sipahee in Jugdalpore	Heard from a Sipahee when smoking Ganja with him, that the present Rajah of Bustar, Bopaul Deo had since the death of his father sacrificed three men
Yar Mohammed Khan, Rohilla of Jugdalpore	There was an Arab in the Rajah's service who accompanied him to Dhunteewarrah and was there sacrificed He was killed near the Byram Deo Heard this from a Purdaisee and saw a body without a head When the informant spoke to the Rajah about the Arab having been killed he was told by him that it was for robbing It is 15 or 18 months since this occurred, and it is known to Dyal Singh and others Went once by the Rajah's orders to plunder in Jeypore—brought from thence three men who were confined in irons The three men disappeared and knows not what became of them—this took place four or four and half years ago Mentions the disappearance of a Kunchunnee and thinks if she be found she will be able to give an account of the human sacrifices Has heard that a pregnant woman is sacrificed under the Ruth

Information from whom obtained (1)	Nature of information (2)
Ghasee Atparrah of Nuggernal in Bustar	Men are not sacrificed in the presence of others. But they are sacrificed They are seized by Kungars Their bodies are thrown into a Nuddee. Knows not what number are annually sacrificed. The present Rajah sacrificed men in Cheit, but cannot say how many
Neelkar Raoot of Jugdalpore questioned at Morenga in Bustar	Ten men were sacrificed by the present Rajah Bhopaul Deo in the month of Chait. Men are seized by the Kungars. Never saw human sacrifices but believes they took place. The men seized for sacrifices are foreigners.
Partvo Raoot of Jugdulpore questiond at Morenga in Bushon.	Four or five men are annually sacrificed at Dhunteewarra before the Devi in Chait. In the time of the present Rajah 3 or 4 men have been sacrificed. Never saw human sacrifices but does not doubt their taking place
Betee Chulkee Moorya, Gond of Merenga.	Men are brought by the Kungars and taken to the Devi but knows not what becomes of them.
Peer Khan Modee a Duckunnee of Nowrangpore of Jaepore in the Bustar Rajah s service	Men in the Bustar Rajah s service who demand pay receive orders for it on distant villages, are then seized and afterwards sacrificed at Dunteewarra. The sacrifices take place in Chait and at the Dusserah Believes that two or three men were sacrificed in Chait last. But on the occasion of human sacrifices, the Poojari and Rajah are only present.
Ramjee Bunjarra of Bagulpal, a servant of the Bustar Rajah s.	Men are sacrificed at Dhunteewarra at the Dussera and in the month of Chait. The men sacrificed are travellers or brought from foreign countries.
Sattar Kait of Nowrangpore in Jaepore in the Bustar Rajah s service.	Men are sacrificed at Dunteewarra. It has long been the practice to sacrifice human beings.
Dooroo Hulba of Doodreepal in Bustar	Foreigners are seized by the Kungars and sacrificed at Dunteewarra but when human beings are sacrificed no one is permitted to be present. The Poojarree officiates on the occasion.
Marre Moorya Gond of Dunteewarra.	Kungars seize and bring men who are sacrificed when the time arrives. The Poojaree permits no one to be present at the sacrifice. Never saw a man sacrificed. 2 or 3 are sacrificed every third year—foreigners are seized for sacrifice.
Mungun Jeea Poojarree of Dunteeshurree	In the temple there is one Pooja daily performed after the first watch of the day has elapsed and another in the evening, the offerings are Chundun, water flowers etc. If goats or buffaloes are brought they are either sacrificed or released at Dunteeshurree. Men are never sacrificed. Ornaments are occasionally offered. There are 22 villages belonging to the Devy the Hickammee has charge of and manages them. The informant has two villages for his services. No man has ever of his own accord come and offered himself to the Devy Is prepared to swear by placing his hands on the feet of the Devy ,that human beings are never sacrificed.

Information from whom obtained	Nature of information
(1)	(2)
Hickammee Karbarree of Dunteswarra or Dunteshurree	Has charge of the villages belonging to the temple of Devy After the first watch of the day has elapsed one Pooja takes place and another in the evening Goats and Buffaloes are sacrificed before Devy The present Hickamee says he has long been in office but never saw or heard of men having been sacrificed and they never will be sacrificed whilst he (a Hindu) continues in office He offers to swear by placing his hands on the feet of the Devy, that no man or woman has been sacrificed at Duntewarra since he was in office
Sewtee Kungar, a servant of the Bustar Rajah's	Receives no wages in cash Plunders in Jeypore, takes from the plundered property as much as may be necessary to provide him with food and gives the rest to the Bustar Rajah Goes into the Jaepore country, accompanied by 40 or 50 men having received the Bustar Rajah's orders to do so , a hole is dug through the wall of the house to be robbed, by which one man enters, and brings out what he may find in it, the party then goes to another house, and robs it in the same manner, the quantity of property taken is delivered to the Bustar Rajah, who may give to the party a portion of the value of 4 or 5 rupees Within the last two or three months the party have brought three Horses from Javpore, one of which was given by the Rajah to the Informant The informant says he has seized three or four men for Dhunteewarra, a man found alone is seized Irons are put on his legs, he is placed in a Dooly and taken to Dhuntewarra, and given in charge to the Poojaree The men seized, are kept at a place about three coss from Dhunteewara, and when required are sacrificed The leaders or Naiks of the Kungars are Dooman and Sookman, who reside within the territory of the Jeypore Rajah The 2 or 3 men seized for the Devi by the informant was when the late Rajah Mypal Deo was alive.
Boodoo and Lingoo Kungarsa of Bustar	Receive no pay from the Rajah of Bustar Work for the Rajah, and if it should please him to do so, he gives them clothes and Cowries Are employed to rob and plunder in Kotepaul and Jaypore All property stolen is given to the Rajah Sometimes the Rajah divides the plundered property into two shares, takes one and gives the other to the Kungars Occasionally all the property is taken by the Rajah who gives 4 or 5 Rupees to the Kungars The Kungars brought three Horses to the Rajah from Katepaul one of which he gave to Kotra, Kungar's son Kotra who is the son of the late Adhan is now Naik The Rajah once gave a silver bangle to Adhar, which Kotra now has When the Kungars set out on a plundering excursion by the Rajah's orders, they go in a body of 50 or 60, and

Information from whom obtained (1)	Nature of information (2)
	afterwards, separate into parties of 8 or 9 The property is stolen from houses, through holes dug in the walls for the purpose. The chiefs of the informants are Kotra, Chumroo and Madhoo Doman is the head of the party who is employed to seize men for Dum teewarra. 5 or 6 Kungars go together to seize men for Dhumteewarra who are sacri ficed when the proper time comes.
Tora Baz Khan Jemadar Mohammed Hussain Duffadar servants of the Bustar Rajah.	Say that Dyal Singh knows all about an Arab having been killed but that they cannot speak out as they are servants of the Rajah.

(True copy)

G ROBERTS CAPTAIN

Officiating Supdt. of Police.

Letter No. 2—The letter is of great historical interest inasmuch as it throws light on the temples and the rulers of Ratanpur

FROM—CAPTAIN R. R. W ELLIS POLITICAL ASSISTANT FOR BUNDELKHAND

TO—CAPTAIN G RAMSAY ASSTT RESIDENT IN CHARGE NAGPUR

Camp Bhagora 8th March 1849

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the very valuable traditional statement for Ratanpur formerly Manipur forwarded with your letter No 37 dated 12th instant, and to solicit your further assistance in arranging the information furnished by procuring replies to the enclosed papers of queries calling for further information regarding the buildings and eminent characters mentioned in it as given below —

Serial No (1)	Particulars (2)
	Buildings
1	Temple to Mahadeva called Anad Kapileswara.
2	Temple to Bel Pan Mahadeva at Pali founded by Jajal Deva Haihaya Vansi Rajput Raja.
3	Temple to Mahadeva made the fort at Jajnagar founded by Jajaldeva.
4	Temple to Jagannath Swami at Jajnagar founded by Jajaldeva.
5	Temple to Ramchandra Swami at Ratanpur
6	Temple to Kal Bhairava at Ratanpur
7	Temple to Maya Devi at Ratanpur
8	Temple to the Jaj kund where Mayuradwaj Haihaya Vansi Rajput conquered Arjuna Tomara Rajpurt Raja.
9	Temple to Dula Deva at Ratanpur

Serial No	Particulars
(1)	(2)
	Buildings—*cont*
10	Temple to Lakshmi Devi on a hill at Ratanpur
11	Temple to Kedar Mahadeva at Ratanpur
12	Temple to Mahadeva called Bharadesawara at Ratanpur
13	Temple to Mahadeva, called Sangameswara at Ratanpur
14	Temple to Hanuman at the Girja Band Talao
15	Temple to Mahadeva at the Kaina Arjuni Talao Ratanpur
16	Temple to Mahadeva called Narbadeswara
17	Temple to Mahadeva called Machleswara
18	Temple called Ratnai Sekh founded by one of the Haihayavansi Rajas
	Characters
1	Brikhparba, Raja of the tribe called Danava
2	Bidhujinha, a descendent from Brikhparba
3	Sudyumna, Haihayavansi, Rajput Raja of Manipur contemporary with Pandava princes
4	Mayuradwaj Raja of Manipur
5	Niladwaj Raja of Mandla
6	Hansadwaj Raja of Chandrapur
7	Prithwi Deva (son of Sura Deva) during whose reign Manipur, the old name of the city was changed to Ratanpur in Sambat 914
8	Bain Raja of the tribe called Haihayavansi
9	Jalal Deva, son of Bain
10	Bhopal Singh Raja of the tribe called Haihayavansi
11	Dhundhu, Raihasa a chief in rebellion against Bhopal Singh

The Haihayavanshi tribe is a branch of the Yadava or Jadow family of Jadonwati on the Chambal claiming descent from Haihaya, the grandson of Sahasrajit, the eldest son of Yadu or Jadu, the founder, and information regarding their early history is of importance as tending to the light upon the chronology of the Puranas

Letter No 3—The letter refers to the 36 Forts which existed in the territory of Ratanpur under King Tamradhwaj, and because of which the country bears the name of Chhattis garh

FROM—N R W ELLIS, ESQUIRE, POLITICAL ASSTT FOR BUNDELKHAND

TO—CAPTAIN RAMSAY, OFFICIATING RESIDENT, NAGPUR

Jhansi, 7th April 1849

I have the honour to forward a list as given below of 36 forts said to have been appendages of Ratanpur during the reign of Tamradhwaja, son of Mayuradhwaj Haihayavanshi Rajput Raja, conquered by Arjuna in a battle fought at Raipur in the Nagpur territory and to solicit your assistance in procuring replies to the

enclosed papers of queries calling for further information regarding the building of the different forts and other circumstances tending to throw light upon the history —

1 Ratanpur
2. Raipur
3 Dhandha.
4 Pandaria.
5 Dhurkot.
6 Belpani
7 Bhinaga.
8. Sabalpur
9 Dilaspur
10 Kusumgarh
11 Sarangarh
12. Sewree-Narayan
13 Ramtek
14 Morbhanj
15 Lampagarh
16. Kapilthal.
17 Mahawargarh.
18. Karwagarh.
19 Gawalgarh
20 Chanda.
21 Surguja.
22 Agori
23 Chang
24 Kudya
25 Garnda
26 Pindra
27 Sohagpur
28 Singhpur
29 Kothi Ningwani.
30 Bairagarh
31 Bandhogarh
32. Indwar
33 Manpur
34 Chandwar
35 Amarpur
36. Yadroudi

SECRET DEPARTMENT CONFIDENTIAL NEWS LETTERS

Letter No 1—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st January 1841, giving information for the period September—December 1840, under the following head:

(1) North-west Frontier—Jellalabad
(2) Afghanistan
(3) Kandahar
(4) Kohistan.
(5) Herat (Mymouna)
(6) Sind (Upper)
(7) Muscat
(8) Egypt—Syria, The Mails
(9) Kishangarh
(10) Bhopal
(11) Darjeeling
(12) Nepal
(13) China
(14) Indus Steam Navigation
(15) Financial
(16) Miscellaneous

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER—JELLALABAD

Late letters from Captain Nicolson report the arrival of Dost Mohamed at Peshawar and the surrender of Azim Khan and Sher Khan the two sons of Dost Mohamed who escaped from Gazni The troops escorting the Dost consisted of the 1st European Regiment, the 40th N I, one Squadron, 2nd Cavalry, and a detachment of Colonel Skinner's local Horse with 2 Guns of Captn Garbett's Battery The remaining 2 squadrons of the 2nd Cavalry were to halt at Jellalabad until Dost Mohamed's family arrived, when they were to accompany them to the provinces

AFGHANISTAN

5th December The Governor-General's Agent in the North-West Frontier reports that Col Shelton's Brigade crossed the Chinab on the 27th November and were encamped on the right bank of that river, and letters have since been received from Col Shelton announcing his having crossed the Jhelum and his confident expectation of being able to reach Peshawar, on the 22nd

CANDAHAR

3rd October In accordance with the permission granted him by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and with the view of substituting an unobjectionable system for the harsh and unpopular practice of impressing carriage cattle for Military purposes Major Rawlinson Political Agent, Candahar has advanced to private individuals Rs. 45 000 for the purchase of 500 camels These camels will be maintained for the use of the commissariat in that quarter and the cost of their purchase will be gradually repaid

KOHISTAN

14th November At the instance of the Envoy and Minister of Cabul the Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint, as a temporary arrangement, Lieut. C Rattray as officiating Political Asstt. in charge of the affairs of Kohistan in succession to the late Dr Lord.

HERAT—MYMOUNA

3rd November The Envoy to Herat intimates that in consequence of the illness of the son of Wallee of Mymouna his uneasiness at being detained for such a length of time at Herat, and his suspicions that it was intended to keep him there, as a hostage for an indefinite period he (the Envoy to Herat) has consented to an arrangement concluded between Hukkoomat Khan on the part of the Wallee and Yar Mohammed Khan on the part of Herat Government, and has allowed him to return to Mymouna The following is the substance of the arrangement above alluded to —

1st.—The Wallee of Mymouna pledges himself to be a trustworthy and faithful servant and friend of the Herat Government and to perform at the risk of his life whatever service may be required from him by it.

2nd.—Whenever a contingent of horse may be required from him by the Herat Government it shall be furnished without delay at any place appointed

SCINDE (UPPER)

6th to 12th December inclusive The precis of intelligence from Upper Scinde is as follows —

1st.—The consequence of the late victory near Peerchutta (*vide* newsletter No 21 under head Scinde Upper) has been the retirement within the hills of the large Bodies of Brahoees who had entered Kutchee, and it was hoped that they would not have sufficient courage to re-enter the plains before our cavalry arrived

2nd.—Nuseer Khan fled from Hotrah to Zehree where he is said to have taken up his quarter

3rd —The Jhalawar Chiefs are divided in opinion as to war or peace The war party at the head of which is Gool Mohammed point to Dost Mohammed. The advocates for submission under Mohamed Hussain urge the impossibility of our aims being successfully resisted

4th —Nuseer Khan is said to be entirely under the sway of Gool Mohammed

5th —Major General Brooks had directed the prisoners taken in the action near Peerchutta to be sent to Sukkur

6th —157 Recruits for H M 13th Lt Infy are said to have arrived at Kurachee

23rd December The Military Department intimate that orders have been issued to the Military Board to take the necessary measures for supplying with all possible expedition, the tent equipage, etc, required for the use of the troops assembling in Upper Scinde

Muscat

3rd November Capt Hammerton on a mission to Muscat reports that His Highness the Imaum returned to Muscat on the 8th ultimo from Bunder Abbass

Nothing of a particular nature regarding His Highness is said to have transpired during his trip to the Gulf He was chiefly employed making arrangements of a fiscal nature with the different Chiefs, subject to his authority at Birka island of Kishun and on the Persian Coast Overtures were made to His Highness by many Chiefs to induce him to supersede the Governor of Bunder Abbass, Shaikh Saif Bin Nabhan by offering to pay a large amount for the Bunder than is paid by Shaikh Saif But the Imaum was determined not to accede to the wishes of anyone to the prejudice of Shaikh Saif who is very favourably spoken of, and in whom the merchants are said to repose confidence Captain Hammerton has been instructed if His Highness should proceed to Zanzibar to follow him and wait on him thither

Egypt—Syria, The Mails

19th November A private communication to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General from Egypt received by express on the 22nd December last states that Mohammed Ali had for some time shewn a strong inclination to come to an arrangement with the sublime Porte through the mediation of the Four Powers without reference to the position or pretensions assumed by France, but it was not until the 8th November last that a public and unequivocal demonstration of this important change in his feelings and opinions had taken place

On that day in Public Divan he declared that in future he would be guided by his own views.

The following day he received the intelligence of the fall of the important fortress of St. Jean d Arc and for a time was thrown into deeper dejection by this, than by any of his previous reverses. No time however was lost in despatching a courier with instructions to Ibrahim Pacha to evacuate the whole of Syria, and he intimated to those in his confidence that he was now prepared to give up the Turkish fleet, and comply with all the demands of the Sultan provided he could be ensured in the quiet possession of Egypt

All intention of resistance having been abandoned unless Egypt itself should be attacked the disposable crews of the ships and the workmen of the arsenal had been incessantly occupied in dismantling the fleet, on the completion of which they were intended in case of necessity to man the batteries on shore.

The French Consul-General on having learnt this determination, was most indefatigable in his endeavours to dissuade Mohammed Ali from any attempt at an arrangement with the European Powers in which France should not be mediatrix and for a time he seemed to waver till the arrival of French Post Office Steamer on the 15th November last with the intelligence of a change of ministry in France, appeared to confirm him in his previous resolution.

Being desirous of ascertaining the true state of affairs Her Britannic Majesty s Consul-General called on the Minister of Mohammed Ali Boghos Bey who confirmed what is stated above in the most positive manner The Consul-General observed that it might be advisable to acquaint Sir Robert Stopford with the change which had taken place in the determination of Mohammed Ali, to which he replied that the French Consul-General had assured Mohammed Ali that there was now every prospect of propositions being made to him regarding which there would be no difference of opinion between the Governments of Great Britain and France, and that consequently he had decided on taking no step till such propositions were made but that he nevertheless adhered to his resolution of evacuating Syria and giving up the Turkish fleet on being ensured the Government of Egypt. The *Oriental* Steamship arrived at Alexandria on the 19th November last and was immediately admitted into Port Mohammed Ali affording every facility for getting the mails on shore, appointing *Ourasses* to escort them to Suez, and giving renewed assurances to the Consul-General that in the event of either war or peace every facility would be afforded to the transmission of Her Majesty s Indian Mails through Egypt.

KISHENGARH

28th November With reference to News Letter No 18 dated 20th November last under head of "Kishengarh relative to the intention of the Raja of Kishengarh to coerce certain of his disaffected Chiefs the Governor-General s Agent in Rajputana reports

that His Highness's troops marched from Kishengarh with a considerable artillery and in a short time succeeded in gaining possession of their principal stronghold Narana There has been but little bloodshed, the Governor General's Agent adds on either side, and no disturbances, either within the Kishengarh frontier or on the borders of the states during the operation against the place indicated As the Raja anticipated, none of the other Chiefs joined the rebels, and "contrary to what we have experienced in most other cases of this kind" continues the Governor General's Agent, "there was a disposition on the part of other states to assist the Sovereign and not the rebels"

BHOPAL

19th November The Political Agent in Bhopal states that the Raja of Bhopal had ordered a proclamation to be issued notifying the appointment of Moulvees in his territories and ordering his subjects to send to them their children with a view to their being taught to read and write

DARJEELING

18th December. On a representation made by the Superintendent at Darjeeling the Right Honourable the Governor-General has sanctioned the advance of 1,000 rupees to the new settlers at that place to enable them to support themselves till their houses are built and their crops sown

NEPAL

10th to 24th December inclusive The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency —

1st —The new minister has commenced at length to exercise his functions by making some material appointments

2nd —The report of Col Oliver's corps of observation fixing itself at Segowlee is said to be salutary Three small parties of soldiers have been sent into the Terrai to watch and report its movements

3rd —The Raja wishes to make the number of the new ministers to consist of 7, the addition is utterly objected to but pressed by the Rani

4th —The court consists of 5 individuals

5th —The new ministers wish to incriminate the Kalla Pandeys, they waited on the Rani to apprise her of the practical step requisite to be taken

6th —Thirty new appointments are said to have been made

7th —The followers or train of the premier are becoming extensive indicating a great accession of practical strength

8th —No symptoms of warlike preparations, nor is the defence of the Terrai undertaken

CHINA

7th December The Commander of H. M.s sloop Cruizer" intimates that should the exigencies of the case render it necessary he will proceed direct to Chusan without touching at Macao The above vessel has on board Sir Hugh Gough appointed to the com mand of the Eastern expedition.

16th December The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has sanctioned the grant to the Marine Board of a treasury order for company s Rs 2,30 710-4-8 to be applied in payments on account of transports taken up for the expedition to China.

The latest letters from Chusan dated November 8th report the continued sickness of the troops and many casualties, but they promise improvement large detachments of invalids had been embarked for Manilla. Supplies on the Island had become more plentiful A Truce, pending negotiations had been proclaimed on both sides Labourers were procured with readiness the Harbour was covered with boats plying for hire, and there was a steadily advancing demand for British manufactures by small but eager native traders. The demand had originally been for yarns their prices had been asked for and subsequently bales had been taken. The purchases were principally of cotton the woollen cloths in the market were said to be too coarse the payments had first been made in dollars but latterly samples of tea and of raw silk had been exhibited. The Admiral with the three Line of Battle and other ships had arrived on the 20th in the Canton River and a few shots had been exchanged between one of our steamers and the forts of the Bocca Tigris but it is asserted that this collision arose from misconception and that it is not likely to lead to serious con sequences

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

21st November The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival at Bukkur on the 15th instant of the Meteor steam boat from which place she was dispatched on the 1st to Tatta The "Meteor" performed her downward voyage in 3¼ days and was 31½ hours under steam. At Tatta she received on board 5 officers and 30 followers with their baggage and 3 lakhs of treasure under the charge of a guard consisting of a Havildar and six sepoys which increased her draught to 2 feet 2 inches for ward and 2 feet 7½ inches aft. Excluding stoppages she made the upward voyage in 9¼ days was 109 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of rather more than 3 miles per hour having thus performed it in two days less time than her last trip

FINANCIAL

1st December Captain Bygrave s statement shows that on the 1st December cash balance in the Military chest at Jellalabad amounted to Coy s Rs. 3 72,356-2 1¾ nearly 4 lakhs having been left at Cabool

MISCELLANEOUS

29th September The Honourable the Secret Committee have dispatched to this Presidency from England two iron steamers, *viz.*, "Phlegethon" and "Proserpine" for the service of the Government of India, the former commanded by Richard Francis Cleaveland Esqr and the latter by John James Hough Esqr, both of the Royal Navy

The "Phlegethon" is of 157 feet 6 inches length, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet 3 inches depth, she is divided into eight water-tight compartments of different dimensions, and has two sliding keels which descend 7 feet below the bottom She has fixed engines of 90 horse collective power and two boilers which may be worked separately

The "Proserpine" is of 145 feet length, 26 feet beam, 9 feet 3 inches depth She is divided into seven water-tight compartments of different dimensions and has two sliding keels which descend 5 feet below the bottom She has fixed engines of 90 horse collective power and two boilers which may be worked separately

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,

The 1st Jan 1841 — Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 2—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th January 1841, giving information for the period October—December 1840, under the following heads

(1) North-West Frontier
(2) Peshawar
(3) Afghanistan
(4) Jallalabad
(5) Kandahar
(6) Khiva—Lieutenant Wyburd
(7) Kiva—Russia
(8) Merve
(9) Bokhara—Kokan
(10) Khorasan
(11) Meshed—Herat—Ghorian
(12) Persia—Hamadan—Baghdad
(13) Sind (Upper)
(14) Kelat—Moostang—Quetta—Dadur.
(15) Sind (Lower)
(16) Soomeeanee
(17) Kaluk

(18) Burma—Tenasserim Provinces
(19) Ordance and Commissariat Department
(20) China
(21) Indus Steam Navigation.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

3rd to 9th December inclusive The *Punjab Akhbars* of dates noted contain the following items of intelligence —

1st.—The Council ordered the Akal Regiment to march to Futtehgarh without delay to protect that fort against Kunwar Shere Singh who has left for Battala and who the Raja Dhian Singh was apprehensive, would probably raise disturbances in the way

2nd.—The Chiefs of the Council asked General Court to be one of their number

3rd —General Ventura reported that he had dispatched the family of Raja Balbeer Sein of Mundee to Beel under safeguards from Kumalgarh

4th.—Several chiefs concerted between themselves that no order issued by Raja Dhian Singh without Maee Chand Kunwar's knowledge, should be obeyed Each of them took an oath to this effect and deputed Tej Chand to the Maee to represent that she was the mistress of the state, and that she should issue what ever orders she might please through him or Sardar Ajeet Singh.

5th —The Maee at Bhyram Singh's suggestion assembled all the Military officers and desired them to give a writ ten engagement to let no sepoys of theirs go any where without her orders They signed an engagement of the kind accordingly

6th.—The Maee sent for Raja Dhian Singh and prohibited him from putting his signature upon the state documents in future.

7th —Great unity is said to prevail between Raja Dhian Singh and Tej Singh.

8th —A system according to the English practice was directed to be introduced for preserving the peace at liquor shops.

9th.—The Military officers asserted that they were servants of the Khalsa Government but obedient to Raja Dhian Singh's orders and none of them attends the Durbar in consequence.

PESHAWAR

21st November The road through the Khyber Pass is now said to be perfectly secure against all plundering through the exertions of Captain Mackeson.

6th December Lieutenant P Nicolson in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan intimates the safe arrival of the Ex-Ruler at Camp, 2 miles east of Peshawar, where agreeably to the instructions of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Cabool, he had halted till joined by the family of the Ex-Chief

17th December The latter joined Lieutenant Nicolson's Camp at Peshawar on the 17th December last

AFGHANISTAN

17th December The Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West Frontier reports his having received a communication from Lieutenant Cunningham reporting that Colonel Shelton's Brigade crossed the Indus on the date indicated in the margin and were encamped on the right bank of that river

JELLALABAD

13th December The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan states that His Majesty Shah Shuja with the Envoy and Minister reached Jellalabad from Kabul on the morning of the 13th December last, accompanied by Captain Craigie's Regt of Infantry, H M's Body Guard and some Irregular Cavalry

CANDAHAR

19th November Major General Nott Commanding in Candahar and Shawl reported his arrival at Koochlack on the 19th November last, with 43rd Regiment and heavy guns enroute to Candahar

KHIVA

Lieutenant Wyburd

10th September From an extract from a dispatch addressed to Lord Viscount Palmerston by H M's Charge D' Affairs at Erzeroom it appears that the person who was known to have been murdered by a Yamool Turcoman Chief, whose dress, hair, etc, were minutely described and who had found way to the Camp of the Turcoman Chief from Astrabad, could be no other than Lieutenant Wyburd of the Indian Navy, who in the summer of 1835 left Tehran (when Sir John Campbell was envoy in Persia) with the view of penetrating to Khiva and of whom no information has been received since he left Astrabad

KHIVA—RUSSIA

13th September Lieutenant R Shakespear in charge of the liberated Russian subjects from Khiva in a letter to the address of the Envoy to Herat reports his arrival at the Russian fortress of Dush Killah situated on the Eastern shore of the Caspian on the

11th September last. The Russian slaves with him were as follows —

Men	384
Women	18
Children	13
Total	415

The Officer Commanding the fortress gave Lieut. Shakespear two receipts for his liberated countrymen one of which he forwarded to the Khan of Khivā and the other he retained in his possession for the satisfaction of the officers of the Russian Government. The Russian Captain had been sent back by the Khan Hazrat well clothed and in health His Highness s generosity enabled Lieut. Shakespear to give to each man one Ducat to provide one camel for every two of the Russians, and from his own stores H H disbursed to each (man woman and child) one Butman (a Khivan measure) of flour which was sufficient for their consumption until their arrival at Dush Killah. Lieutenant Shakespear states that with one exception the whole of the Russian subjects arrived at Dush Killah in safety notwithstanding the numerous long and difficult stages that the Russian officers appeared very grateful for the restoration of their countrymen. The Khan Hazrat in making over to him all the Russiān prisoners stated to Lieutenant Shakespear that whenever a Russian subject would inform him of a captive still being detained, Lieutenant Shakespear had only to mention the circumstance, and the man would be liberated His Highness s words were 'if one or two have been overlooked, and still remain a Russian Ambassador at my Court will certainly hear of them and they also shall be released" With the prisoners the Khan Hazrat had been pleased to grānt Lieut. Shakespear an order to all his subjects forbidding under the penalty of death, any molestation to the persons and property of Russian subjects. On Lieutenant Shakespear s arrival at the Fort of Dush Killah he learnt that 9 of the subjects of Khivā were in confinement in it, and on his requesting the Governor to release the captives, he replied that seven of them had been long in imprisonment, that reports of their crimes had been forwarded to the Officer Commanding at Orenbourg that therefore, he could not release them until an order arrived from Orenburg but sent to him the remaining two whom Lieutenant Shakespear forwarded to the Khivan Ambassador to hear an order from the Khan Hazrat read, forbidding molestation to the Russians or their property and set them at liberty The fortifications at Dush Killah, Lieutenant Shakespear states are constructed with considerable skill and, though not expensive or extensive, they are sufficiently strong for the purpose for which they were erected He adds that there is a slight outwork erecting to protect the people when employed in lading and unlading ships but sees no reason to suspect any considerable addition to the fortifications nor has he heard anything which could lead to the belief that a force was expected at Dush Killah or about to move from Orenburg

MERVE

[illegible] November [illegible] The Envoy to Herat writes that he had received intelligence of the safe arrival of Captain A. Conolly at Merve [illegible]

[illegible] KOHAS

[illegible] A communication of date marginally noted [illegible] made a treaty with the Khan of [illegible] The same communication adds [illegible] partially set at liberty.

KHORASAN

[illegible] to the address of the Political [illegible] that the road in Khorasan [illegible] of the Khan of the territory, [illegible] to plunder travellers

MESHED HERAT GHORIAN

[illegible] A [illegible] communication from Meshed reports [illegible] Kamran at Herat had written to the Asof, Governor of Meshed [illegible] reference to the affairs of Ghorian he (Shah Kamran) [illegible] whether he would join the English or submit [illegible] proposed to continue to Ghorian with the M[illegible] of foreign affairs and reinforcement to see what [illegible]

P[illegible] HAMADAN BAGHDAD

104 October Her Majesty's Chargé d' affairs at Erzeroom mentions [illegible] H M [illegible] Peters was still encamped on the 9th August [illegible] a considerable number of troops of Hamadan Baron Bode, first Secretary to the Russian Mission proceeded past from Ispahan to Hamadan in the early part of July last Subsequently to H[illegible] arrival in Camp two regiments had been dismissed to their homes and a considerable number of mules engaged for the transport of stores and ammunition discharged A belief prevailed among the people that H M the Shah, who was suffering much from Gout and general ill-health, was shortly to return to Tehran with an intention of remaining some weeks on his way at Cazveen for the sake of the mineral waters at that place His Excellency Sarim Effendi the Turkish Ambassador remained in Tehran, where Khodadad Khan, formerly ambassador at Constantinople had been sent to confer with him respecting the settlement of the frontier questions An Agent from the Walli of Baghdad, who had arrived in the Shah's Camp had also proceeded to Tehran Ali Effendi Turkish Agent at Tabreez, having been sent for by his ambassador, quitted it for the same destination

The Mikree district (a Koordish district of Azerbijan) continues, the Charge d' Affairs, was in a perfectly lawless state No Governor had been appointed nor arrangements made for tranquillizing it

SCINDE (UPPER)

28th November The Quarter Master General of the Army of Bombay reports the departure on the 18th November last of the 20th Regiment N I. from Bhooj on Field Service to Upper Sinde as follows —

One Lieutenant Colonel	Two Captains.
Nine Subalterns	One Assistant Surgeon
Sixteen Native Officers.	Fortynine Havildars.
860 Rank and File	Eighteen Drummers and sixteen Boys

8th December The Quarter Master General of the Army of Bombay intimates the arrival at Balharee in Scinde on the 27th November last, enroute to Sukkur of the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery under the Command of Captain Leeson.

9th December Captain Brown who after the retreat of Major Clibborne continued to hold the fort of Kohan with his detachment opened a communication with the Chief of the Murrees to the effect that provided he (the Chief) would pledge his word that the British troops would receive no hindrance from his people on their return to the plains, he would give up the fort into the hands of the Murrees observing at the same time that unless such a pledge was given he intended to occupy the fort for two months longer adding that he had sufficient provisions for that period The Chief and his followers agreed to these terms and as an evidence of their sincerity took a solemn oath on the Koran that they would not annoy the British and would, moreover be answerable for the conduct of the Murrees Upon this assurance Captain Brown left the Fort of Kahun and the Murrees besides fulfilling the terms of the treaty provided him with guides to facilitate the march of his detachment.

13th December At the recommendation of the Political Agent, Upper Scinde, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has been pleased to sanction to Shah Beg Boojtee a pecuniary reward for the important services rendered by him to Government in having volunteered at a considerable personal loss to show our troops the road to Kahun and from thence the short cut to Phollajee over the hills, in supplying Captain Brown when shut up in the fort of Kahun with sheep and other supplies at a time when the troops were much pressed for provisions, and particularly in affording every facility for opening a communication with the Murrees before Captain Brown made the arrangements for the return of his detachment to the plains.

13th to 19th December The following precis of intelligence is extracted from the Scinde Diary of dates included in the margin —

1st —The Brahoees are said to have collected in great force at Lull variously stated to be from 5000 to 9000 fighting men, but hesitate to make any movement before hearing from Nuseer Khan. The latter is at a village named Sohur near Zehree, and Kamal Khan along

with Raheem Khan and several other leaders are endeavouring to assemble a force Our troops are between the two Camps, and the Major General Commanding has intercepted the enemy letters from each other so that they are in ignorance of each other's force and intentions

2nd —Futteh Mohammed Ghoree, the Minister of Meer Roostum Khan, is said to be opposed to the alliance of his master with our Government

3rd —The Major General ordered 50 Camels to be stationed at Janadeera for the service of the detachment at that post, to enable it to move on the shortest notice

KELAT—MOOSTANG—QUETTA—DADUR

19th November Major General Nott enroute to Candahar states his having left the 42nd Regiment and fifty Cavalry men in garrison at Kelat and H M 2nd Regiment of Infantry and 50 Cavalry men at Moostung The Major General also states that there were available for Captain Bean at Quetta H M 1st Regiment of Infantry a complete troop of Horse Artillery and a party of Cavalry, and that there were 3 Regiments close at hand at Dudur He concludes by observing that up to the date quoted the whole country appeared to be quiet

SCINDE (LOWER)

3rd December The Political Agent Lower Scinde reports that on Meer Nasir Khan's receiving a Persian letter from Abdullah Latif one of the adherents of Meer Nasir Khan, the rebel, conveying sentiments prejudicial to British interests H H stated that the letter was quite uncalled for and not acceptable to the Scinde Government

SOOMEEANEE

2nd November The British Agent at Soomeeanee states that affairs at that place have reassumed a tranquil appearance, and that the people seem to be inspired with the conviction which is every where gaining ground that the principal object of the British Government, in stationing an Agent at Soomeeanee is the extension of commerce and the protection of those engaged in carrying it on

KALUK

24th December The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports intelligence relating to the attack on the fort of Kaluk by the Jaipur Raj Troops This fort had been taken possession of by Kishan Singh, a Rajput of Jaipur, in collusion with the Killadar of that place The Raj troops employed to regain the fortress, were, it is said, in the thickest of the fight, and performed their duty with eclat The siege train designed to be used against Kaluk would have reached it on the 28th December last, but accounts have been

received of the surrender of the fortress to the Jaipur troops under Major Forster and the detachment of British Artillery will return to Nasirabad The Governor General's Agent further states that Kishan Singh had gathered together about 300 of the loose and predatory horsemen who are generally to be found in Rajputana ready to engage in any enterprize under promise of pay or plunder These took up a position at Kundel about 12 miles from Kaluk towards the Marwar frontier But notice having been given that those who joined the standard of the rebels would have their lands confiscated most of them returned to their homes. On the 19th December not more than 100 or 150 of these men were to be heard of and even they had not committed any outrages

BURMAH

Tenasserim Provinces

7th December The following is the return of the force serving on the coast of Tenasserim for the month of December 1840 —

	Officers	Non Commissioned officers	Gun Lascars	Pension Boys	Rank and File
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Moulmain					
Detachment H M 63rd Regiment	31	49			756
31st Regiment N I	11	87		8	840
Detachment 33rd N I	9	63		1	663
Detachment 40th N I	16	76		4	513
Detachment Artillery	3	13	26		82
Detachment Sappers and Miners		1			14
Tavoy					
Detachment H M. 63rd Regiment.	1	2			28
Detachment 33rd N I	3	16			172
Detail Artillery	1	1	4		15
Mergue					
Detachment H M. 63rd Regiment.	1	1			28
Detachment 33rd N I	2	10			88
Amherst					
Detachment 40th N I	1	8			72
Total	79	327	30	13	3,271

Ordnance and Commissariat Department

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers	12
Artificers Lascars, Workmen, etc.	1 492
Apothecaries and Medical apprentices	18
Daroga and Bullock Drivers	132
Natives Attached	185
Commanding and Staff Officers	10

China

19th October The Agent for Transports in the Eastern Expedition reports that on his sailing from Chusan at the instance of Commodore Sir I I G Brewer in the "Indian Oak" for Singapur to assume the duties of Resident Agent for Transports at that port, he was wrecked on the great Loochro Island and was together with his crew, treated with great kindness and hospitality by the Islanders from the moment of their landing to the date of their departure The Agent further states that the Islanders not only built for him and people a Vessel of 150 to 180 tons but gave him a plentiful supply of provision during his stay of 46 days on the Island, one month's provision for every person with him, they also furnished H M's ships with water and fresh supplies during their stay there declining to receive anything in the shape of payment, in return but only wished that in the event of any of their own vessels falling on the coast of any of our settlements in distress, we would treat their people with the same kindness and send them back to their country The only return they accepted was a Telescope from the Agent and one presented by Captain Barlow with 12 copies of the Saturday and Penny Magazines a small print, and a looking glass in the name of Her Britannic Majesty

The steamer "Queen" with a flag of truce flying having been fired upon at the Bocca Tigris on the 21st November it has of course become necessary that such a circumstance should be explained before further negotiation would commence The force therefore named below was actually out and moving towards Churupee on the date noted with a view to such proceedings as circumstance might render necessary in that and in other respects —

Steamers

74 "Melville"	28 "Modeste"
74 "Wellesly"	28 "Columbine"
74 "Blenheim"	1/48 "Nemesis"
44 "Druid"	2/68 "Queen"
"Calliope"	2/48 "Enterprize"
18 "Larne"	Two Transports with 400 Native troops
18 "Hyacinth"	M N I

His Excellency the Rear Admiral has resigned in consequence of ill-health, the Command of the Naval force in China, to Sir J Gordon Brewer and is shortly to return to Europe in H M's Ship "Volage" Sir Gordon Brewer succeeds him in the Naval Command

Indus Steam Navigation

20th October The Commander of the Steam "Flotilla" on the Indus reports the arrival of the "Comet" Steam boat at Bukkur on the 30th September last The "Comet" left Ludhiana with Treasure to the amount of 3 Lakhs of Rupees on the 8th August

and arrived at Ferozepore on the 13th, the voyage of only a distance of 90 miles having in this tortuous and shallow river occupied 6 days At Ferozepore she was detained until the 6th September at the requisition of the Political Agent in Upper Scinde on which date she left that place for Bukkur with 4 Lakhs of Treasure and an escort of officer and 39 men of the 38th B I drawing 3 ft. 1 inch forward and 3 ft. 2 inches aft. She arrived at Bhawalpore on the 21st where she was detained 4 days having performed the whole voyage in 21 days excluding stoppages at the average rate of nearly 24 miles per day In the course of her upward voyage from Bukkur and in her subsequent ones to Ludhiana and Roopur the "Comet" speed gradually increased to 7 knots and on her way down was found to be 5 knots with only one engine at work

22nd October —Captain Carless also reports the arrival of the Meteor steam boat at Bukkur from Tatta on the 17th instant with 4 Officers 35 Golandauze, 20 followers and treasure to the amount of 1½ Lakhs of Rupees. The "Meteor was despatched from Bukkur at the request of the Assistant Political Agent in Upper Scinde on the 8th ultimo and reached Hyderabad the afternoon of the 9th where she remained at the disposal of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde. On the 2nd instant she was send down to Tatta which place she reached the same evening having been 28 hours under steam during the whole voyage and ran down with the engines working generally at full power at the average rate of nearly 12 miles per hour on the 6th the Meteor left Tatta with a detachment of Golandauzes 4 officers proceeding to join their Regiments and 3½ Lakhs of treasure drawing 2 ft. 8½ inches aft. and 2 ft. 2 inches forward. At Hyderabad 2 Lakhs were removed but as a large quantity of baggage was sent on board, her draught remained the same. She performed the upward voyage to this place in 11½ days during which time she was 123½ hours under steam and advanced at the average rate of nearly 2½ miles per hour The Meteor has made her last voyage in less time (2½ days) than any of her former one.

Fort William
The 10th January 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No. 3—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 22nd January 1841 giving information for the period September 1840—January 1841 under the following heads

1 North-West Frontier
2 Hill Intelligence.
3 Peshawar
4 Afghanistan
5 Jellalabad—Col Shelton's Brigade.
6 Herat.
7 Herat—Kandahar

8 Sind—Upper
9 Sind—Lower
10 Turkish Arabia
11 Aden—Yemen—La Hedge.
12 Karrack
13 Baghdad-Bussorah-Nejd
14 Muscat-Rusulkhyma-Shargah.
15 Bahrein
16 Bushire
17 Persia
18 Tehran
19 Shiraz
20 Kerman—Persia
21 Egypt
22 Johanna—Madagascar
23 Hyderabad
24 Kundell
25 Oudh
26 Nepal
27 Burmah
28 China
29 Indus Steam Navigation
30 Miscellaneous

North-West Frontier

20th to 25th December The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates included in the margin —

1st —Two chiefs were ordered to prepare swords, shields, etc., as presents to the Queen of England which are to be transmitted to Calcutta with the concurrence of Mr Clerk

2nd —Opium to the amount of 8 or 9 lakhs belonging to merchants of the Punjab is said to have been destroyed some considerable time ago outside of one of the gates of Yarkand, a dependency of China, by order of the Chinese Emperor, and Rajah Gulab Singh is reported to be desirous to make use of this ground of grievance with a view to obtain permission from the Durbar to effect the conquest of Yarkand, an object which his agent Vazeer Jorawar Singh represents to him as of easy accomplishment

3rd —The Chiefs were ordered not to issue Purwanahs without the Maee's signature

4th —Basundar Mull, Kardar of Hooshiarpur, reported the apprehension of 11 "Kuzzacks" who had given much trouble to travellers on that road

5th —In an action between the Sikh troops and those of Kuppooroo Vazeer of Koolloo the latter were routed and the districts fell into the hands of the Khalsha.

6th —The Maee told certain of the Chiefs that Rajah Dhian Singh had authority to do everything and that they must all obey him. They replied they would attend the Durbar but would have nothing to do with the administration. The Maee observed that no one was so vigilant and mindful of the public interest as Rajah Dhian Singh. The Raja desired permission to go to his native country for two months The Bhaee (Maee) insisted on his remaining and performing all the duties of the State, but the Raja declined, saying that the Chiefs no longer stood in fear of any one Another statement however is that all the Chiefs have entered into an engagement to serve the state with loyalty zeal, and cordiality according to the orders of the Council.

26th to 30th December The following items are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin —

1st.—A General order was issued by the Maee to all the Khalsa servants directing them to call her 'Maha Rani Sahibeh

2nd.—Fakir Shahdeen reported the preparation of a British Kafila for Cabool in the month of January and requested the appointment of a Sardar to accompany it to Peshawar as required by Mr Clerk.

3rd —It was observed that General Avetabile was dissatisfied with his situation in Peshawar but that no other Officer so well qualified could be found to replace him

2nd January The Governor-General s Agent on the N W F with reference to the state of parties at Lahore writes—

1st.—That the struggle at present between the adherents of the Maee and Rajah Dhian Singh was for the command of the army Teij Singh, the nephew of Jemadar Khoosal Singh aspired to the command and he had the support of most of the partisans of the Maee.

2nd —Reverses in Kulloo had led to the recall of the order for General Ventura s return to Lahore, and Sirdar Lehna Singh Sindhunwalla had, moreover been dispatched to that quarter with reinforcements.

9th January The Governor General s Agent on the N W.F states that Lieut. Nicolson in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan had crossed the Attack with the Ex-Chief on the 28th December last.

9th January The Governor General's Agent in the N-W F in a letter of date noted in the margin, states regarding affairs at Lahore as follows —

1st —General Ventura had arrived at Lahore, but nothing was yet known of the effect which his arrival was calculated to produce on the factions in the Durbar

2nd —The Chiefs of the council were said to be resuming much of the authority which they had vested in Chand Koonwar They did not appear to act with unity of views and purpose

3rd —Chand Koonwar is reported to be very unwell

4th —The state of things now existing at the Court is such as to render it almost impossible for any of the principal foreign Officers there present, to avoid being, or incurring the suspicion of being prominent political characters The most retiring and cautious among them, General Court is regarded as inclining to the cause of Koonwar Sheir Singh

5th —Insecurity to trade and to travellers is said to be increasing in the Punjab

HILL INTELLIGENCE

29th December It is stated in the paper of Hill Intelligence that in the Nuddoun and Mundee districts some people of the lower classes, taking advantage of the late commotion in that quarter, were wandering about in bands, and murdering people who travelled through the tract

PESHAWAR

2nd January Capt P Nicolson in a letter to the address of the Governor-General's Agent in the N W F of a late date, speaks in high terms of the civility shown him by General Avetabile The Governor-General's Agent in the N W F states his having heard from Lt Cunningham that the troops under Col Wheeler with Dost Mohammed Khan had left Peshawar for the provinces on the 25th December last

AFGHANISTAN

21st December The Governor-General's Agent at Peshawar reports that the troops under Brigadier Shelton reached that place on the 21st December last, where the Brigadier proposed halting a day or two

2nd January Major Swayne Commanding the convoy which left Ferozpur on the 8th November last, writes to the Governor-General's Agent on the N W F under date the 18th ultimo from Nowsherah near the Chinab, that all went well with the Convoy

The Lahore Durbar has appointed a Chief to take charge of the second British Convoy which it is said will depart from Ferozpur for Afghanistan about the middle of January

JELLALABAD

Col. Shelton's Brigade

2nd January The Governor-General s Agent in the N W F states from information received to that effect that Col Shelton s Brigade was to march for Jellalabad on the 26th December last From the Lahore Akhbar of the 21st December it appears that the Brigade has reached Kheirabad in safety

HERAT

21st September Her Majesty s Charge d affairs at Erzeroom mentions his having received intelligence from a source on which he places much credence of the unceasing intrigues of Kamran Shah and Yar Mohammed Khan who had renewed their solicitations to the King and Ministers of Persia for the advance of Persian troops to Herat

30th November The Envoy to Herat mentions that Vazieer Yar Mohammed Khan on hearing of our success against Dost Mohamed appeared to be anxious to exhibit a more friendly feeling towards the British Government and that he had done everything in his power to prove at least his present sincerity of purpose. With the view of facilitating a satisfactory understanding with Yar Mohammed on the nature of our future relations with the Government of Herat, Major Rawlinson was considering the expediency of detaching a Regiment to the vicinity of the Helmand.

HERAT—CANDAHAR

1st December The Political Agent in Candahar states that during the month of November last, several parties arrived at Candahar from Seistan consisting of members of or deputations from almost every family of consequence in that province. They stated that they suffered such barbarities from the Government of Yar Mohammed Khan that under no circumstances would they willingly acknowledge allegiance to it.

They were first, they said led to look to the British for protection again their arch enemy by the visit of Capt. E. Conolly at Seistan and having since had opportunities of comparing peace and security enjoyed by the Afghan subjects of Shah Shoojah through the mild interposition of British influence with the cruelties and oppressions of Yar Mohammed s Government they had come to Candahar in the hope of obtaining those blessings for their own country either immediately by the open and avowed annexation of Seistan to the territories of H M. Shah Soojah or indirectly and in prospect by the entertainment of the Young Chiefs in H. M s service at Candahar and by the issue of letters to the heads of their

families in Seistan assuring them of our protection against the tyranny of Yar Mohammed and of our willingness to accept their aid in restoring Herat to the Crown of Cabool The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in reply to these representations remarked that although it was not the policy of the British Government to entertain such propositions as those of which the Agents from Seistan were the bearers, yet His Lordship was most anxious to preserve with the Chiefs of that province the most friendly relations consistent with those which still existed between the British Government and the ruler of Herat His Lordship further stated that he would regret exceedingly to hear of those Chieftains connecting themselves in any close alliance with the Government of Persia

SCINDE (UPPER)

19th to 25th December inclusive The following items are extracted from the precis of Scinde intelligence of dates noted —

1st —With a view to relieve as many as possible of the troops in Shawl at an early date, the Political Agent in Upper Scinde requested Major-General Brooks to issue orders for march of the 38th Regiment Bengal N I from Dadur to Quetta The place of the former Regiment was to be supplied by the 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment proceeding in charge of a Convoy to Dadur It was expected that the 38th would march from Dadur on or about the 30th

2nd —From the reports of the various Kardars in Cutchee, it appears that the proclamation which the Political Agent issued some time ago encouraging the peaceable Brahooees to descend into the plains of Cutchee with their flocks, has induced many to do so

3rd —Information from the camp of Bebee Gunjam now at Tutte states that several of the Surdars had expressed a wish to come to terms Bebee Gunjam herself, however, was still endeavouring to persuade the Muree tribe to make common cause with the party of Nusseer Khan but the latter is determined to keep separate from the insurgents and appears moreover anxious to come in and stipulate for terms In this, however, he is restrained by Gool Mohamed who is said to be exerting all his influence to induce the Jhalwar Sirdars to reassemble their followers with a view of making a last effort to obtain possession of Cutchee

4th —It is reported from Hajee Kashier a good deal of plundering was going on in that direction and that a body stated to consist of 2,000 Pathans had descended from the side of Sooistan and taken up their quarters at a place within the hills skerting the Kujjuck country from which they made incursions into the plains

SCINDE (LOWER)

The Political Agent in Lower Scinde states that the intercourse between Nusseer Khan and Meer Mohammed Khan since the death of Meer Noor Mohammed Khan has greatly increased, and that they are both of one mind regarding the division of the late Ameer's property and lands between Meer Shadad Khan and Hossein Ali The territory of the deceased adds the Political Agent, has not been divided between the legatees.

TURKISH ARABIA

23rd November The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Chief of the Mama Sennies a hill tribe be ween Bushire and Sheraz and notorious for its robberies and lawless habits pay no attention to any orders from Shiraz, and that al together there was every prospect of the provinces soon being in a disturbed state, and all authority being as little regarded as previous to the late tour of the King of Persia notwithstanding the bene ficial effects it was at the time, believed to have produced.

ADEN—YEMEN—LAHEDGE

28th November The Political Agent at Aden writes that up to the date noted the country had been remarkably tranquil and the market abundantly supplied from the interior "But he adds, "I fear we shall soon have to lament a change, a new enemy having presented himself in the person of Sheikh Tukel Sayd under the title of Madee-el Montether and Sultan. So entirely is this man said to command the superstitious devotion of the Bedowins to himself that nearly all the Chieftains have most unhesitatingly yielded allegiance to his claims. The principal inducements he holds out to them are—

1st—The abolition of taxation altogether and

2nd.—The rekindling the religious enthusiasm of the Mahomedans by which latter he promises to recover Yemen from the hands of infidels or Christians. By way of amusing his followers he has permitted them to plunder and destroy several hill forts declaring that no duty or tax of any sort shall be levied in Yemen

4th December In a subsequent communication of date marginally noted the Political Agent at Aden intimates that Imaum Mohamed-ebn-el Meatawokkel better known as the "Saiefel Kalafa of Sana had collected a force of nearly 20 000 men and had reached Yemen and that Sheik Fukee Syed the individual named in his first letter had collected 12 000 men ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the Lahedge Chief to remove the British from Aden On the 1st December last the Sultan of Lahedge dispatched 10 Chieftains of his tribe to meet the troops of Fukee Syed and

escort them to Lahedge With reference to these hostile intentions of the Arabs the authorities had adopted every means in their power for strengthening the assailable point of the Turkish walls at Aden

KARRACK

23rd November The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that sickness again prevailed to a considerable extent up to the date noted, among the field force at Karrack, and that no less than 28 of the Europeans and 70 of the Natives were in hospital The prevailing disease was fever, but not generally of a very severe nature, one casualty had happended among the Europeans and others were likely to occur In other respects the Political Agent adds "affairs on the Island were in satisfactory state"

BAGDAD—BUSSORAH—NEJD

The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that he had desired the Commander of Indian Navy to receive on board the Schooner Royal Tiger and convoy to Karrack and probably ultimately to Bombay, the Lieut of the Pascha of Bagdad with his suite, bound for Arabia

17th November The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Comrookhie Agha had left Bagdad for Bussorah to open communications with the Staikh of Nejd through the Montifick Sheikh

MUSCAT—RUSULKHYMA—SHARGARH

17th October. The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that to the Westward of the territories of the Imaum of Muscat on the Arabian coast, in the interior of Rusulkhyma, Shargah and Aboothabee, affairs by latest accounts, still continue in very disturbed state The roads were said to be unsafe and a general feeling of insecurity prevailed from the constant incursion of the different tribes upon each other and the unsparing manner in which all persons falling in their way, were killed and their property plundered

BAHREIN

17th October The Resident in the Persion Gulf states that on the date noted in the margin, affairs on the Island of Bahrein continued in a tranquil state

BUSHIRE

23rd November It is reported from Bushire that two tribes in the vicinity called the Tangoostan and Dushtee tribes between which a feud had long existed were committing agression on each other and that a battle had been fought in which a considerable loss was sustained by both parties

PERSIA

9th November The latest intelligence from Persia mentions (though it is not known whether the information can be absolutely relied on) that Agha Khan Maha lattee who had rebelled in Kerman against the Shah in favour of Alee Shah and whom Solleeman Meerza had just gone to join as representative of that party had been seized at Bam in that province and sent prisoner to the Shah.

23rd November The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the intention of the King of Persia of coming to Ispahan and making it the capital of his Kingdom had undergone a change that the near approach of the cold season and empty state of the treasury were likely to prevent him from going to Khorsan and to detain him at Tehran during the winter that one of his brothers named Feshad Mirza had been nominated to the Government of the province of Fars and was expected to reach Sheraz about the 24th November last that the province of Kerman continued in a very disturbed state, on account of the depredations of Agha Khan but that he had lately met with a check which had compelled him to raise the siege of Babuk, and to retreat in the direction of his former stronghold the fort called Bom of which it would appear he had not yet been able to take possession.

TEHRAN

17th November The eldest son of Alee Shah lately confined at Tehran is reported to have joined his father having succeeded in flying from the capital.

SHIRAZ

17th October From a communication from the Resident in the Persian Gulf, it appears that the energetic Governor of Shiraz styled the Sahib-i Ikhtrar had recently died and that the province was partly from this occurence again in a disturbed state.

KERMAN—PERSIA

21st September From a dispatch from Her Majesty's Charge d affairs in Erzeroom it appears that Kerman was in a state of insurrection and Agha Khan Mehlatee had again rebelled and placed himself at the head of the Kermanees

EGYPT

From a communication from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia it appears that the towns of Sowerrick, Beer and Orfah as also the district of Adanah have been evacuated by the Egyptian troops

JOHANA—MADAGASCAR

4th January The Government of Bombay report that affairs at Johana are still in a disturbed state owing to differences existing between the King of Johana and Prince Ramanteka of Madagascar

The former states that an engagement took place between his subjects and the troops of the Prince in which the Johanees suffered considerably The King of Johana attributes this calamity to his having renounced the slave trade and states that those of his subjects taken prisoners by the opposite party have been sold to the Arabs As the King of Johana has solicited the aid of the British against Prince "Ramanteka" the Government of Bombay have with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, forwarded him a small quantity of warlike stores and have suggested to the Governor of the Mauritius as also to the Senior Naval Officer on the Cape station, the adoption of such measures as may appear to them expedient for the settlement of the disputes in question

HYDERABAD

26th December The Resident at Hyderabad reports having received a communication from the Superintending Surgeon of the Nizam's army requesting that authority may be given for assembling a medical committee for the examination of the pupils of the Medical School there

KUNDELL

7th December The Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana reports that a considerable body of Sowars, chiefly it is said from Marwar, had committed several acts of plunder and that he had in consequence written to Major Forster, commanding the Raj Troops at Kaluk to send a detachment with the view of punishing the marauders

OUDH

26th December The Resident in Lucknow mentions that the Zamindars of Ruth Huwellie had made an incursion into the Company's Provinces, and had driven away the cattle of the inhabitants and committed other depredations The Resident also states that the inhabitants of Ramnagar and Dhamree complained of daily dacoities and thefts in those provinces

NEPAUL

26th December 1840 *to* 10*th January* 1841 The following items of intelligence are extracted from the diary of the Nepal Residency of dates included on the margin —

1st —The Rajah was reported to be anxious and fretful, fearing the British troops might advance and assume the Teraee which was totally bare of the means of defence

2nd —The Rani was said to be bent on evasion and determined to resist effectual change

3rd —The new minister was cautious from his position between the Raja and Rani

4th.—Another placard had been put up in the city appealing to the soldiery and saying that the Raja was a doll, the Rani but a woman and the heir-apparent a child and that the soldiery were the only hope and stay of the Raj

5th.—Raja had guaranteed the Rani from all evil consequences if the new ministry were allowed to take the practical steps demanded by them to be taken at once

6th —Raja and Rani affected acquiescence and satisfaction.

7th.—The incessant journeys of the Rani had given rise to violent complaints even among her own allies and dependants for the harrassing and misery which have been caused by them The latest reports from Mr Hodgson represent the position of the new and friendly Ministry as improved and that at least an important advantage has been gained by his recent endeavours of obtaining a written engagement from a great number of Principal Chiefs of the State, binding them to the open support of the British alliance.

BURMAH

28th December Intelligence from Rangoon mentions that great activity had been shown in clearing away the Jungle to afford space for the Palace building for the King's reception on his arrival that troops were to accompany His Majesty on his visit to Rangoon to amount, it is said, to a hundred thousand men and that a Woonduck Moung Nyo had been ordered down to superintend operations previous to the King's visit. It is further reported that Monsr Siere has started from Rangoon in progress to the capital on the 8th December last.

CHINA

13th November The Deputy Commissary General with the expedition reports great improvement in the local supply of provisions at Chusan Cattle and fowls since the official declaration of truce between England and China had become more plentiful and fresh beef was served out to the force thrice a week, and it was hoped would be often as facilities for purchasing Bullocks increased.

27th November As there will be an ample supply of provisions for the expeditionary force amounting to a year's stock including what was already in China and what was expected from Manilla the Naval Commanding Chief has suggested the discontinuance of further provisions being dispatched for the expedition, with the exception of that necessary for the natives attached to the force.

6th January The Military Board have directed the Commissary General to dispatch to Singapur two months sea provisions for 500 natives for retention in depot at that place to meet any demands for native troops passing that Island

The Revd W Stanton on a remonstrance from Captain Elliot has been released by the Chinese He states he was well treated during his confinement as could possibly be expected by him Kishen was negotiating with Captain Elliot at the Bogue

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

7th November Captain Carless reports the arrival of the "Planet' steam boat at Bukkur on the 1st November last with Major General Brooks Brigadier Valiant, K H, three officers of the staff, 80 individuals of the Commt Dept. and a guard of 12 sepoys in charge of treasure amounting to two lakhs of Rupees The Planet left Tatta on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo and arrived at Hyderabad next day, where treasure was sent on board which brought her draught to 2 feet forward and 3 feet aft, excluding stoppages she performed the whole voyage in 7½ days, and was 84 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of 4 miles per hour Captain C mentions that great improvements and extensive alterations have been made by the Pilots in the course of the river Indus between Gopang and Cachar

21st November The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the river Indus also reports the arrival on the 15th November last at Bukkur of the "Meteor" steam boat when she was dispatched on the 1st to Tatta at the request of the Political Agent in Upper Scinde to bring up troops The "Meteor" performed the downward voyage in 3¼ days and was 31½ hours under steam At Tatta she received on board 5 officers 30 followers with the baggages, and 3 lakhs of treasure under the charge of a guard consisting of a Havildar and 6 sepoys which increased her draught to 2 feet 2 inches forward and 2 feet 7½ inches aft, excluding stoppages she made the upper voyage in 9½ days, was 109 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of rather more than 3 miles per hour, having thus performed it in two days less time than her last trip

3rd December The Commander of the steam "Fllotilla" further reports that the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat at Bukkur on the 21st November with 72 public and private followers and a quantity of baggage estimated at about 40 tons belonging to Major General Brooks, the Officers of the staff and the Passengers

The "Planet" was dispatched from Bukkur on the 4th ultimo at the request of the Political Agent in Upper Scinde and reached Tatta on the afternoon of the 8th During the downward voyage which was performed with the Engine going at half power her draught was 2 feet 8 inches aft, and 2 feet 0 inch forward On the 13th she left Tatta for the upward voyage her draught having been increased by the passangers and baggage received on board to 2 feet 8 inches forward and 3 feet 3 inches aft and although more deeply loaded performed it in exactly the same time (84 hours excluding stoppages) as her last trip

MISCELLANEOUS

22nd January The December mail reached Calcutta yesterday at 12 p.m bringing dispatches from England up to the 4th December last.

FORT WILLIAM J W BAYLEY

The 22nd January 1841 Asst Secy to Govt. of India.

Letter No 4—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st February 1841, giving information for the period December 1840—January 1841 under the following heads

1 North West Frontier
2 Bhawalpur Intelligence
3 Peshawar
4 Karnal-Ghilzyes.
5 Afghanistan—Jellalabad.
6 Afghanistan—Dost Mohammed Khan
7 Sind—Upper
8 Sind—Lower
9 Kelat.
10 Baghdad.
11 Khorasan Tursheez—Kerman.
12 Mewar
13 Gwalior
14 Mysore.
15 Hyderabad.
16 Oudh.
17 Bhutan—Nepal
18 Nepal.
19 Burma.
20 China
21 Indus Steam Navigation.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

10th to 17th January The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbars of dates included in the margin —

1st.—Orders were issued to the officers to collect boats on the Jhelum and the Chenab for the purpose of the troops with Dost Mohammed Khan.

2nd —General Ventura observed to some of the Sikh Chiefs that Raja Dhian Singh had acted wisely in sending for Kunwar Sher Singh to conduct the Government of Lahore and that the administration of Maee Chand in anticipation of a child being born to Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh was losing a substance to catch at a shadow

3rd —The Maee's health is said to be impaired and there is great anxiety about her

4th —Generals Ventura and Court are supposed by every one to favour Sher Singh and all the troops have a liking to him The citizens of every rank and description desire the Kunwar to be the ruler

5th —It was observed in the Durbar, with reference to the feuds in the state that the Governor-General's Agent was merely a spectator

6th —Raja Dhian Singh had arrived at the village of Moorlan and intended entering the town of Lahore after the disturbances had subsided The Raja had written to some of the Chiefs requesting them to offer no resistance to Sher Singh

17th January In a letter, dates as per margin the Governor-General's Agent in the Punjab states that on the 14th January at noon, great consternation was caused to the inmates of the Fort of Lahore by the un-expected arrival of Kunwar Sher Singh at the Shalimar Gardens The garrison was immediately ordered to be reinforced by the three battalions of the late General Amer Singh Maun, and the Artillery of Sirdar Lehna Singh Guns were moved up to each of the city gates the troops of Raja Suchet Singh and the "Chargaree" horse were brought in from the Shadera Cantonment, and drawn up in front of the fort, and an officer of General Gulab Singh's Battalion waited on the Kunwar, welcomed him and tendering him his allegiance invited him to remove to the General's lines The Kunwar presented the officer with a Khillat and then set out with him and encamped amid the Battalions, which received him with a salute from their Artillery

18th January The Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier reports that on the morning of the 15th January a considerable proportion of the Sikh Army marched and joined Kunwar Sher Singh who, the day before, had encamped in the Begumpore lines amid the Battalions of General Gulab Singh Pohoovindeen By noon the troops tendering their allegiance to the Kunwar amounted to 14 or 15,000 men with 21 pieces of Ordnance Soon after the "Chargaree" Sowars in the command of Soocheit Singh, who was absent, joined his standard and not less than 26,000 Infantry, 8,000 horse and 45 guns eventually went over to the Kunwar during the night of the 15th January On the other hand Maee Chand Kunwar was strengthening the guards at the gates of the city, 2 companies and 2 guns additional on each gate Rajah Gulab Singh had undertaken to prepare these guards for her as well as the garrison within the fort, the latter amounting to 5,000 horse and foot The Raja visited all the posts in person, distributing ammunition, pay and donations The replies of the troops to his exhortations were such as he probably hoped for, viz, that they were prepared to resist all enemies, but not their ruler or "Malik"

19th January In a letter dated the 19th instant the Governor General's Agent mentions that on the morning of the 16th instant, Kunwar Sher Singh marched from his camp in the Begumpore lines in great state attended by Generals Ventura Court, Colonel Courtland and many Sikh officers and entered the city of Lahore without opposition. An engagement took place between the party of the Maee and Sher Singh in which the latter suffered considerably A great portion of the Maee's adherents subsequently tendered their allegiance to the Kunwar and joined his standard. No outrages had been committed in the town where all was peace, and the people were generally speaking of Sher Singh as the rightful Maharaja.

19th to 20th January The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin —

1st.—On Raja Dhian Singh refusing to come to Sher Singh the Kunwar went himself to fetch him and brought the Raja on his own elephant to the Fort Garden. A long conference was held between them when Raja Dhian Singh with his hands joined assured the Kunwar that he had ever been a well-wisher to the Kunwar

2nd.—The Kunwar said that he would be guided by the advice of Rajah Dhian Singh in all matters.

3rd —A Jagir of 7 Lakhs of Rupees per annum was proposed to be given to the Maee together with the Kooshe Khannah of the late Maharaja the usual respects also were to be paid her and the late Maharaja's house in the city should be assigned for her residence. These propositions were submitted to and signed by the Maee.

4th —The Sundunwallahs and the Jemadar are bitter against Kunwar Sher Singh

5th —The Kunwar was dissuaded from blowing up the Summonboorj from respect to the British passing through the Punjab

6th.—The Kunwar had ordered the hostilities in the city to cease.

7th —Captain Cunningham received assurances of every assistance from the darbar and deputation of an agent to attend on him if he required.

8th.—The Kunwar assured the Maee that respect to her person as well as her maintenance would be duly preserved if she quietly departed to her house outside the fort. The Maee consented to this reluctantly

9th —At Raja Dhian Singh's request orders were issued to all the district officers to guard the road against plunderers.

10th —Orders were also issued to all the officers announcing the Kunwar's installation and, desiring them to fire 21 Guns each in their districts and proclaim the event Like orders were issued at Mundee and in the hills

11th —The plunder of some travellers being reported orders were issued to all the officers on the several roads to take measures to check the evil

12th —Kunwar Sher Singh renewed his engagements with an oath that he will consider Raja Dhin Singh in the light of his brother, and admit both Rajas, Gulab Singh and Sucheit Singh to the Ministry

21st *January* In another communication from the Punjab, the Governor General's Agent states that Fakeer Shaboodeen spoke of the Kunwar as Maharaja Sher Singh, and that the guards appointed for that purpose continued to preserve the city from plunderers The Governor-General's Agent adds that the Maee had deputed Sirdar Ajit Singh to him across the Sutlej soliciting with reference to the dissensions in the state and aid of the British Government in her favour but that he declined receiving the Sardar owing to his having crossed the river without observing the usual rules in respect to passports and that he explained to the Vakeels of the Maee that the British Government would not interfere in these dissensions by supporting her claim

25th *January* The Governor-General's Agent in the Punjab states—

1st —That Rai Kishan Chand had informed him that he received the intelligence of the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh

2nd —That the Kunwar's success has as yet been marked by no severity, though the cries of the soldiery have been loud for vengeance on some of the Chiefs and their adherents, whose houses they are said to have plundered and were indulging in plundering the city throughout more or less up to the night of the 20th

3rd —The Kunwar's party sustained a great loss on entering the garden of the fort (Huzzooree Bagh) They pointed a gun against the inner gate of the citadel, but before they had discharged many rounds at it, without effect, the garrison brought down to the rear of it guns loaded with grape They then themselves opened the gate, and the beseigers thinking it had yielded to their fire rushed up to the entrance, where they encountered rounds of grape which killed some hundreds of them and drove back the remainder the garrison then reclosed the gate and secured it

4th —It is said that Sultan Mohammed Khan Barukzye sided the party of the Maee in these commotions

5th.—Sardar Ajit Singh Sundunwalla has recrossed the Sutlej at the direction of the Governor General s Agent.

6th —Colonel Wheeler s detachment was on this side of the Chinab on the 17th January intending to be at Feroze pore on the 3rd February They were marching, it is said in perfect comfort.

7th.—Attempts had been made by the Maee s party to induce Colonel Wheeler to make a demonstration with his detachment at least of marching it on Lahore to suppress disturbances and thus to overawe Kunwar Sher Singh But the Governor-General s Agent had lost no time in prescribing to the Colonel as also to Lieu tenant Cunningham, the observance of perfect neutrality with reference to the agitations in the Punjab

8th.—Mr Clerk intends detaining the Convoy till the Lahore Durbar formally announces that all is ready for its passage through the Punjab

BHAWALPUR INTELLIGENCE

10th January Some disturbances having been raised by the Beloochees assembled at Hingdagul and Raghan, Lalla Jowahar Mul had been appointed to these places with troops

PESHAWAR

9th to 20th December The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Peshawar News —

1st.—There had been a fight between the Sikh Soldiers and the Kakries in Kohbund, the former it is said were defeated.

2nd.—It is reported that Sadut Khan will come over to the English with all his family

3rd.—The Khyberies sent secretly to Dost Mohammed Khan offering to release him from the hands of the English He replied that he surrendered to the British of his own accord and could not listen to such a proposition.

4th.—The Solargyes have settled among themselves that it is advisable to become friends with the English.

5th.—The sons of the Peer Mohammed Khan continue to exercise much violence and oppression

KARNAL—THE GHILZYES

8th January The Governor-General s Agent on the N W.F reports that the Ghilzye Chiefs lately imprisoned in the fort of Ludhiana marched on the 2nd instant from that station under charge of Major Leadbeater and two companies of N I with a Rissala of the 4th Local Horse in progress to Karnal where Major General Boyd was preparing the fort for their reception.

[illegible] Jellalabad

[illegible] Governor General's Agent on the N.W.F. [illegible] H. M. Shah Shujaul Mulk, [illegible] from Ludhiana to Jella [illegible]

[illegible]

Dost Mohammad Khan

[illegible] of Dost Moham [illegible] Dhumul and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Government report the arrival on [illegible] of the 2nd Regiment [illegible] Lt. Col. Wilson

[illegible] that the left Wing of [illegible] command of Captain [illegible] December last

[illegible]

[illegible] deputed by the Ameer of Hyder [illegible] conducted the several detach [illegible] Belluchee on the borders [illegible] Scinde to the confines of the Khyr- [illegible] Governor General has approved [illegible] compensation from the Bombay Government [illegible] manner in which they fulfilled their [illegible]

7th January The Political Agent in Lower Scinde reports that the will of the late Meer Noor Mohummed Khan was read in open Durbar and was recognized by his sons as the true will and testament of their deceased Father The first item of the will provided that the tribute to the British Government is first regularly to be paid from the treasury and the balance to be divided among the sons Meer Shahdad and Meer Hussain

Kelat

8th January The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to advance 10,000 Rupees to the Political Agent in charge of Kelat for current expenditure From this sum Coy's Rs 3,000 are to be given in security to the cultivating classes with reference to their impoverished condition for the purpose of enabling them to sow the deserted adjacent lands with wheat, barley, etc

BAGDAD

8th January The Bombay Government report that it had received a communication from the Pasha of Bagdad stating his intention of deputing his son to Judda as Viceroy of that place, and requesting that Government would cause a vessel to be provided for conveying him to the above fort via Karrak and Bombay

KHORASAN—TURSHEEZ—KERMAN

12th October Intelligence from the Persian Gulf up to the 12th October last, mentions that the Belooches and Turkoomans have taken by surprize Tursheeza a strong place in Khorasan, that Aga Khan continuing his depredations had taken Kerman and was endeavouring to capture Berbeck, and that the king of Persia was perplexed with this intelligence and had ordered a force to proceed to Kerman By the latest accounts the king was still at Tehran.

MEYWAR

29th December The Political Agent in Meywar reports that he had received a communication from the Vakeel of Doongarpore stating that the mutual claims of the subjects of that state and those of Myhee Kanta have been finally and satisfactorily settled.

GWALIOR

18th December The Resident in Gwalior reports that he has received a communication from the Vakeel of the Maharaja s Durbar intimating that H. H. had appointed Kurreem Khan to the command of a detachment against Omrao Singh s sons with a request that the different Political authorities in the vicinity of the Raja s dominions might be called upon to adopt measures which would prevent these outlaws from meeting with a refuge in their respective districts.

19th December The Resident in Gwalior mentions that the Maharaja of that place had been indisposed but that H. H was now recovered having been bled from his right arm an operation which afforded him much relief.

MYSORE

6th January It appears from a report by the Resident in Mysore that H H. the Raja of Mysore sometime since established an English Free School in the city and placed it under the general control of the President also that H. H. has assigned a good house, for the accommodation of the school, and intends gradually to supply it with a Library The number of Scholars already at the School is 63

The Resident further states that the Raja keeps up a charitable hospital in Mysore at his own expense This hospital is superintended by the Residency Surgeon The number of In-patients treated on it during the year 1840 was 414 These were fed and clothed at the Rajah's expense The number of out patients for the same period was 2252 The building consists of a Surgery and Dispensary visiting room and Library, a male hospital capable of containing 70 patients, and a female one for 30, a store room is attached to the hospital. The dispensary is supplied with every description of European and country medicine in general use There are surgical instruments and every requisite in the surgery, and the Library contains about 100 Volumes of Medical Works The Medical Subordinates consist of two Apothecaries and one Assistant Apothecary, 2 Medical pupils, 2 Native dressers, etc

The hospital is stated to be conducted in every respect as those under the Company's Government The satisfaction of the supreme Government was expressed to the Raja on the Governor General in Council being made acquainted with the above facts

HYDERABAD

19th January The Resident at Hyderabad in a private communication mentions that the whole of the Nizam's country was in tranquillity on the date quoted in the margin

OUDH

14th January The Resident at Lucknow mentions that much disturbance prevails throughout the country in Oudh The Amil of Byswarrah is at present engaged in the siege of Shunkeerpore, a fort belonging to Banee Madhoo recently expelled from Sumurpaha An assault on Shunkeerpore was lately repulsed with a loss of 76 killed and wounded on the part of the assailants The Resident attributes these disorders to the present revenue system and the state of the Army

BHOTAN—NEPAL

5th January The Superintendent at Darjeeling reports that he has discovered a Botan Emissary with various letters to persons at Kàtmandu *en-route* to their destination via Darjeeling at which place they are at present halting until their ulterior motives and objects can be ascertained

NEPAL

13th to 26th January The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency as noted in the margin —

1st—The Durbar has received fresh petitions from the Terai praying for adjustment with the British Government and saying that the Ryots are ready to run away for lack of salt and other necessaries

2nd.—The Placarding system is discontinued, and marriage missions to the plains are again on the topic.

3rd.—Many of Bhim Sen's old dependants and official allies have been reinstated in office more for their ability than for any harms towards them.

4th.—The Kala Pandeys are said to be getting up another address to the Viceroy of Lassa, notwithstanding the ill success of past efforts

5th—Intrigues abroad which were so rife for the last 2 years seem to have ceased entirely for the present.

6th.—The new Premier is obliged to proceed very warily and slowly against his adversaries, and it seems he wishes to complete the rotation of office or Panjanee and to make himself popular before grappling with them. The appointments made by him are alleged to have given much satisfaction and his proceedings are generally well spoken of

BURMAH

12th December The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports that a system of Dacoity was in course of organization by the people of Bieleng and directed against our frontier villages. The Commissioner has taken the necessary measures for the defence of the village and the restoration of confidence among them by posting parties of the Tabain Corps in some of the larger villages and stationing gun boats at different points along the banks of the river This it is expected will soon put an end to any cause of apprehension or annoyance to our subjects from the proceedings of the Burmese.

CHINA

5th December The Secretary of the Naval Commander-in Chief reports that 8 transports have at His Excellency's request been discharged from the China service and that others will be sent thence as their services are no more required

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

9th December The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the Comet Steam Boat from Tatta, on the 4th instant, with a Detachment of H. M.'s 41st Regiment and baggage. The Comet was despatched from Bukkur on the 2nd ultimo and proceeded down the river with only one Engine at work. She arrived there on the 8th but was only 36½ hours under steam. On the 24th she left Tatta, drawing 3 feet 5 inches forward, and aft. She performed the upward voyage in ten days was excluding stoppage 100⅓ hours under steam and advanced at the average rate of 3¼ miles per hour

Fort William
1st February 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 5—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th February 1841, giving information for the period October 1840—January 1841, under the following heads - (1) North-West Frontier (2) Afghanistan-Lahore. (3) Dost Mohammed Khan (4) Kandahar-Zamindawar (5) Jelalabad Financial (6) Sind Upper. (7) Sind-Tehran (8) Kolhapore (9) Aden-Sana (10) Aden Abyssinia (11) Kurnel. (12) Persian Gulf (13) Bahrein (14) Fars (15) Kerman (16) Muscat (17) Mocha (18) Egypt (19) Lebanon (20) Aleppo (21) Suez (22) Lucknow (23) Rajputana Kerowle (24) Kaluk (25) China (26) Indus Steam Navigation

North West Frontier Province

20th to 23rd January The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted marginally —

1st—A Khareeta, the receipt of which however has not yet been reported, to the address of the Governor General was forwarded to Mr Clerk

2nd—All those who were inimical to the accession of the Maharaja were pardoned, after being first fined and after giving written engagements for their future fidelity

3rd—Rajah Dhian Singh suspected the propriety of Mace Chand being kept within the "Summonboorj" for a few months

4th—The troops committed great depredations on General Court's property from a suspicion that he suggested to the Maharaja the expediency giving them an increase of 1 Rupee per month only and not 4 Rupees which His Highness promised them on condition of their aiding him in his elevation to the throne General Court, betook himself to General Ventura's house, who, to protect him, placed 4 Guns at his gate, and got the Maharaja's order for 2 Risallas with two Guns being detached to protect the General

5th—The Barukzyes presented a Nuzzur of 1,000 Rupees

6th—Orders were issued to escort the British Convoy from Ferozepur with 100 Sowars Orders were also issued for the collection of boats on the Rungulpore Ghat for the passage of Dost Mohammed Khan's party

7th—Maharaja Sher Singh holds his Durbar in the same manner as his father used to do He issues his orders without reference to any body and with apparent firmness He proposes to reform the Ministry

30th January The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab of date marginally noted —

1st.—The ceremonials of the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh to the Musnud of the Punjab were observed at Lahore on the 27th January

2nd.—Pratap Singh the Maharaja's son was publicly declared as Heir apparent and Raja Dhian Singh as Vazeer

3rd.—The insubordination of the troops which was excessive for three or four days after the evacuation of the citadel has abated.

4th.—Since his accession the Maharaja has treated his opponents with the utmost kindness and generosity he distrusts them however and seems little inclined to employ any of them. His treatment towards the Maee is kind and familiar by which he proposes to win her affections

5th —There is at present a total cessation of hostilities in the Kooloo and Mundee Hills

AFGHANISTAN—LAHORE

7th January The Political Agent in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports that Mohammed Hussain Khan, son of the late Yar Mohammed Khan and nephew of the ex-Chief of Cabool arrived in his camp stating that he had run away from Lahore. This individual was not permitted to accompany the Ex Ruler without previously obtaining the sanction of the Government of Lahore to that effect.

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

4th January The Political Assistant in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan has furnished the following abstract of the family and followers of the Ex Amir proceeding in company with him to the British provinces —

Total females	34	
Relations	46	
Slave Girls	120	
		200
Total males and servants	524	
Slave Boys	52	
		576
Grant Total		776

With the above there are several adherents of Dost Mohammed Khan as soldiers of fortune who with their servants amounting in all to 238 individuals also compose the retinue of the Ex-Chief Orders have been issued to the Political Agent in charge to desire these retainers of the Ex Ameer to leave the camp with all expedition.

19th January The Officer in charge of D M A reports that the Ex-Chief and his family crossed the Chinab on the morning of the 19th January

CANDAHAR ZAMINDAWUR

23rd December The Major General Commanding at Candahar mentions that at the requisition of the Political Agent at that place, the detachment of 2 Regt Bengal N I, 2 Guns Shah's Horse Arty and 1 Ressallah Shah's Cavalry under the command of Captain Farrington, marched on service towards the Zamindawur district on the morning of the 24th December last The result of this movement is to be found at length in the Gazette of Wednesday Evening, February 10th but the following may without inconvenience find a place here

5th January A demi official communication mentions that the movements of the British troops on the rebellious Candaharees upon the Helmund, had been completely successful This insurrection was planned when Dost Mohammed Khan was threatening Cabul His surrender, however, caused a temporary lull, but there was discontent with the local authorities and the storm gathered again and latterly the insurrectionary spirit having exhibited itself in violent opposition to the Government, the Political Agent sent a force into the field to suppress it The rebels had taken up a strong position amongst some hills The guns were soon brought into play The infantry followed up and in about ¾th of an hour the enemy fled They have lost about 60 killed The number of the wounded is not ascertained The loss on our side has been very small The officer commanding intended to destroy the forts of the rebels, which are 3 in number

JELLALABAD

Financial

1st January Captain Bygrave states that on the 1st January current cash balance in the military chest at Jellalabad amounted to Rupees 2,80,795-7-11¾ 5½ Lakhs more were made over to the Chest from Colonel Shelton's Brigade, which arrived at Jellalabad on the 3rd January

SCINDE (UPPER)

26th December 1840 *to* *1st January* 1841 The Diary of the Political Agent in Upper Scinde of dates noted contains the following items of intelligence —

1st —The Brahooee and Beloch chiefs of Nasir Khan's party were represented to be still hesitating whether to attempt continued resistance or to submit at once to such terms as our Government might propose

2nd —Captain Brown wrote from Lehree that Dost Allee the brother-in-law of Dadur Khan, was on his way from Kahun for the purpose of tendering the submission of his chief and tribe Several Brahooee Chiefs also hitherto in rebellion, had offered to join him under a

safe conduct. Captain Brown's replies to all have been conciliatory and assurances have been given by him that all who visit him shall be free to return to their respective residences whenever they desire to do so

2nd to 8th January The following items are extracted from the precis of Scinde intelligence dated as per margin —

1st —The Political Agent has settled on Shah Nawaz Khan as temporary measure (in consideration of himself and his followers who are without any other means of subsistence) a salary of Rs. 1 000 per month to be paid from the Shikarpur treasury

2nd —Captain Brown states that the Muree tribe has kept itself totally distinct from the Brahooees at Tull and that he is satisfied Dadak Khan is sincere in his desire for terms

8th January The Political Agent in Lower Scinde reports that the company of European Artillery required from Karrachee for service in Upper Sinde has been remanded to the former place.

12th January The Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army reports the arrival of the 20th Regiment N I at Sukkur on the 27th December last, strength as follows —

1 Field Officer 9 Subalterns 17 Native Officers 885 Non Commissioned Rank and File.

21st January The Government of Bombay intimate the arrival of the 4th troop of Horse Artillery at Roree near Sukkur on the 28th December last, for service in Upper Scinde.

25th December The Government of Bombay report the march on the 2nd January from Sukkur to Bagh on field service of a force under the command of Major General Brooks as follows —

1st Troop H. A. 3rd Company 1st Bn. Artillery Wing 3rd Regt Lt Cavalry Wing Bengal Local Horse, H. M. 40 and 41 Regt. & 20 and 21 Regt. N I.

SCINDE—TEHRAN

18th November The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that on instituting further enquiries as to the Secret Agent from the Ameers of Scinde to the king of the Persians, he was informed that this nominal Agent was still at the Court of Tehran on the date quoted in the margin, to whose proceedings but little importance is to be attached.

KOLHAPORE

8th January In compliance with the wishes of the Government of Bombay to that effect, the Raja of Kolhapore has adopted measures for the entire suppression of the practice of "Suttee" which prevailed in some degree in his dominions.

ADEN—SENA

29th December The Political Agent at Aden reports that some skirmishes had taken place between the Imam of Sena and Sheikh Tukee Sayed and the force of the latter were rapidly diminishing Another account states that the whole of the force which Sheikh Kasim Sherzaiabee had collected on the part of Tukeesayd had dispersed on hearing of the repeated defeats and losses sustained by the troops of the latter

ADEN—ABYSSINIA

1st January The Political Agent at Aden reports the arrival at that place, about the middle of December last, of the French Ship "Aukobar" Captain Bagiinaint, with Mons E Combe, Controller of French operations in Abyssinia From a conversation with the abovenamed gentlemen, the Political Agent learned that they had purchased land for France near Eyd, in Abyssinia, to the extent of 38 miles along the coast by 10 miles inland The natives of the place give a different statement regarding the limits of the land and assign the extent of the grant as the village of Eyd alone. The "Aukobar" on the 1st January had on board 10,000 stand of Arms, a few guns, and presents of all kinds

KARRACK

18th November The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that the field force at Karrak was again suffering considerably from sickness The diseases were not generally of a severe nature, but there were some bad cases At the time the Resident wrote, 24 of the Europeans and sixty of the natives were in hospital In other respects affairs were in a very satisfactory state

PERSIAN GULF

18th January With reference to the inefficient state of Naval means in the Persian Gulf the Government of Bombay have despatched to the Gulf the steamer "Sesastris" with instructions to the Commander of that Vessel that he should in the first instance proceed with it to Muscat, afterwards to Karak and then to make a tour of the gulf, showing himself at all the principal ports in that quarter

BAHREIN

18th November The Resident in the Persian Gulf intimates that affairs remain quiet at Bahrein and that tranquillity prevails generally in the gulf

FARS

18th November From a communication from the Resident in the Persian Gulf it appears that Forlud Mirza, a brother of the King of Persia, has been nominated to the Government of the province of Fars

KERMAN

18th November The Resident in the Persian Gulf mentions that in the direction of Kerman Aga Khan continues his depredation that the attempts of the local authorities to oppose him have been invariably defeated and that the province was in a state of great disturbance.

MUSCAT

18th November The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the misunderstanding which threatened to arise between the Imam of Muscat and his Kinsman Hamod Been Azan has been removed and that they have again been reconciled to each other H. H. intended to remain at Bunder Abbass thirty or forty days in expectation it is said, of the arrival of a Persian Princess, His Highness having long wished to form a matrimonial connection with the Royal family of Persia.

MOCHA

3rd January The Political Agent at Aden states that to the North West of Mocha the Asseyrs had collected themselves in great force at a place called Subega, for the purpose it is said of enforcing tribute money from Sheriff Hussain on the sea port towns of Hudeida Zebid, and Mocha in accordance with the agreement entered into by Sheriff Hussain Ben Ali Hyder with His Excellency Ibrahim Pascha, prior to the Egyptian troops evacuating Yemen The Sheriff, the Political Agent adds declined paying one fraction of the tribute demanded Another account states that the immediate vicinity of Mocha was perfectly quiet on the 30th December last.

EGYPT

13th November Advices from Egypt, dated the 13th Nov last mention that the Egyptian troops had abandoned all their Northern positions as far as the vicinity of Antioch and that they had been taken possession of by the Turkish troops in addition to all the rest of Syria with the exception of Aleppo Hams Herma, and Damascus

16th December The Consul at Alexandria in a letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General states that on the 22nd November last Commodore Napier appeared off the port of Alexandria with 6 Sail of the line, and having learnt that Mehemmed Ali would be favourably disposed towards an arrangement with the Sultan and the Four Powers through England entered into negotiation with him and on the 27th concluded a convention with him by which he was to evacuate Syria and restore the Ottoman Fleet on the hereditary Government of Egypt being secured him It appears that this was the spontaneous and unauthorized act of Commodore Napier The convention had been disapproved by their Excellencies Viscount Ponsonby and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford and protested against by the Sublime Porte. Sir Robert Stopford in consequence of orders from H. M.'s Government had sent

Captain Fanshaw to announce to Mehammet Ali that on his complete submission to the Sublime Porte, the four powers would recommend him to the clemency of the Sultan Mehemmet Ali accordingly on the 7th December last addressed a communication to the Sultan consenting to evacuate Syria and restore the Turkish fleet and another account states that the fall of Acre produced a strong effect on Mehmmet Ali who is now supposed to be ready to submit to the terms which the Sultan and the allies may propose for his acceptance He expects however the hereditary possession of Egypt

LEBANON

5th October The Consul at Damascus states that the whole of the population of Mount Lebanon was arming against the Egyptians

ALEPPO

1st December The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports his having received intelligence mentioning that Ibrahim Pasha had withdrawn his forces from Aleppo

SUEZ

16th December The Consul at Alexandria reports that some acts of pillage had taken place on the desert of Suez, but that according to the last advices he had received all was tranquil and that it was the intention of the Local Government to provide an escort of Cavalry for the next mails and passengers

LUCKNOW

10th December The Resident at Lucknow mentions that by the order of the King, proclamations have been issued at Lucknow, strongly denouncing the commission of any suggestions on the cultivators by the amil's troops

RAJPUTANA—KEROWLE

6th January The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana in a letter of date noted mentions that Captain Trevelyan's mission to Kerowle undertaken with a view to settle the dissensions between Maharaja Pertaub Pal and his feudatories has been terminated very satisfactorily

KALUK

15th January The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports the death of Kishan Singh the rebel who lately surrendered the Fort of Kaluk This man with the other Prisoners brought from the fortress was in camp outside the city when he suddenly took it into his head to stab himself in the body near the Navel with a knife which had been secreted by one of his adherents, from the effects of which he died.

CHINA

5th January Official despatches received from China of date marginally noted mention that negotiations between the Imperial Minister Ke Shin and H M.s Plenipotentiary for the settlement of peace had been interrupted on the 5th January in consequence of the Imperial Court evincing no sincere disposition to adjust difficulties by peaceful means or indeed to treat at all in a manner consistent with the dignity of Great Britain and the necessities of the case. The demand made by the Plenipotentiary on the part of H. M.s Government is that a port besides that of Canton be granted to the British, with privileges of residing in it and where the British flag may fly as the Portuguese does at Macao Indeed upon this concession on the part of the Imperial Court depended the restoration to it by the English of the Island of Chusan But from the Minister s reply it appears that the intention of the Court was to force the English back to Canton upon the old system of settlement the basis of which is incompatible with the instructions of H M s Government Besides the grant of an indemnity to the Home Government in satisfaction of losses incurred by the violence of Sin is as the Minister explicitly declared contrary to the pleasure of the Emperor

Owing to the interruption in the negotiations for peace H. M s Plenipotentiary has led the Chinese Minister distinctly to understand that the Naval Commander-in-Chief has been furnished with instructions to commence hostilities after a reasonable time has been afforded to the Minister to know his intentions as regards the demands referred to This time was limited by Sir Gordon Brewer to 48 hours. It was contemplated that after the expiration of this time the fortresses should be attacked by sea and land and it was the Commodore s intention after securing the command of the river as high as the entrance to Whampoa reaches to establish the main body of the force on shore at Chuempee, dismantling all the forts except that in that last mentioned place and that at Wanghang, which latter is the key of the Bocca Tigris passage and which would therefore be strengthened and occupied by H. M s forces Captain Elliot adds that Chuempee is a very eligible position in every respect for easiness of position a good harbour at all seasons of the year and possessing perfect healthiness of situation. He concludes by observing that up to the 27th December last the health of the force at Chusan was rapidly improving, the town filling with native trades people and artizans and that supplies of every kind were abundant and cheap

21st and 22nd January The marine board report that the transports "Isobella Robertson "Briemar' "Ranger" and "William Wilson" have been discharged from the China service.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

3rd December The Commander of the Steam Flotilla" on the river Indus reports the arrival of the 'Planet steam boat at Bukkur from Tatta on the 21st November last, with 72 followers and a

quantity of baggage, estimated at about 40 tons, belonging to Major General Brooks, the officers of the staff and the passengers The Planet was dispatched from Bukkur, on the 4th November last and reached Tatta on the afternoon of the 8th During the downward voyage which was performed with the Engines going at half power her draft was 2 feet 8 inches forward and 3 feet 3 inches aft, and performed it in exactly the same time (48 hours, excluding stop pages) as per last trip

4th January The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has sanctioned the Medusa, being commissioned as a 2nd class steam vessel, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of keeping up the communication with Karachi and the Indus by means of her

Fort William — G H MADDOCK,

10th February 1841 — Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 6—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 19th February 1841, giving information for the period October 1840—February 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Afghanistan (3) Dost Mohammed Khan (4) Karnal (5) Sind (Upper) (6) Ghorian (7) Persia (8) Baghdad (9) Mocha (10) Nepanee (11) Gwalior-Chanderi (12) Darjeeling (13) Nepal (14) Indus Steam Navigation

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

23rd to 30th January The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates in the margin

1st—The Sikhs went to seize General Court, but the General departed to Ferozepore at midnight The Maharaja desired Mr Courtland to write the General to attend on the Durbar and to assure him of safety

2nd—Four Brahmins were apprehended for having engaged with the Maee and some adverse chiefs to kill the Maharaja by magic The party are for the present put in confinement

3rd—Dhunna Singh Molovee represented that the Maharaja was fully authorized to marry the Maee Chand Kunwar according to the usages of the Sikhs

4th—The Maee sits alone with the Maharaj for hours, agrees with him entirely and reprehends the conduct of her late Counsellors

5th—It was reported from Ferozepore that the dispatch of the British Kafila to Kabul was awaiting the arrival of treasure from Ludhiana

6th—Prohibition against plunder was issued to all the troops

7th.—Rai Govind reported the preparation of Shah Shuja's family

8th.—The Maharaja expressed his admiration of the British Government in having discouraged the proposition of the Maee Chand Kunwar of assisting her against him self

9th.—All the cavalry are mutinous and all is anarchy in the army

8th February The following items of news are extracted from a communication received from the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab of dates noted in the margin

1st.—The mutiny of the army at the capital still continues. Robberies and murders are openly perpetrated in the streets by the soldiers with impunity Nobody attempts to restrain them and the Maharaja fears that their rage will be turned against himself

2nd.—Maharaja's tenure of the Guddee is at present enjoy ed only by the permission of this licentiousness

3rd.—The pretext which the troops offer for their dissatisfaction is their being 9 months in arrears and the refusal of the Maharaja to liquidate more than five at present.

4th.—On a request made to that effect by the Governor General's Agent, the Maharaja has appointed 200 Sowars for the protection of the dawks through the Punjab

5th.—The Garrison of Govind Garh has rebelled and closed its gate. The Maharaja has deputed one of his own personal servants to endeavour to reclaim them.

At the recommendation of the Military Board the Right Hon'ble Governor General has abolished the Commt. Grain Depots in the Punjab supplies of all kinds being so abundant throughout the country that no inconvenience need be apprehended to troops passing through the Sikh territory from the abolition of the said depots.

AFGHANISTAN

28th January The Governor General's Agent in the Punjab reports that the British Convoy which left Ferozepore under com mand of Major Sevayne on the 8th ultimo arrived in safety at Pesha war on the 19th instant.

31st January The Officer commanding detachment of Gurkha levies for the service of H. M. Shah Shujaul Mulk states that the detachment under his command (strength as given below) crossed the Sutlej on the 1st February and form part of the Convoy proceeding to Cabool under Colonel Oliver —

Two Lieutenants.	15 Havildars.
One Ensign.	15 Naiks.
Five Jemadars	258 Privates.

2nd February The Governor General's Agent on the N-W Frontier reports that Colonel Wheeler's detachment with Dost Mohammed Khan crossed the Ravi on the 29th January and were encamped on the left bank of the river The detachment with the Ex-Amir expected to reach Ferozepore on the 3rd or 4th February

Mr Cunningham with advertence to the same subject states that notwithstanding the revolution just effected at Lahore every facility had been provided by those in power at the Sikh Court previous to the arrival of the Brigade and the greater number of the boats used (17 in all) were despatched from the capital itself

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

8th February The Governor General's Agent on the N-W F reports that the troops under command of Colonel Wheeler guarding Dost Mohammed arrived at Ferozepore on the 5th February

KARNAUL

23rd January With advertence to a recommendation made to that effect by the Major General Commanding the Sirhind Division, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to sanction the erection if necessary at Karnal permanent buildings for the accommodation of the Ghilzie Chiefs at present confined in the fort of that place

SCINDE (UPPER)

9th to 15th January The following items are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates included in the margin —

1st—The Political Agent bestowed a Khillat each (a dress of honour) on the part of Government on Mohammed Hussain and Rahim Dad, formerly Agents of the Ex-Chief of Kelat, Mehrab Khan who had been for some time in confinement in Bukkur but are now employed by Mr Bell in gaining over the Brahooee Chiefs

2nd—The Political Agent has written to Bibi Gunjam urging on her the ruinous consequences which would result from a continuance of the present state of affairs and pointing out the advantages which must accrue to herself and her infant son from accepting the safe conduct which has been offered to her, and thereby proving, what she has already avowed, viz, her desire to receive such terms as the British Government may be pleased to propose

3rd—Rs 500 have been granted to Bibi Gunjam in consideration of her present distressed condition

4th—Meer Bohar Khan who was made prisoner at Peer Chutta has dispatched letters to the various Sardars of the Zurree tribe, urging them no longer to be misled by Gul Mohammed,

5th —The Political Agent has received a letter from Naseer Khan stating that he is most anxious to visit the Political Agent and submit to whatever terms the Government may dictate.

6th —Captain Brown reported from Lehree that rumours are afloat regarding large bodies of Brahooees and Murrees being about to enter the plains for hostile purposes. Captain Brown gives no credence to this report, and states that in his opinion Dadah (Dadan) Khan and his tribe continue anxious for terms

GHORIAN

12th October A private communication from Tehran of date noted on the margin states a report that the Court at Tehran intended sending either Feraidoon Meerza or Ferhad Mirza to Ghorian along with a Commandant of Artillery

PERSIA

28th October Her Majesty's Charge d'affairs in a dispatch, dated as per margin, states that the influence of the Russian Minister in Persia was paramount, that the power of Hazi Mirza Aghasie was unabated that the Treasury was in the customary state of emptiness, and that the Army and the people connected with the Court were in the usual state of arrears In answer to the enquiries of H M's Charge d'affairs to the Envoy to the Sublime Porte from the Shah of Persia regarding the present feelings of the Persian Court to the British Government the latter observed that he believed the Shah to be personally well disposed to see the re-establishment of the British mission in his dominions The French officers in Persia adds the Charge d'affairs appeared to be without employment.

BAGHDAD

21st January The Government of Bombay have received a communication from the Resident in the Persian Gulf dated the 27th November last, intimating that the Lieutenant of the Pasha of Bagdad who is about to proceed on a mission to Arabia, was not expected to reach Bussorah en route to the Red Sea for a period of two months from that date.

MOCHA

28th January With reference to late events at Mocha and absence of sufficient naval means immediately at command to demand and enforce reparations for the insult and injury which have been sustained at that port by officers of the British Government it has been stated to the Government of Bombay that it is, in the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's opinion highly inexpedient that any British Agent should be allowed to remain for the present at least at Mocha. The office of Agent at the place mentioned has been suspended accordingly

NEPANEE

16th January The Bombay Government report that a number of Arabs retainers of the late Siddojee Rao Naik Nimbalkar Sirlaskar, with 50 others residents of the Nimbalkar's country had taken possession of the Fort of Nepanee and carried away the young Desai of that place This party have been warned of the misconduct of which they have been guilty, and ordered to evacuate the Fort and to liberate the young Desai Should this negotiation fail the Bombay Government have authorized a sufficiently strong force being moved to Nepanee with the view of quelling the opposition manifested by those refractory Arabs As these people and their leaders received pensions and gratuities from the Bombay Government they have been informed that for taking up arms against their rulers they have forfeited the rights which were conceded to them by Government Orders have also been issued that measures may be adopted on the surrender of the Arabs to move them to the coast preparatory to sending them to their own country

GWALIOR-CHUNDERFE

20th January The Resident in Gwalior reports that the sons of the late Umrao Singh of Jacklone had, during the month of November last, been committing numerous disgraceful atrocities in the Gwalior district of Chunderee On hearing of these outrageous proceedings the Resident made several serious representations to the Durbar authorities, and pointed out to them the disgrace which such a state of affairs entailed on their Government and Army The Native authorities after some consideration determined in sending off to the quarter indicated a detachment which consisted of some of their best troops As however they latterly informed the Resident that the Insurgent Chiefs and their adherents had found an asylum in the wilds of the bordering states of Bundelkhand into which the Durbar's troops were not allowed ...ue them, he has directed a squadron of the cavalry and fo... es of the infantry of the Gwalior contingent under Ca... proceed to the fastnesses of Umrao Singh's sons wi... reduce them to obedience

DARJEELING

21st January At the recommendation of the the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has be... tion the amount of Company's Rs 4,775-9-6 of Military Building at Darjeeling

NEPAL

27th January The Resident in Nepal had munication to the Nepalese Prime Minister Fu... the effect that the instructions of the Gurkha Du... all its western functionaries requiring them to co... Hollings in the suppression of Thuggee and D... attended to, should now be acted on without further

With advertence also to the cases of denial of justice to British Traders by the Court of Nepal for the immediate settlement of which the Durbar pledged itself so solemnly in October last, the Resident has written to the Premier that he will now feel the indispensable necessity of seeing these cases of oppression disposed of equitably

1st to 3rd February The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates included in the margin —

1st.—Idle rumours are still prevalent in the Terrai about Goorkah troops congregating there.

2nd —A Candahar emissary is said to have just left Nepal on his return

3rd —The new administration is very popular all people feeling a sense of relief from the espionage false accusations and spoliations under various pretexts, which had prevailed under the late ministry

4th.—The Kala Pandeys are gone to their several homes.

5th —Affairs in the state are proceeding quietly and it is hoped that time will give stability to the new ministry

2nd February The Resident in Nepal reports that on investigating the subject of the public and private losses consequent on the Nepal Durbar s late lawless aggression on the Zamindary of Ramnagar the Joint Magistrate of Champaran who was especially appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to conduct the investigation stated the total amount of the losses to be Rupees 2,987 13-6 of the plains equal to Nepalese Rupees 3,958-14-3 out of the Durbar s deposit therefore *viz* Rupees 5 000 made to the British Government in consideration of these losses, the sum of Rupees 1 041 1 9 as the surplus of the deposit has been returned to the Durbar by the Resident.

8th February In a letter dated as per margin Mr Hodgson states that the Nepal Durbar has assented to the results of the investigation instituted by the Joint Magistrate of Champaran relative to the damages consequent on its agression on Ramnagar and has granted a receipt for Rs 1 041 1-9 returned by the former out of the deposit.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

26th December The Commander of the Steam "Flotilla" on the Indus reports the arrival of the 'Planet and Comet" steam boats at Bukkur from the lower part of the river with troops the former on the 16th and the latter on the 20th November last. The "Planet was despatched from Bukkur on the 1st instant drawing 2 feet 9 inches aft and 2 feet forward and proceeded down the river with the engines going at half power at the average rate of 8 miles per hour A short distance below Hyderabad she fell in with a detachment of H. M. s 41 Regiment proceeding up the river in

boats, and received on board 8 officers, 84 rank and file, and 48 followers with about 20 tons of baggage, her draught then being 2 feet 3 inches forward and 3 feet 2 inches aft Her performance was nearly the same as in her last trip

The "Comet" left Bukkur on the 9th instant and proceeded down the river to Gopang a depot 40 miles above Hyderabad, where she took on board from boats 5 officers, 96 men and 50 followers of H M s 41st Regiment with 5 tons of baggage In her downward voyage she was 21½ hours under steam proceeded at the average rate of nearly 10¼ miles per hour with the engines going at full power The upward voyage, when she was drawing 3 ft 3 inches forward and aft was performed in 59 hours, which (the distance being 223 miles) gives nearly 3¾ knots per hour, as the average rate at which she advanced The "Comet's" speed on the whole was 7¾ knots per hour, throughout the trip, nearly double of what it was when she first entered the river and altogether it is by far the best voyage she has ever performed

29th December The commander of Steam "Flotilla" on the Indus reports the arrival of the 'Meteor" steam boat at Bukkur on the 26th December last The "Meteor" left Bukkur on the 18th and proceeded down the river as far as Sehwan, where she met with some boats bringing up part of H M 's 41st Regiment from which she received on board 2 officers, 61 rank and file, 47 followers and ¼ ton of baggage Her performance during the downward voyage was nearly the same as in her former ones, as she ran down to Shehwan 160 miles in 18¾ hours, at the average rate of 8½ miles per hour, but was rather better during the upward voyage, when she was drawing 2 feet 9 inches aft and 2 feet 7 inches forward as she made it in 50¼ hours and advanced at the average rate of nearly 3¼ miles per hour

Fort William · G H MADDOCK,
The 19th Feb 1841 Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 7—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st March 1841, giving information for the period December 1840—February 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Kooloo-Kotaghur (3) Peshawar (4) Afghanistan. (5) Dost Mohammed Khan (6) Khiva (7) Sind (Upper) (8) Persia (9) Brymee (10) Arabian Coast (11) Egypt (12) Rajputana (13) Indus Steam Navigation

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

1st to 7th February The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of the dates included in the margin —

1st—Fakeer Imamuddin reported the rebellion of the Gobindghur garrison

2nd —The Maharajah proposed to assign a Jageer of 40 lacks of Rupees to Koonwar Pertab Singh.

3rd —His Highness requested the refractory sowars to accept 6 months arrears and 15 days pay as a donation

4th.—100 sowars more were ordered out to protect the passage of the British Kafila about to cross the Ravee.

5th —The Maharajah desired the Maee through his agent to evacuate the Summonburj and to remove to her house within the fort which she is reluctantly preparing to do

6th —200 Sowars were detached to guard the Sutlej Ghauts and the British Dauk lines to Hurreekee.

7th —The Maharajah proposes to prepare a high road from Ferozepur to Peshawar to facilitate the passage of the British kafilas and travellers

14th February The Governor General s Agent in the Punjab in a letter of date noted in the margin writes that the effects of the late revolution at Lahore and principally the outrages of the army are threatening consequences upon the frontier which are quite incompatible with the general peace and security that ought to prevail on the border of friendly state.

KOOLOO-KOTAGHUR

14th January The Political Agent at Subathoo mentions that Rajah Ajeet Singh of Kooloo crossed the Sutlej and entered the province of Kotaghur a British territory on the 12th January where he is permitted to reside as a refugee.

PESHAWAR

23rd January The following items of news are extracted from the Peshawar Akhbar of date marginally noted —

1st.—Abdullah Khan has written to Amir Khan to be friendly with the British.

2nd —Robberies continue to be perpetuated in Kohat and the Akhbar is filled with instances of disorganised state of affairs in the quarter indicated.

3rd —Khan Bahadur Khan agrees to perform all he stands pledged to as regards his allegiance to Shah Shoojah.

4th —The Sungoo Kheil are said to carry on a system of plunder Captain Ferris proposed to send a detachment against them

AFGHANISTAN

6th February The Governor General s Agent on the N W Frontier reports that the Cafila under convoy of a wing of 5th Regiment N I commanded by Col Oliver crossed the Sutlej at Ferozpur on the 30th January in progress to Peshawur and Afghanistan

The Agent further states that he has dispatched four Lakhs of Rupees to Afghanistan by the same convoy

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

15th February The Political Assistant in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports that he has safely arrived at Loodhianah with the Ex-Amir

KHYVA

4th January The following particulars regarding Khyva are extracted from Official despatches received from England up to the 4th January —

1st —On the 23rd November last Lieutt Shakespear had the honour to be presented to His Imperial Majesty who was pleased to express in very flattering terms his thanks to Lieutt Shakespear for his kindness to the Russian prisoners, during their march from Khyva to the Caspian Sea

2nd —From evidence on the truth of which he perfectly relies Lieutt Shakespear states that the report of the murder of two English men in Khyva is incorrect, and that it originated in the fate of two foreign travellers, one a Russian and the other a German, who, it appears, had assumed the names and disguise of English men

3rd —An Envoy from Khyva has arrived at the Russian court whose object is merely to open a friendly intercourse with Russia, and who has no powers to conclude a treaty It is the Khan Huzrut's wish that negotiations for a treaty should take place at Khyva

SCINDE (UPPER)

30th January to 5th February inclusive —The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates noted in the margin —

1st —The Political Agent had an interview with Beebee Ganjam with whom he conversed for a considerable time She is represented to be a very sensible, well informed woman, and thoroughly conversant with the state of parties among the Brahooee tribes The Political Agent told her that until Nuseer Khan should arrive, it was not in his power to enter into any discussion in which his interests were involved and that in the mean time the Agent would give her Gundava as a place of residence along with a salary of Rs 1,000 a month out of the revenues of Cutchee She expressed great vexation at the delay which had taken place in Nuseer Khan's arrival, and said that in the event of his not accompanying Colonel Stacy to Bhag, she would herself go to Lehree and bring him in

2nd—The Political Agent had an interview with the whole of the Sarwan Chiefs and informed them that it was the wish of the British Government to restore tranquillity throughout Beluchistan They stated that the resumption of Jagheers in Moostang was the cause of the rebellion On being told that all their ancient rights would be restored to them they engaged heartily to co-operate with the Political Agent in endeavouring to allay the excitement which still prevails to a certain extent throughout the country

31st January The Political Agent in Upper Scinde states from an interview he had with several Jalawan and Sarwan Chiefs relative to the causes of the late insurrection among the Brahooee tribes —

1st.—That the whole of the said tribes were in the first instance incensed at the separation of Cutchee Shawl and Moostang from under the direct Government of their native ruler

2nd—That the Sarwans were driven to take up arms in consequence of the general resumption of their Military service Jagheers in the province of Moostang by which measure many of their principal Sirdars were reduced to a state of starvation and their followers obliged to plunder in order to provide themselves with the necessaries of life

3rd.—That the Jhalawans although discontented with the change of rule, having been left in possession of their similar Jagheers in Cutchee would not have taken open part in the late proceedings had it not been for the sudden resumption of rent free lands in Moostang which led them to dread that the same measure would be eventually adopted with reference to those which they themselves had been permitted to retain in the plains of Cutchee.

4th.—That the latter feeling had been increased by the disposition which H M Shah Shoojah-ool Moolak displayed of providing for Afghans in provinces which had been possessed for centuries by Brahooees and Brahooees alone. The Political Agent adds that all the Chiefs agreed also in stating that Nuseer Khan did not commence the insurrection but that immediately on the resumption of Jagheers in Moostang, the whole of the Sarwan Chiefs sent an invitation to him to Punjgoor urging him to place himself at their head which he did The Political Agent concludes by saying that he assured the Sarwan Chiefs that it was not the intention of our Government to interfere with any

of their local rights, and privileges, and that he proposed to follow the same course in Moostang, that was laid down last year with reference to Cutchee All the chiefs present declared that this measure alone would restore confidence among the Jhalawans and induce the Sarwans to submit at once to the orders of the British Government

PERSIA

1st December Her Majesty's Minister at the court of Russia in a dispatch dated as per margin states that at an interview which he had with Count Nesselrode, His Excellency mentioned to him that he had heard with great satisfaction of the probability of the re-establishment of English diplomatic relations with Persia, and that the Russian Government were ready to forward the views of Her Majesty in any way she might desire

BRYMEE

26th December The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports with reference to the expediency of encouraging the Chief of Brymee to invite and resist any attempt which might be made to subjugate them, that he continues to receive from these Chiefs assurances of their determination to follow out the views of the Government in maintaining their own independence

ARABIAN COAST

30th December The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that the last accounts from the Arabian Coast mention that a reconciliation between the Naeem and Zwahin Tribes had been effected through the good Offices of the Chief of the Beni-Kuttah

EGYPT

16th January The Hon'ble Company's Deputy Agent at Alexandria in a letter dated 16th January states that on the 8th January Capt Napier arrived at Alexandria bringing Lord Palmerston's full approval of the convention entered into between himself and the Pascha in December last, that on the 11th January Admiral Walker took charge of the Turkish fleet with the usual salutes with a view to convey it to Constantinople, that the desert was still unsafe but that from the severe examples Abbas Pascha was making of the prisoners, there was no doubt it would shortly become passable, and that a steamer from Constantinople had brought the intelligence of the Sultan having granted the hereditary succession to Mehemet Ali

RAJPUTANA

2nd February On a representation to that effect made by the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has sanctioned the establishment of a dawk communication between Oudeepore and Kheirwarra

Indus Steam Navigation

12th January The Commander of stream Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the Comet steam boat from Hyderabad on the 3rd January with passengers having been dispatched on the 23rd December last from that place to bring up passengers and baggage belonging to H. M 40th Regiment. The Comet performed the downward voyage in four and the upward one in seven days including all stoppages She is said to be improving in her speed.

Fort William
The 1st March 1841

G H MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 8—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated 10th March 1841 giving information for the period January—March 1841 under the following heads—

1 North-West Frontier
2 Hill Intelligence.
3 Peshawar
4 Jellalabad
5 Afghanistan.
6 Kohistan
7 Sind (Upper).
8 Kelat
9 Sohar
10 Egypt.
11 Kishangarh.
12 Chanderi.
13 Bhopal.
14 Nepal.
15 North Eastern Frontier—Bhutan
16 Eastern Settlements.
17 China.

North-West Frontier

8th to 15th February The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted—

1st.—The Maharajah requested Rajah Dhian Singh to quell the disturbances of the army by any means he could devise, but the Rajah said that the task was not to be performed so early and so easily

2nd—The Maharajah has granted General Ventura leave of absence to Bombay preparatory to his return to France. The General has solicited letters of recommendation in his own favour from the Durbar to the Governor General and the Governor of Bombay He promises to return from France after his daughter's marriage.

Generals Avetabile and Court with reference to the mutinous state of the army are also anxious to return to Europe

3rd —The citizens have commenced barricading the entrances of the different streets in the town

4th —While the Maharajah was going to the camp of one of the Chiefs he was surrounded by a party of about 30 of the sepoys who demanded an instant payment of their arrears and the reward promised them and threatened to kill him on the spot and to seat his son on the Guddee if he refused It was not without much trouble and after making a promise of payment that His Highness extricated himself from their hands On another occasion when the artillery men attended to receive their pay, one of them insolently drew his sword and made a cut at the Maharajah, who had him immediately apprehended Indeed, the lawless state of the soldiery at Lahore is such that they care not to heap every species of invective and abuse on the Maharajah and the rest of the Chiefs, even to their hearing, and not a day passes without some plunder and murder being committed in the city

5th —Rajah Dhian Singh suggested that in order to curb the licentiousness of the sepoys an embargo should be put on the liquor shops in the city

6th —Colonel Dhounkul Singh was ordered to detach—7 companies of his Poorbia troops to escort Shah Shooja's family from Ferozpur Ghat to Peshawar

7th —Major Swayne reported that tranquillity prevailed on the road to Peshawar

8th —The Maharajah proposed that pay being issued to the troops they should have leave for 2 or 3 months, and that Hill soldiers from Jummoo should be enlisted in their place These Rajah Dhian Singh was ordered to send, from the Hills secretly

9th —Rajah Golaub Singh has been ordered to attend with his Hill troops at Lahore with the view of intimidating the Sikhs

10th —As required by Mr Clerk Sirdar Lehna Singh was ordered to keep a strict watch on the ghauts of the Sutlej to let none cross without permission

21st February A letter from the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab contains the following particulars of importance —

1st —Fakir Shahoodin at the instigation of the Maharajah asked the Governor General's Agent what measures the British Government would adopt to quell a general mutiny in the army such as now exists in that

of Lahore. The mutiny is so general that Chiefs and Ministers could think of nothing but how to escape from insult and personal danger No progress has been made by the Government of Lahore towards re covering its authority over the army although a measure has been devised of procuring soldiers from the mountains to coerce the mutinous Sikh army

2nd.—General Ventura is about to return to France.

3rd.—The British Cafilla marched from the Sutlej safely the country through which it passed appeared perfectly tranquil

4th.—The family of H M. Shah Soojah and Shah Ziman with his family were moving by easy marches upon Ferozpur

5th.—The Governor General s Agent has requested Major General Boyd to station at Ferozpur one of the three troops of horse artillery now upon the North Western Frontier

23rd February A private communication from Mr Clerk of date (?) nottd in the margin states that the outrages of the Sikh soldiery are not so common now as some, few days ago and that our preparations on the frontier have deterred them from tumultuously plundering Lahore and Amritsar

Hill Intelligence

13th February The Kooloo insurgents are said to be yet congregated against the Sikhs

Peshawar

23rd February In a privae communication dated as per margin, the Governor General s Agent in the Punjab states from late accounts from Peshawar that there had been no disturbances among the troops there, but that those employed in the Eusofzye country had shown a disposition to mutiny and to kill their European Officers Major Ford and Mr Steinback. General Avetabile s firmness and artifice has however suppressed this spirit for the present.

Jellalabad

Finance

1st February Captain Bygrave paymaster to the army of the Indus states that cash balance in the military chest at Jellalabad on the 1st February was 7 22 009-9 3½

Afghanistan

21st January The Governor General s Agent on the N W F intimates that Dost Mohammed Khan under escort of a troop of horse artillery and a guard from the European Regiment was to have set out for Kurnaul and then proceed as far as Goormooktaisur ghaut on Ganges in progress to Calcutta

23rd January In a letter, dated (?) as per margin, the Offg Political Agent at Guznee states that the country in all directions continues in a quiet state

30th January As the Sungoo Kheil a tribe of Khyber who are said to be isolated from and almost entirely independent of all other tribes are said to be committing great depredations upon their neighbours, it appears probable that a force may be employed against them with a view to check their predatory habits Strict injunctions have, however, been given that no expedition should be undertaken against them without a strong conviction of the necessity of the measure and of real advantage likely to result from it

8th February The Brigadier Commanding H M Shah Sooja's force reports that he inspected the Goorkha and Hindustani levies lately sent from India for H M's service The Hindustanies, he observes, are a very fine body of men and in every respect unexceptionable, indeed, in his opinion and that of the Major of Brigade, that they are superior to recruits lately sent The Brigadier adds that their general appearance, discipline and state of appointments shew the great pains that must have been taken by Lieutt Gerard whose success in raising and bringing the men to Jellalabad has far exceeded his (the Brigadier's) most sanguine expectations

8th February It having been suggested that a body of young Afghans might be raised who, with care and time, might form the nucleus of an efficient infantry Regiment, authority has been given for employing and disciplining in the first instance a company of 100 men as an experimental measure

KOHISTAN

11th January Sir A Burnes in letter to the address of the Envoy and Minister at Kabul dated 11th January states that the chief of Kahdura has been forced to surrender himself and is now in confinement at Kabul, and that 7 of the Maliks of Nijrow have also come in and agreed to pay tribute to H M Shahool-Moolak to whom on their returning to their country Sir Alexander pointed out the desirableness of getting other Maliks to come forward with similar offers

SCINDE (UPPER)

23rd to 29th January The following items of news are extracted from the precis of Scinde intelligence of dates included in the margin —

1st—Morad Khan informed Captain Brown that Dadah Khan intended immediately to send his nephew Gaman to the Political Agent's camp for the purpose of acknowledging the submission of his tribe to our Government and Rejah Khan Doomkie told the Political Agent that should Gaman join him the whole question regarding the Murrees may be considered as settled

2nd—General Brooks with the force under his command, viz, H. M.'s 40th troop of horse artillery the 20th and 21st N I Wing of the 3rd Light Cavalry and Skinners Horse, was at Bagh where he intended halting till joined by the Political Agent.

30th January The Major General Commanding in Scinde reports the arrival of a troop of horse artillery and a wing of Native Infantry at Dadur on the 25th January which have halted there till further orders The Major General states that the political state of affairs in Dadur does not appear to be so perfectly settled as to admit of his removing so effective a portion of the force under his Command especially as the want of forage in the Pass was great.

6th to 12th February The following items of news are extracted from the precis of Scinde intelligence of dates marginally noted —

1st—It was reported to the Political Agent that the whole of the Murree tribe appeared to be in a great state of alarm on hearing of the advance of the British troops but that Captain Brown's appearance at their camp reassured the Murrees when an immediate council was held by them as to the mode in which a deputation from the whole of the tribe dependent on Dadah Khan should be arranged After some discussion it was arranged that Gool Hussein, accompanied by other chiefs, should be entrusted with powers from the whole to express their entire submission to the orders of the British Government.

2nd—The Kujjuck chiefs arrived in the British Camp on the Political Agent questioning them as to the cause of their late rebellious conduct, they stated that fear had induced them to join the other tribes but that they were most anxious to return to their duty and would pay up the arrears of revenue due by them to Government.

3rd.—Col Stacy states that Nusseer Khan came to him and declared his intention of coming to Bagh and bringing all the chiefs who adhered to him to the British camp.

KELAT

15th February The Political Agent in Upper Scinde states that the 42nd Regiment Bengal N I will be detained to garrison Kelat in furtherance of the arrangements for withdrawing that Regt. with others, to India in the Autumn

SOHAR

23rd February The Government of Bombay reports their having authorized the British Agent at Muscat to engage a passage for Hamood bin Azan the Chief of Sohar and his suite on a visit to Bombay

Egypt

13th February The Consul at Alexandria in a letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General states that the Pasha expects a recommendation from the four Powers to the sub lime Porte for the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt Commodore Sir Chas Napier had frequent interviews and cordiality, and from the pacific turn affairs have taken, there is every prospect of the British flag being speedily rehoisted

The acts of pillage on the Desert have ceased, large escorts are provided for passengers and the Pasha declared his intention of putting down disorder, whatever political risks might occur The Consul announces with confidence that the passage through Egypt is now securely reestablished

Kishengurh

18th to 24th January From the Political diary of the Rajputana Agency of dates included in the margin it appears that the disturbances at Kishengarh have not yet been quelled

Chunderee

18th to 24th January It appears that both the sons of the late Umrao Singh of Jacklone who had been committing numerous atrocities in the Gwalior district of Chunderee (vide news letter No 6 of 19th February) have surrendered to Captain Blake, the Officer who had been ordered to reduce the rebels to obedience

Bhopal

25th to 31st January The Political Agent in Bhopal states that the Nawab of Bhopal is unwell and has expressed a desire to travel

Nepal

6th February The Resident in Nepal states that Chountra Futteh Jung the Premier has given ample assurances of affording Lieutt Hollings the co-operation solicited from the Durbar in the suppression of dacoity prevalent in Western Nepal and of adjusting the cases of denial of justice to British subjects without further procrastination

16th February The Resident in Nepal intimates the arrival at Katmandhoo of a mission from one of the Chinese authorities of Western Thibet, through Hastbeer, the Nepalese Governor of Joomla

20th February The Resident in Nepal reports that the Maharani left Katmandhoo on the 19th February declaring she was going on pilgrimage to Benares, that the Raja taking with him the Heir apparent, shortly after followed her, attended by three of the Ministers, his declared purpose being to bring back the Rani, that he

(the Resident) was urged by the Premier to interpose with his veto upon the Rani s journey which the latter seems to consider a device of the Misr Gooroo for involving him in trouble and for reducing the Raja to unconditional acquiescence with the Rani s views and purposes The Resident adds that as the Raja and Rani are desirous of entering our territories without passports he has signified his unqualified reprobation of the proceeding and has desired the Joint Magistrate of Champaran, to prevent respectfully but firmly the frontier being crossed.

26th February Further communications from the Resident in Nepal state that the Joint Magistrate of Champaran on receiving an intimation of the Maharajah s intention of crossing the frontier without passports proceeded to Segowly and having obtained from the Brigadier Commanding there, an escort consisting of a wing of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry and a troop of cavalry lost no time in marching to the frontier that the Maharaja had for a time returned to Katmandhoo but that the Rani remained at Hitounda and that the Joint Magistrate had in consequence requested Capt De Fountain with a few of his sowars to watch her movements

15th to 28th February The diary of the Nepal Residency of dates included in the margin contains the following particulars of importance —

1st.—The placarding system has been resumed at the capital

2nd —The Rani is bent upon overthrowing the present Ministry

3rd.—The state has lost by death 5 individuals all of whom were friendly to the new Ministry

4th —Two marriage parties are talked of and a further party is said to be preparing for Gaya ostensibly for tirath (pilgrimage) but really for some secret end

5th —It is reported that letters have been received at Katmandhoo from Tibet through Jumla by special messengers, and it is alleged as certain that the Durbar made a recent strong effort to attract the notice of the Chinese in Tibet through the Viceroy of Lassa.

6th.—Matters are said to be proceeding in a quiet way with regard to all branches of the internal administration, and confidence and a sense of security are growing up under the mild and equitable direction of Futteh Jung Those however who pretend to look deeper into these matters say that the Maharani can and will carry out all her projects by and by and that she has made one more emphatic appeal to Lassa

7th —It is the general opinion that upon the permanence of Futteh Jung s authority the existence of the Kingdom depends. All was perfectly quiet at Katmandhoo up to the date of the diary

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER—BOOTAN

2nd February The Agent to the Governor General on the N E Frontier states that he has received a letter from the Deb Raja of Bootan soliciting that a European Officer may be deputed to adjust the boundary dispute between Sidlee and Bijnee

EASTERN SETTLEMENTS

25th January The Governor of the Eastern Settlements reports that the British ship "Pilot" engaged in whaling had been cut off by the natives of Ho Ho a place in the Nicobars It appears that part of her crew had put into Noucowy harbour for the purpose of obtaining water and refreshments when the natives treacherously took possession of the ship and murdered the Captain and twenty-two men the remainder of the crew, Capt Gifford the Commander of H M's ship "Cruizer" found the vessel lying in the Bay of Ho-Ho, there was no one near the ship, but the natives were armed and watching the English from the rocks and villages, and on Captain Gifford sending some boats to the shore they fled Measures will at an early period, be taken to investigate the causes of this unfortunate occurrence

CHINA

2nd March The Marine board report the discharge from the China service of the Hon'ble Company's transports "William", "Willson", "Medusa" and 'Defiance"

Fort William J W BAYLEY,
The 10th March 1841 Asst Secy to the Govt of India

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Letter No 9—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 20th March 1841, giving information for the period January—March 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Kandahar (4) Kandahar—Sind (5) Herat—Meshed (6) Herat (7) Khorasan (8) Nepanee (9) Gwalior (10) Zanzibar. (11) Nepal (12) Burma—Martaban (13) Quedah—Tunka Mohammed Saad (14) China

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

17th to 27th February The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted —

1st—Jemadar Khoosal Singh was ordered to suspend the enlistment of Sowars, and to raise a Regiment of Mohammedan Infantry

2nd—The Maharaja detached 5 Poorbia Companies to Ferozepore to escort Shah Shuja's family to Peshawar

3rd —General Avetabile was ordered to guard the Peshawar and Kohat roads

3rd March The following items connected with the affairs of the Punjab are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier dated as per margin —

1st.—Rajah Dhian Singh is pursuing measures for recruiting, relieving and dismissing the Army By this means the Raja is gaining a partial influence over the Sikh Soldiery and securing an entire sway over the new troops of Jummoo Rajputs and Mohammedans He is endeavouring in every way to obviate the necessity for British interference. Many Sikh soldiers it is said are returning from Lahore to their homes on this side of the Sutlej bearing certificates of leave to pass them across the ferries.

2nd.—General Ventura with his family has arrived at Ferozepore preparatory to his departure for Bombay and as is supposed by some to France, whither he professes himself to be desirous to send his family Preparations are also making for the departure of General Court to the Coast.

3rd.—Tekchand the Treasurer of Maee Chand Kunwar has been killed. This occurrence happened in the apartments of the Maee and she herself was severely wounded in attempting to save him.

4th —The mercantile community at Lahore and Amritsar seem to enjoy more security now than before. They regard with feelings of joy the preparations of the British Government to avert any such anarchy as might prove dangerous to the Paramount Power which would consequently threaten also their ruin

5th.—The arrival on the Sutlej just at this crisis of a troop of Horse Artillery and a Regiment though intended only to relieve one gone from Ludhiana, has tended to alarm the turbulent.

6th —The Governor General's Agent received an express from a person in the employment of the Punjab Agency at Lahore, stating that a camel Harcarrah had arrived from Jodhpore charged with a Khureetah the purport of which was to invite Maharaja Sher Singh to unite with Jodhpur and other states and to oppose the British Government It appears that thieves carried off the actual Khureetah from the messenger while asleep. Raja Dhian Singh had begged Mr Clerk not to attach importance to what is evidently a trick to create mistrust between the two Governments.

PESHAWAR

12th and 13th February Accounts from Peshawar state as follows —

1st —The Alumzyee of Kummallee have been urging Toorck Baz Khan to give them their portion of the money received from the English He refuses to comply with their request and they threaten to join Ameer Khan

2nd —Captain Mackeson wrote to Khan Bahadur Khan that he was going to Peshbolak to settle the dispute pending with the Sungi Kheil

3rd —The Mallicks of the different Tagik Tribes in the neighbourhood of Kooner have urged Ameer Khan to go to Shah Shuja, but said that if he were resolved to fight, they would assist him

CANDAHAR

20th January The Political Agent at Candahar mentions that owing to the withdrawal of our troops from Zameendawur to Geriskh, Akbar Khan at the head of a few horsemen who accompanied his fight has returned from Baghri to his fort at Sharak, but whether with the view of reassembling any considerable body of followers after the recent failure on the Helmund remains yet doubtful

10th February The Envoy and Minister at Kabul states that from recent communications which he had received from the Political Agent in Candahar it appeared that symptoms of turbulance and discontent were manifesting themselves both amongst the Dooranee and Ghilzye population Under these circumstances two troops of Horse Artillery, a company of Foot Artillery, a Rissalah of the Shah's Cavalry, a detachment of the 4th Bengal Local Horse, and 7 Regiments of N I are to be concentrated at Candahar

Mr Elliot the Political Assistant in Girishk in a letter to the address of Major Rawlinson states, that the rising in Zameendawur is to be attributed to two causes The first is the hatred borne by the people of the country towards the Vakeel Mirza Wali Mohammed Khan, and Mohammed Alum Khan, and the second to the question of revenue, the mode of assessment and the custom of those sent to collect it living on the people until it is paid Sir W H MacNaughten with reference to the first of the two causes alluded to observe, "I have all along entertained the opinion that the recent disturbances in Zameendawur owe their origin chiefly to the merited unpopularity of the Vakeel Wallee Mohammed Khan and his adherents"

CANDAHAR—SCINDE

14th February With advertence to the inimical feelings manifested by the Dooranee and Ghilzye population, Major General Brooks commanding at Scinde has made the following military arrangements —

To proceed to the province of Shawl—
1st Troop H. A
4th Troop H. A.
Wing 1st Regt. Lt. Cavy
Wing 3rd Regt Lt. Cavy
3 Rissalahs Skinner s horse
3rd Coy 1 Bn Artillery
6 Company Madras Sappers
H. M s 40 Regiment.
Wing H. M's 41 Regiment.
20 Regiment, N I
21 Regiment N I
25 Regiment, N I.

To be quartered at and near Sukkur—
Poona Auxiliary force.
1st Company Golundauze.
6th Regiment N I
Wing 8th Regiment N I.
23rd Regiment N I

For out post in Cutchee at Dadue and its vicinity—
Scinde Irregular Horse.
1st Coy Golandauze with horses.
2nd Grenadier Regiment.

To proceed to Karachi and Hindustan—
150 Poona Horse (when relieved).
2 Rissalahs Skinner s horse.
Detail Bombay Pioneers
1st Grenadier Regiment.
Wing 5th Regiment N I

HERAT—MESHED

29th January The Envoy to Herat reports that Yar Mohd. Khan the Minister of Shah Kamran has reopened correspondence with the Persian authorities at Meshed and that he has deputed an Envoy from the Government of Herat to the Persian Court in direct breach of the treaty existing between the British and Herat Governments.

HERAT

6th February The Political Agent at Candahar in a letter dated as per margin, states that the Envoy to Herat had proposed to the Government of Herat, as the alternative to a hostile movement being undertaken against the place —

1st —A Brigade of British troops with Artillery to occupy the citadel of Herat.

2nd—The Revenues of Seistan to be appropriated to the maintenance of these troops

3rd—The present Government of Herat to remain unchanged during the life-time of Shah Kamran

4th—Three Lakhs of rupees to be given per annum to the Government of Herat during the life-time of the Vazir and after his death a maintenance to be guaranteed to his son The Political Agent further states that in the event of the rejection of these terms, political relations with Herat were to be suspended Meanwhile Major Todd had informed the Vazir, that the allowance granted to the king and Chiefs of 25 000 rupees per mensem had ceased pending the settlement of the matter at issue Yar Mohammed it was added appeared to have set on foot arrangements for the regular interception of our posts at Herat

10th February The Envoy to Herat in a letter dated as per margin intimates that our relations with the Government of Herat are broken off, and that the officers and servants of the British mission have in consequence withdrawn from the city of Herat

As Major Todd's proceedings have been directly contrary to instructions, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has ordered the return of that officer to India with all expedition in order to resume duty with his own branch of the service, and for the present placed the Political Agent at Candahar in charge of the correspondence with Herat

17th February The Political Agent in Upper Scinde in a letter dated as per margin states that the Political Agent in Candahar was making preparations to admit of a strong force being concentrated at that place so as to be provided in case of any advance against Herat becoming forced upon this Government

KHORASSAN

6th February The Political Agent in Candahar states that he had received letters from Persia contradicting the rumoured advance of a Persian army into Khorassan

NEPANEE

28th February The Government of Bombay report that the refractory Arabs who had taken possession of the Fort of Nepanee (vide News letter No 6, dated 19th February) have at length surrendered themselves unconditionally to the Government The fort was attacked by Major Vivian with the force mentioned below —

A detachment of Foot Artillery
One nine pr Brass Gun
Lt Company of H M 4 Regiment
Rifle Company of 26th Regiment N I, and
Grenadier Company of 18th Regiment N I

The insurgents it is said were determined not to lay down their arms but on the contrary resist to the last and then murder the women who were in the fort with them and the young Desay whom they had taken a prisoner and die. But the galling fire of the British and especially the shells which were thrown into the fort having done much execution killing about 25 of their number led the men to submit to the Commanding Officer unconditionally The Government of Bombay has directed the Political Agent in the Southern Maharatta country to try all those of the insurgents who may appear to have been the instigators and principals in this out break, and award such punishments in each case as he may consider adequate and to release on security or parole as may appear sufficient all who may be known not to have taken a conspicuous part in these proceedings.

Only two officers Major Vivian and Lieutenant Stevens were wounded in this affair

GWALIOR

It appears from the Political Diary of the Gwalior Residency that the health of the Maharaja of Gwalior still continues in a very precarious state.

ZANZIBAR

5th February The British Agent at Muscat intimates that he has determined on proceeding to Zanzibar via Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining all the particulars of the aggressions attributed to the French on the territories of the Imam of Muscat on the East Coast of Africa. He is to go in the Frig "Nussaree provided for that purpose by His Highness the Imam

NEPAL

16th March The Resident in Nepal in a letter dated as per margin intimates that the Maharani of Nepal returned to Katmandu on the evening of the 14th March She came in the Resident adds, in a very private manner and is said to have signalized her arrival by a furious tirade against the great body of the chiefs more especially of the ministers and by the issue of an order for Rana Jang's (the late Premier) immediate attendance on her at Katmandu.

BURMA—MARTABAN

12th March The Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces at present on a visit to the presidency on duty reports his having received intelligence from Moulmein of the seizure and detention of three British officers by the Burmese authorities at Martaban It appears that three officers of the 31st Regiment M. N I went across the river from Moulmein and landing on the Burmese side, proceeded into the interior with a view of indulging in the sports of the field.

As unfortunately they had not in the first instance obtained either a pass from the Civil Department at Moulmein stating what they were and what was their object or the permission of the head man of Martaban to proceed into the interior, their detention was perfectly justifiable But at the same time this did not warrant the subsequent ill-usage they seem to have met with They were apprehended and brought before the Headman of Martaban who ordered them to be violently disarmed in his presence and placed in confinemtnt, one of the officers, it is said, was severely beaten, and the servants of all three put in the stacks

On a representation however being made by the Commissioner's Assistant, the officers were released after a close confinement

QUEDAH

Tunka Mohammed Saad

The individual abovementioned, is a relative of the Ex-Raja of Quedah and was one of the leaders in the enterprize for regaining possession of that country from the Siamese in 1838, and who on the failure of that insurrectionary movement escaped, and appears to have subsequently entered on a career of predatory violence of the most atrocious character Tunka Mohammed Saad was captured in the month of July last year, and arraigned before the Supreme Court of Penang on a charge of piracy committed on a vessel belonging to a subject of our Government The prosecution having failed on the plea that as a descendant of the ex-Raja of Quedah the prisoner was at war with Siam and consequently with the British Government, and therefore that the act with which he was charged if proved was not the act of a pirate but that of an enemy, the Governor of the Straits Settlements sent Tunka Mohammed Saad as a state prisoner to Calcutta to be dealt with as might seem expedient to the supreme Government On the arrival of the prisoner the Government was of opinion that although Tunka Mohammed Saad had been acquitted of the charge of piracy on the plea adduced, yet his release from confinement might again expose the subjects of the British Government and those of other friendly powers on the Straits, to his depredations Entertaining this view of the matter the Government decided that Tunka Mohammed Saad should reside at Murshidabad under surveillance of the Magistrate, a monthly salary of about 50 rupees being assigned for the support of the prisoner and of his followers It may be added that some time after the arrival here of Tunka Mohammed Saad a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued in favour of the prisoner on the motion of one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court The resolution of Government, however, regarding the prisoner having been taken and his removal at his own request from the Vessel in which he arrived into that which was to convey him to Murshidabad, having been effected anterior to the serving of the writ, the Government and its officers were placed under no obligation arising from the course which was thought best for the public interests to pursue in

this case. Tunka Mohammed Saad accompanied by his son, has reached his destination, and has been taken charge of by the Magistrate of Murshidabad

CHINA

20th March The substance of the news this day received from China is that up to the 11th of February the trade had not been reopened and nothing definite known of the intentions of the Government of Pekin.

Fort William
The 20th March 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 10.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st April 1841 giving information for the period October 1840—March 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Afghanistan (Finance). (3) Zamindawar (4) Sungoo Khalls (5) Dost Mohammed Khan. (6) Herat—Girishk. (7) Sind (Upper). (8) Quetta. (9) Persia. (10) Persian Gulf (11) Muscat Sind (Lower). (12) Shiraz. (13) Bushire. (14) Kerman. (15) Egypt. (16) Arabia. (7) Damascus. (18) Aleppo (19) Nepal. (20) Indus Steam Navigation.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

27th February to 7th March The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar as per margin —

1st.—General Avetabile is reported to have stated that if the Maharajah would not willingly give him leave to depart he would proceed down the Indus to Bombay of his own accord.

2nd.—Much excitement still prevails among the troops at Lahore. The troops say that unless the Maharajah makes good his promise of allowing 10 rupees per month to each sepoy they will obey no one.

3rd.—His Highness is enquiring strictly as to the number of hillmen which are being recruited by Rajah Dhian Singh for the army The Sikh troops conjecture that the Rajah is a great hindrance to the Maharajah's liberality towards them and think that he ought to be killed.

4th.—The irregularities of the troops in the town are less now than before.

11th March The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab dated as per margin —

1st.—The Maharajah had taken alarm at the measures of Rajah Dhian Singh for introducing mountaineers into the army

2nd—Some of the troops ordered to relieve others in the Mundee hills refused to proceed though their most unreasonable demands had been acceded to

3rd—General Court has solicited Mr Clerk's intercession with the Maharajah to obtain his dismissal from the Sikh service

AFGHANISTAN

Finance

1st March Captain Bygrave paymaster to the army of the Indus states that the cash balance in the military chest at Jellalabad on the 1st March was Coy's Rs 370,428-0-11

ZEMINDAWUR

24th February Private letters from authentic sources mention that success had attended the measures taken to put a stop to disturbances, and to restore tranquillity in this quarter

SUNGOO KHAILS

24th February Brigadier Shelton in a communication to the address of the Envoy and Minister dated as per margin states that he has met with complete success in coercing the Sungoo Khail tribe inhabiting the Nazian valley The Nazian valley, writes the Brigadier, "which is about eight miles in length is studded with forts from one extremity to the other some of which are formidable positions The advance of the troops was one continued course of success and nearly the whole of this formidable valley and all the forts, too numerous to enumerate, were in our possession" Col Shelton adds that the officers and men under his command (part of whom were H M Shah Soojah's forces) conducted themselves in this affair with distinguished bravery

Brigadier A Roberts Commanding Shah Soojah's force reports that he has completed his inspection of the 2nd Cavalry and 3rd Infantry the former having been reviewed by His Majesty and Sir W H MacNaughten, and testifies to the highly efficient state to which these Regiments have been brought by the endeavours of their Commanding Officers Captains Anderson and Craigie and Lieutt Lo Geyt

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

15th March The Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier reports that Dost Mohammed Khan marched on the 15th March from Loodhianah to Calcutta He will proceed direct to Gurmooktesar Ghat on the Ganges, and there embark for Calcutta in boats prepared for the purpose the Ex-Chief continues under charge of Lieutt Nicolson, to whom is attached an escort of 50 men of 59th Regiment N I and a Duffadar and fifteen men of the 4th Irrgular Cavalry under the Command of Ensign Hicks of the European Regiment The Ex-Amir had by the last accounts reached Umballah

HERAT GIRISHK

The Envoy and Minister states that Major Todd's mission which had quitted Herat (vide last news letter No 9 dated 20th March) had arrived in safety at Girishk and had brought with it from thence the persons and families of its followers and servants and of other inhabitants of Herat who had been most closely connected with British interests at that place. Before Major Todd quitted Herat the Vazir Yar Mohammed Khan had evinced considerable anxiety to defer the discussion of the subject of our future relations with the Herat Government until news shall have been received of the proceedings of the Envoy sent by him to Meshed.

SCINDE (UPPER)

20th to 26th February inclusive The following items are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates noted in the margin —

The Kujjack Chiefs having refused to pay the Government's demand Colonel Wilson advanced against them with his troops The Colonel's troops were fired on by the enemy from the walls and an immediate attack was made on the gateway The assault lasted until half past five, when the troops were withdrawn The loss on the side of the British has been severe The Kujjacks evacuated the town during the night leaving the whole of their grain and cattle behind Their loss has been severe. Major General Brooks had ordered means to be taken to destroy the fortifications of Kujjacks and states that the Chiefs of all other villages of the Sebee country are delighted to see the punishment inflicted on a confederacy which has tyrannized over them for so many years The Precis concludes by stating that the whole of the other Chiefs in the Sebee country have submitted to Government and paid the revenue due by them.

27th February to 5th March The following item of news is extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates quoted in the margin —

Colonel Stacy states that Nasseer Khan is anxious to submit unconditionally to the orders of the British Government, and that he has only been withheld from coming in from a fear of the people about him who have advised him and encouraged him in his late proceedings.

5th March The Government of Bombay report that two attacks had been made by a portion of the troops in Scinde on parties of plundering Brahooees most of whom they captured Four Brahooees are said to have been killed in this *affray* on the side of the English one private of the Irregular Horse was killed and 2 sepoys wounded.

9th March The Government of Bombay report that in consequence of the appointment of Major General Brooks to the command of the troops above and below the Beluchistan passes, it has resolved to constitute Sukkur a second class command and to appoint Colonel England of H M's 41 Regiment of Foot to command the Brigade at that station

The Government of Bombay further report that under date the 2nd October 1840, the infantry portion of the troops at Sukkur was directed to be organised into the field Brigade of the 2nd class and that it was proposed that by the above arrangement one of these commands should be reduced

QUETTA

27th February The Political Agent with reference to the rumoured advance of Shah Kamran on Kandahar proposed pushing on as many troops to Quetta as could be spared from Upper Sciende and holding carriage in readiness at the former place for an eventual movement towards Kandahar, should circumstances render it necessary

PERSIA

11th January· The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the King of Persia, alarmed at the reported intention of the exiled Princes at Bagdad to raise a rebellion in Persia is making preparations to proceed to Kermansha in anticipation of such an event

PERSIAN GULF

18th January The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that up to the date noted perfect transquillity reigned in that quarter

MUSCAT—SCINDE (LOWER)

14th January The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports arivarl at Muscat on the 1st December last of a person of distinction from the Amirs of Scinde for the ostensible purpose of condoling with His Highness on the demise of his aunt Capt Hammerton on a mission to Muscat has been instructed to watch the proceedings of this individual and to report to Government the result of his observations

SHIRAZ

27th January The Resident in the Persian Gulf intimates that great disturbances have taken place in Shiraz which threaten eventually still more serious consequences than those which occurred during the Government of Fereidoom Mirza

1st February In a letter dated 1st February the Resident states that Shiraz was then apparently rather more tranquil

BUSHIRE

27th January The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports the arrival at Cazeroon of Shaik Nasir the Governor of Bushire enroute to join his Government. A party from the low country had gone to meet him.

1st February The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that a detachment of 200 Sirbaz or Regulars have been or iered to Bushire to garisson that port.

KERMAN

27th January The Resident in the Persian Gulf observes that Aga Khan appeared to maintain his position in the province of Kerman although he had not yet succeeded in the capture of the capital.

EGYPT

10th January The Political Agent, Turkish Arabia states that the Sultan has about 18 000 Regulars stationed between Tripoly and Jaffa 5 000 of which are at Acre. This place has been put in a state of defence by Captain Borex of the Pique Frigate.

19th January In a letter dated as per margin the Political Agent writes that Ibrahim Pacha had evacuted Damascus and commenced a dangerous retreat towards Egypt. His army and followers amounted to about 65 000 individuals of which 50,000 were fighting men. He carried away 191 Cuirassiers of artillery and 32 000 animals for baggage. A regiment of Cuirassiers and other troops had already deserted him

ARABIA

10th October The Political Agent Turkish Arabia reports that Ali Pacha has been appointed to the Government of Arabia by the Sultan.

DAMASCUS

10th January Letters from Damascus mention that Sherf Pacha Governor of Damascus and of all Syria was placed in close confinement on the false pretence as it is said of holding secret communications with Izzet Pacha the Turkish Chief and with his brother-in law now at Beiroot This unjust persecution had caused great anxiety in Damascus and strong interest was being made with the British Admiral to effect the release of this unfortunate person All was quiet at Damascus up to the 19th January

ALEPPO

10th January The Political Agent Turkish Arabia states that the Zachariah Pacha had entered Aleppo with twelve thousand men and that all was tranquil there up to the date quoted

Nepal

3rd March In conformity with the views of Government the Resident in Nepal has requested the joint Magistrate of Champaran to make the necessary arrangements for the retention of Col Oliver's Brigade on the Frontier throughout the hot and rainy seasons For this purpose an equal distribution of the troops are to be made between Segowly and Mullye

1st to 16th March The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st —It is alleged that the Maharani insists on the restoration to power of the Kala Pandeys

2nd —It is said that she desired part of the troops to assault Lieutt Williams

3rd —The troops seem steady in rejecting the Rani's overtures

4th —She has thrown off all shame and all prudence and openly addresses the Soldiery requiring them to eject the present Ministry and to reinstate the Kala Pandeys

5th —There is a strong general impression throughout the people and even the Soldiery favourable to the new Ministry, but it is believed that the Rani will ruin herself wholly in public esteem rather than not carry her projects through

6th —Another placard of a most mischievous tenor was put up in the city on the 14th

7th —The Rajah, it is said, will never consent to war or to abdication whatever else he may assent to

10th March The Joint Magistrate of Champaran reports that he has made arrangements for sheltering the officers and men of Col Oliver's Brigade both at Segowly and Mullye during the approaching hot and rainy seasons

Indus Steam Navigation

12th March The Superintendent of the Indian Navy reports the arrival of the H C 's steam vessel "Medusa" from Kurachee on the 11th March The "Medusa" left Bombay on the 20th February and arrived off the Kedwaree mouth of the river Indus on the 23rd She took on board 20 tons of coal and 800 gallons of fresh water and left Kurrachee for Bombay on the 8th March The "Medusa's" performances have, on the whole, been very satisfactory

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,

The 1st April 1841. — Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 11—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 12th April 1841 giving information for the period January—March 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Kashmere Intelligence Iskardo (4) Bajour (5) Afghanistan. (6) Dost Mohammed Khan. (7) Herat (Kandahar). (8) Herat. (9) Khiva. (10) Aden. (11) Muscat. (12) Persian Gulf. (13) Karack. (14) Bushire—Karak. (15) Arabia. (16) Bussora—Karman. (17) Damascus—Siddon. (18) Gwalior (19) Nepal. (20) Burma.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

8th to 18th March The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhabar of dates marginally noted —

1st —The Maharajah uses all his endeavours to persuade the troops to obedience. In his presence they in some measure seem to listen to his advice, but it is soon forgotten

2nd.—From the Mooltan news it appeared that the two battalions at that place having caught the spirit of mutiny prevailing at Lahore had demanded and procured four months arrears and one month s reward from Dewan Sawun Mull

3rd. —All due precautions have been taken by both Governments to prevent the Sikhs from crossing over the Sutlej Ghats

4th.—The Sikhs requested the Maharajah to conduct the Government without consulting Rajah Dhian Singh

5th —It is said that the report of the pregnancy of the widow of the late Nao Nehal Singh appears to be quite unfounded

6th.—General Court has resolved to quit the Sikh service unless the Maharajah should give him assurances of his honour and life being protected against the Sikhs. His Highness desired the General to wait for a week longer after which he would either be recalled to his duties in case of the consent of the troops or be dismissed to his native country

7th.—General Avetabile was requested to attend to the requisitions of the British Cafila.

8th —Sultan Khan son of Ubbasee Khan reported the arrival of the Barukzye families at Rohtas

25th March The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General s Agent in the North West Frontier of date noted in the margin —

1st —It appears that the troops in Mundee suspecting Sirdars Lehna Singh and Keher Singh of an intention to cross

the Sutlej had seized and confined them reporting their having done so to the Maharajah, and that His Highness had signified his approbation of the measure and directed that the captured Chiefs should be imprisoned in the Kangra fort

The Maharajah greatly incensed at the conduct of the Sundhunwallas has with the advice of Rajah Dhian Singh and Bhaee Goormukh Singh resumed a great portion of their Jageers including the forts of Jooreh and Sundhunwallas, and by the last accounts their principal fort, Rajah Sansie was beseiged by a detachment of troops under the command of Sirdar Jowaiat Singh, and these were about to be reinforced by more troops and artillery under the command of Sirdar Lehna Singh Majeethia These military operations prove attractive to the soldiery over whose excesses there is now little control at any time and still less when engaged in hostilities against those who are being treated as the enemies of the states, and the Maharajah and his Ministers are of course inclined to engage the troops in any kind of service, the execution of which may restore at least the semblance of obedience to the orders of the Government

2nd —The Maharajah has required Raja Dhian Singh and Dewan Sawun Mull to raise new Regiments with which it is intended to replace some of the turbulent Khalsah troops These Chiefs entertaining the deepest hatred for one another are engaging with much alacrity in this undertaking each with a view to his own future benefit or security

3rd —Captain Broadfoot has been directed to proceed to Ferozpur with the family of Shah Soojah whenever he is joined by the Regiment which the Durbar has appointed as a guard under Colonel Cheyt Singh

29th March A letter from the Governor General's Agent on the North West Frontier contains the following particulars —

1st —The troops of General Ventura's division in the Mundee country mutinied, plundered the treasure with their camp, and killed several of their native officers as also Mr Foulkes an English Gentleman in the Lahore military service Monsi Mouton, a French Officer and Major Ford formerly of Her Majesty's 16th foot have also met their death by the hands of the licentious Sikh soldiery

2nd —The Maharajah has directed the recovery of the hill forts now under the charge of the Sundhunwalla Chiefs

3rd —The families of the Barukzye vassals marching from Kohat have arrived near Lahore

4th —The families and retainers of the Ghilzye Chiefs excepting those stopped by Captain Mackeson at Peshawar and sent to Kabul have arrived at Ferozpur

5th.—On the 28th March His Highness with several of the Chiefs went on board a pleasure boat on the Ravee, when the boat being over laden filled and went down. The whole of the party escaped with the exception of Sirdar Ummer Singh Aloowalla.

6th —Colonel Oliver reported under date the 22nd March that all was well with the convoy under his charge.

PESHAWUR

1st to 15th March The Peshawar Akhbar of dates noted in the margin contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—General Avetabile directed Gopal Rai to come to Peshawar that he might learn from him in person the present state of affairs in Kohat and make arrangements to farm out the district. There are some petty disputes in Kohat near Hungoo

2nd —The Shah has sent for the son of Amir Khan who had accordingly gone towards Jellalabad Captain Macgregor and Mir Alum Khan will go to Donehee to make preliminary arrangements with Amir Khan himself about the affairs of Bajour The Bajourees appear to be dissatisfied with Amir Khan at present.

3rd.—All is quiet in Bajour though Mir Alum Khan is not popular all are patiently awaiting the result of pending negotiations

4th.—The Sikh troops in the Eusafazye country are in a mutinous state The pass in Khyber is reported now to be free from danger

5th —Captain Mackeson has left the Mazeean valley but has left Bildars and others to destroy the forts. The Sungoo Khail people say they will do whatever is required of them.

CASHMERE INTELLIGENCE—ISKARDO

28th February From accounts from Cashmere it appears that Rajah Ahmed Shah of Iskardo was kindly treated by Wuzeer Zorawar Singh but is now ordered to pay 5 000 rupees remaining of the fine imposed upon him.

BAJOUR

17th March There have been several discussions among the Chiefs and others interested in the case of Bajour Amir Khan it is stated went to Kooner and was received with much attention At that place a jerga (consultation) was held between Meer Alum Khan and an English Officer from Jellalabad when it was arranged that the two Khans should be friends and that each should retain his original Jageer

Afghanistan

8th March A private communication from Girishkh states that "Aktar Khan is likely to give us but little further trouble and that there is every hope of peace being restored in Zamindawar without much difficulty 'The Sirdar (Akhtar Khan) continues the writer of the communication "is doubtless faithful and true, and I now certainly think he may be trusted, he appears also a favourite with all people '

9th March. Major Rawlinson writes that the Sirdar is personally most inimical to Yar Mohammed and consequently would not willingly coalesce with him under any circumstances.

Dost Mohammed Khan

19th March The Political Assistant in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports his arrival at Umballa with the Ex-Chief on the 15th March In another letter without date the Political Assistant intimates that Dost Mohammed had left Kurnaul and was to embark at Gurmukteshwar on the 30th March The Ex-Amir will probably leave Allahabad by Steamer about the 9th of May and on his arrival will be received and treated as a private nobleman He will reside at Alipore His son Hyder Khan may about the same time be expected from Bombay per H C s steamer 'Enterprize

Herat—Candahar—Girishk

6th March Major Todd in a private communication, dated as per margin states that a report that Wuzeer Yar Mohammed Khan had marched out against Candahar on the 6th March, and that his people were busy in collecting supplies at Subzawar There was a report also current that Shah Kamran intended to head the expedition in person But neither of these reports are in any way confirmed

7th March Major Rawlinson in a private communication states that preparations are going forward with much activity for pushing the Bombay troops above the passes

Herat

13th March A private communication from Major Rawlinson states that the number of camels at present at the disposal of the Bombay Government for service in the direction of Herat amounts to 7000 From the same letter as also from another private one from Major Todd, it appears that an Agent from Herat named Mirza Bazoorg has arrived at Girishkh He calls himself an "Elchie" but as he has produced no credentials to prove his being one he has not been received as an Envoy or allowed to proceed beyond Girishkh

Khiva

Letters of the 5th February from Khiva report the safe arrival at that place of Captain A. Canolly and of the Khan Huzrut having received and treated that Officer with the greatest kindness and distinction.

Captain C. travelled to Khiva by the route of Merve.

Aden

20th February The Political Agent at Aden mentions having succeeded in capturing 3 Bedouines who were discovered reconnoitering the works at the Turkish Wall at Aden.

The Prisoners are to be sent to Bombay to be kept in confinement there.

Muscat

13th January The officer on a mission to Muscat reports that H. C.'s Schooner "Emily" escaped from ship-wreck in the month of March last through the exertions of the Commanders and crews of two of the Frigates "Caroline" and "Piedmontese" belonging to His Highness the Imam. As a return for these praiseworthy efforts Captain Hammerton offered the Captn. and crew of the "Caroline" a pecuniary reward which was gratefully accepted. Captain H. intended offering a similar reward to the Captain and crew of the "Piedmontese" on the arrival of the vessel at Muscat.

Persian Gulf

18th February The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that up to the date quoted on the margin the country all round continued in a state of tranquillity.

18th February It having been necessary to make certain demands upon Shaik Mukhtoon of Debaye, on account of several infractions of the maritime truce by his dependents that Chief for some months past, upon various pretexts refused to afford the satisfaction required from him.

The Political Agent in the Gulf therefore availed himself of the appearence of the H. C.'s war steamer "Sesostris" on a temporary cruise in that quarter to despatch that vessel together with H. C.'s sloop and Frig of war "Coote" and "Tigris" to Debaye with instructions to compel Shaik Muktoon to afford compensation for the several aggressions committed by his subjects on the Benyas boats during the last pearl fishery.

While en route to Debaye Commodore Brucks was to touch at Biddah in order to bring the Shaik of that place to account for having given shelter and protection to some notorious pirates who have hitherto evaded all effort of the local authorities to seize and bring them to punishment.

Karack

18th February The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that on the date quoted on the margin the troops on the island both European and Native seemed to enjoy perfect good health

Bushire-Karak

18th February The Resident in Persian Gulf reports that Shaik Nuseer has returned to Bushire and reassumed the Government Since his arrival the restrictions upon the intercourse between Bushire and Karrak have been renewed and unsuccessful attempts are made to prevent the transmission of supplies to Karak

Arabia

3rd February The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that the Lieut of the Pacha for Arabia was still at Damascus up to the 3rd February apparently not desirous of taking possession of his Government The Pacha was on the point of obliging him to give a decided answer on the subject

Bussorah—Kerman

3rd February The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that Soolleeman Meerza was still at Bussorah on the 3rd February waiting the eventual result of a successful movement on the part of Agha Khan Mahalatted the Chief of Kerman who is said to have retired towards Bunder Abbas to raise a force of Beeloochees

Damascus-Siddon

14th January A private letter from Damascus states that the Pacha Hajee Alee was expected there in a short time and that the Sirasker Pacha Zakariah was at Siddon

Gwalior

22nd to 28th February From the Gwalior Diary it appears that the health of the Maharajah of that place continues improving steadily though slowly

Nepal

17th to 30th March The following particulars are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates noted —

1st —RunJang the late Premier was expected at the capital on the 17th March The Premier and his colleagues were in a good deal of anxiety but a sense of common danger has led to consultation and a sincere exchange of sentiments and views and confidence is reviving

2nd —The Rani continues instigating the soldiery She rebuked them for hesitating to obey her orders

3rd —An Envoy from Ladak has arrived at the capital soliciting the Durbar's aid against the Sikhs The Ruler of Ladak is said to have offered his country to Nepal on condition of the expulsion of the Sikhs

4th.—The Resident and suite attended the Durbar by invitation in order as it was supposed, that the Raja might apply for the removal of the Frontier forces but just before the Resident's arrival His Highness hurried off to the Rani and had a secret conference with her It is presumed from the topic not having been mooted that it was decided at that conference that no one should in the Durbar agitate the subject The Durbar was well attended by the friends of the new Ministry all of whom were present and this show of union may in some measure have deterred the Raja from his purpose.

5th —The Raja is thoroughly indisposed to abdicate and this is the best hold the Ministry have on his weak mind. The whole of the Kala Pandeys are in perpetual attendance at the palace and hold secret conclaves in the house of Kooleh and Sabir The Rani has been quiet for the last few days and all things are proceeding in an orderly way The natural disposition of the subjects and the soldiery is said to be peaceable.

BURMAH

Monsr Sicre the French Soi disant official has arrived in the Lady Clifford at Calcutta It is reported that he has with him a letter from his Burmese Majesty to the King of France.

10th March A letter from Rangoon dated as per margin states that the Palace for the reception of the King at Rangoon is progressing towards completion and that the Princes will accompany His Majesty on his approaching visit.

Fort William
The 12th April 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 12.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 22nd April 1841 giving information for the period February—April 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Mundee. (3) Bajore. (4) Afghanistan—The Sungoo Kheil. (5) Dost Mohammed Khan (6) Herat—Kandahar (7) Zamindawur (8) Scinde Upper (9) Scinde Lower (10) Indus Steam Navigation. (11) Aden. (12) Hyderabad. (13) Indore. (14) Bhopal. (15) Lucknow (16) Nepal. (17) China.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

27th March to 3rd April The following items of intelligence are extracted from the *Lahore Akhbar* of dates noted —

1st—Orders were issued to certain Chiefs to set out for Ferozepore to accompany Shah Shuja's family

2nd—Rajah Dhyan Singh was desired to endeavour to control the troops, and replied that order could not be easily restored while the Maharaja treated them so leniently

3rd—The troops speak in the most offensive manner of Raja Dhyan Singh They remark that though they have got a new king, the same Vazír still remains who must be got rid of They consider Raja Dhyan Singh as the only impediment to the Maharaja's generosity towards them

8th April The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor-General's Agent, in the Punjab of date noted below —

1st—The purport of the Khureetah sent to, but not received by the Agent from the Maharaja is to the effect that entire order has been restored in the Sikh Army, and that the Sikh Government are ready to employ it in co-operating against any enemies who might advance to oppose the British Government in Kabul

2nd—The Maharaja conciliates the soldiery through fear of his life

3rd—Monsr Monton, who murdered Mr Foulkes lately in Mundee, has been rescued by his Cavalry from the Battalions

4th—The families of the imprisoned Ghilzie Chiefs arrived at Ludhiana from Peshawar Mr Clerk has remanded them to Lahore

5th—Convoys and British parties are constantly crossing the Punjab, and public stores, remount horses, British Officers and Merchants with European supplies are some crossing and others soon to cross An emergent demand from Kabul for 500 Camel-loads of public stores will shortly be complied with and the Kafila cross the Punjab

6th—Raja Gulab Singh has made great conquests all round Kashmir, and it is feared that the great increase of strength which he derives from having within these

last three years made an ally of the Governor of Kashmir and his proposed invasion of Rutukh will approximate his authority to Nepal and Chinese territory

7th —General Tej Singh late Commander-in-Chief of the Army was shot at in returning from the Durbar Two balls struck the Howda in which he was seated on his elephant and a third killed a servant behind him.

8th —Fakir Azeez-oodeen received a wound across the lower part of his leg a few days ago in the Durbar while rising from his seat at the same time with a Chief who was next to him when the sword of the latter accidentally cut the Fakeer through its parted scabbard.

Mundee

27th March to 3rd April The *Lahore Akhbar* of dates noted states that the troops at Mundee are committing all sorts of enormities upon the inhabitants many of whom are migrating to safer retreats in neighbouring States

Bajore

By the last accounts all disputes at Bajore appear to have been settled and the conflicting claims of the rival Chiefs adjusted

Afghanistan—The Sungoo Kheil

14th March The Political Agent in Peshawar reports that the Sungoo Kheil Tribe have, through the medium of their friends of Ghain Kheil paid into his hands Rs. 6 000 as compensation to the Taghar Ghilzies for the sheep plundered from them computed at 2,000 head Should the sheep be restored the money will be returned

Dost Mohammed Khan

7th April The Political Assistant in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports the arrival of the ex Amir on the River Ganges off Futtehgarh and in a subsequent letter his arrival at Cawnpore.

Herat—Candahar

26th February A communication from Major Todd to the address of the Envoy and Minister at Cabool states a report that the Persian authorities in reply to the proposals brought by Fyz Mohammed Khan the Envoy to Meshed declared that they could place no faith in Yar Mohammed Khan's word and that as a preliminary to negotiations he must send his son as a hostage to Meshed Major Todd further states that on the withdrawal of the British Mission from Herat Yar Mohammed levied a heavy arbitrary imposition on the Bankers and Merchants both Hindu

and Mohammedan, in the city and seized the whole of their property until the amount, upwards of two lakhs of rupees, should be realized Major Todd concludes by stating that about the time that the British Mission quitted the valley of Herat, the Vazir sent out his Peshkhana or advanced tents, a short march in the direction of Candahar, and one of Shah Kamran's sons, Shahzada Syfool Mulk, was declared heir apparent and appointed to head an expedition against the quarter in question But up to this time we have no confirmation of any intention to invade Candahar, nor has any move against Shah Shuja's dominions been made on the part of Herat

3rd March The Political Agent in Kandahar states that the Brigade beyond the Helmund had been detained in position of Girishk but that at the same time Sirdar Atta Mohammed Khan had reported his successful negotiations with the rebels, a great number of whom he had persuaded to retire peaceably to their homes

7th March Major Todd writes that Wazir Yar Mohammed Khan has addressed a letter to the Allezai Chiefs of Zamindawar apprising them of his intention of immediately proceeding against Candahar and inviting them to join him Major Todd does not doubt the authenticity of the document But as yet no report confirmatory of the above rumoured intention has been received

ZEMINDAWUR

8th March The Political Assistant at Girishk states that Akhtar Khan in the presence of about 300 persons, one-third of whom were Dooranee Chiefs, tendered his allegiance to H M Shah Shuja As respects Musseer-ud-deen, the Ambassador (Elchie) from Yar Mohammed Khan, it was stated by Akhtar Khan that he could not seize him as it would be improper to do so, but that he would give him leave to depart The Political Assistant adds that the whole of the influential people now in Zemindawur appear to be anxious to move against Herat, and that the Dooranees declare that they are not only anxious to meet Yar Mohammed Khan in the field to prove their fidelity to their King, but also to satisfy their own hatred against the Vazeer, who, the Political Assistant concludes, will have but few adherents among the subjects of H M Shah Shuja

SCINDE (UPPER)

6th to 12th March The following items of news are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates noted —

1st —The province of Cutchee is reported to be perfectly tranquil throughout

2nd —The Kajjuck tribes on being expelled from their stronghold scattered themselves along the skirts of the Murree hills but finding neither shelter nor assistance from

any of the mountain Beloochees all of them had sent to proffer unconditional surrender and the Political Agent had issued a proclamation that such as proceeded to his camp for that purpose within ten days should be pardoned past offences on giving sufficient pledges for their future good conduct.

13th to 19th March Another Scinde intelligence of dates noted states—

1st —That the Political Agent intended holding a strong body of troops in readiness at Quetta with reference to the eventual results that might ensure from the abrupt withdrawal by Major Todd of his mission from Herat

2nd.—That the whole of Kujjuck Chiefs arrived in the Agent s Camp and threw themselves on the mercy of the British Government, and

3rd.—That Major-General Brooks arrived at Dadur on the morning of the 19th March with H. M. s 40th a wing of H M. s 41st, the 21st N I details of the 6th and 23rd N I 2 troops of Horse Artillery a company of Foot Artillery Wings of the 1st and 3rd Cavalry and 2 Ressallahs of Skinner s Horse.

25th March The Political Authorities at Shikarpur having strongly urged an increase to the detachment at that place, the General Officer Commanding the Scinde field force, has in the absence of available infantry stationed the Scinde Horse in the quarter indicated.

SCINDE (LOWER)

15th to 21st March From the Diary of the Lower Scinde Agency it appears that the Government of Bombay had commissioned Major Outram to send some logs of Banbul Wood for trial in the Gun Carriage Manufactory and recommended their Highnesses the Amirs to take advantage of the opening this gain, to secure a future market for their timber The Ameers replied that they were very much obliged to the Government for always pointing out measures calculated to benefit them, that a market for the timber alluded to would be particularly so and that they would order their Kardars to deliver any quantity of any description on the requisition of the British Government.

24th March The Political Agent in Lower Scinde states that he has made the usual presents to Meers Shadad Khan and Hossein Ali Khan on the occasion of their succession to the late Meer Noor Mohammed Khan.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

24th March The Government of Bombay report that in consequence of Captain Carless having been appointed to conduct the duties of the Indus Steam Flotilla at Karachi during the present

hot season, the next senior officer belonging to the "Flotilla" is to reside at Sukkur, to carry on the duties heretofore under the immediate superintendence of Captain Carless, while the latter officer, in addition to the general control, is to superintend operations on the lower river conducted by the Senior Lieutenant

ADEN

29th February The Political Agent at Aden writes that he found it expedient to expel from the town of Aden a Frenchman and a Corsican by name Lambard and Mariani owing to certain authentic statements made to him by trustworthy natives from the interior, that the aforesaid persons had held private conferences with the Sultan of Lahedge, the open enemy of the British Government

HYDERABAD

28th March to 3rd April From the Political Diary of the Hyderabad Residency it appears that Moobareezood Dowlah, the Nawab's brother, confined in Golkonda for his implication in the Karnal affair, was doing well

30th March The Resident at Hyderabad has furnished the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council with a report of the examination of His Highness the Nizam's Medical School at Bolaram held on the 30th December last.

The Resident states that he attended the examination in person and derived the highest gratification at witnessing the progress which the pupils have made in their studies, and the promise they hold out of decided utility in the service to which they are to be attached He bears ample testimony to the zeal and ability of Dr Key, the Superintendent of the School, and mentions that the advice and assistance of Mr Superintending Surgeon Young have also been, in an equal degree, eminently useful at the institution

The number of pupils and candidates under instruction at the Bolaram Medical School at present is 25, the number who have completed the prescribed course of instruction and have been withdrawn for the public service during the past year is 15

INDORE

3rd April The Resident in Indore writes that Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar, who has for some time been ill, is recovering and is now in the enjoyment of tolerable health

BHOPAL

15th to 21st March From the Bhopal Diary of dates noted, it appears that a reconciliation has been effected between the Begum and her Daughter

LUCKNOW

15th to 21st March From the Lucknow Diary of dates noted in the margin it appears that the Tahsildar of Purbar in Mohoondee attacked the fort of Umrao Singh, Talukdar of Rahar The

Zamindar's people made a sally and killed and wounded many persons. The Zamindars of Labeeha are said to have killed the Patwari of the village.

The mention of various similar affrays in other Lucknow diaries of about the same period show the Oudh native administration to be by no means improved notwithstanding the provisions of the recent code enacted by His Majesty and the several other ministerial and financial reforms to which the present King has been earnestly giving his attention, and endeavouring to carry into effect with a view to the amelioration of the country

NEPAL

14th April The Resident in Nepal in a letter dated as per margin states with regard to the Governor-General's Khureetah to the address of the Maharaja that as it seemed to him important that its contents should be faithfully made known not only to the Maharaja but several of the Chiefs (including the Ministers) who in January last came forward to declare and record their sense of the value of peace and good faith he solicited an audience of His Highness attended by all his official Advisers. The Resident had likewise, previous confidential communication with the Premier and by his concurrence in his views, procured the attendance of all the Ministers and of 5 other influential Chiefs entertaining similar views with them Mr Hodgson took the further precaution too of having prepared beforehand a translation of the Governor-General's letter into the ordinary local speech, and having thus provided that His Lordship's sentiments should neither be concealed nor mis-stated, he proceeded to the Durbar No sooner were the Company seated than the Khureetah was carefully read and explained paragraph by paragraph and whilst the Chiefs were called upon to observe that their pledges of January were not considered to have been redeemed the Maharaja was earnestly desired to reflect that evasion persevered in any longer must necessarily commit him with the mightiest power in Asia, in pure wantonness since that power was still tendering to him the hand of friendship notwithstanding all past transgressions The Maharaja appeared at times considerably agitated in part by the evident impression made upon so many of his Chiefs but also in part by shame and fear on his own account while the kind intentions and the deliberate denunciations of His Lordship's letter were presented to his mind. His Lordship's expression that he sought nothing but good faith and friendship from Nepal made a marked impression both on the Raja and on his Chiefs and when the expression was immediately followed by the declaration of the letter that if the Raja did not desist from his evasive violation of all engagements His Highness's ruin and that of his family must be the consequence, the looks of more than one Chief seemed to reproach the Raja as plainly as his own manifested both apprehension and shame. Mr Hodgson concludes by stating that the Maharani was resuming her turbulent pretence of going to Benares

CHINA

An account of the brilliant successes which have been recently achieved by H M 's Forces in China will be found in the official Gazette Extraordinary of the 20th April with a view to aid the operations carried on in China, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has ordered that the "Phlegethon" and "Proserpine" Steamers the one from Singapur and the other from Ceylon, should proceed with all practicable expedition to the Canton River to be placed under the orders of the Naval Commander in Chief in China The steamers "Queen" and the "Madagaskar" will also leave this to return to China in little more than a fortnight His Excellency the Commander in Chief will send H M 55 Regiment to reinforce the strength of Hong Kong, and 400 recruits for H M 49 and 26 Regiments 300 Recruits for H M 18 Regiment have been sent from Bombay The Government of Madras have been requested to fill up the detachments of Artillery and Sappers and Miners furnished from that Presidency to their original strength His Lordship has also ordered the transmission of all necessary provisions and stores, and of a large supply of munitions of war to China

Fort William
The 22nd April 1841

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 13—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 3rd May 1841, giving information for the period February—April 1841, under the following heads. (1) North-West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Afghanistan (4) Dost Mohammed Khan (5) Persia-Herat (6) Persia. (7) Aden (8) Sohar (9) Massowah (10) Damascus (11) Constantinople—Bokhara, Col Stoddart (12) Tanjers (13) Satara (14) Sind (Lower) (15) Jaipur (16) Jhonjhnoo (17) Chergong (18) Oudh (19) Nepal (20) China

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

4th to 9th April The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted on the margin —

1st —On the orders of the Maharajah being read to the troops by a Bhva Messenger that they should again acknowledge Gen Court as their commander the troops seized the messenger, blackened his face and turned him out of the lines

2nd —Raee Kesree Singh reported his joining the camp of Shah Soojah's family, his presenting Rs 3,100 as zeeafut to the said family, Rs 2,100 to Shah Zeman Rs 1 100 to Captain Broadfoot with the letter of the Durbar to his address, as well as his distributing suitable zeeafuts to the rest of the Officers and Establishments

3rd.—The four battalions of Jemadar Khooshal Singh had arrived there under Col Karup Singh having committed and committing great outrages en route on the people. The troops returning from the hills had also committed great enormities.

4th —7 Deserters of Shah Soojah s Goorkha levies being apprehended at Lahore were dispatched to Capt. Broadfoot.

5th.—The troops are said to have attacked Rajah Dhian Singh s house and the Rajah to have fled and very narrowly escaped being killed.

13th April A letter from the Governor General s Agent, dated as per margin contains the following particulars —

1st.—Capt. Broadfoot wrote from Muttra that all was going on well with the Kafila of the Royal families of Babool under his charge and that he expected to reach the Chenab on the 11th April He speaks of the Chiefs who are attending the Kafila on the part of the Durbar as most anxious to give him every satisfaction and notices the turbulent spirit of the Lahore battalions notwithstanding its being composed chiefly of Mohamedans and the steadiest companies picked from the Regiments most to be relied on Capt. Broadfoot adds that every attention had been paid by the Sikh Government to the Royal families in passing near Lahore. The party consists of about 5 000 souls 2 400 camels and 400 horse.

2nd —The Maharaja continues to place reliance in the efficacy of Rajah Dhian Singh s plan of enlisting hill troops the latter with the assistance of his brother Rajah Gulab Singh is redoubling his efforts in recruiting them since he has daily experience of the hopelessness of recovering his influence with the Khalseh troops.

3rd —Fakir Azeezoodin is said to be recovering from the wound which he accidentally received and was expected to be able soon to attened the Durbar

4th.—General Court after revisiting Lahore to take leave of the Maharajah departed thence in great haste, apprehending violence from the soldiery and has returned to Ferozepur He describes the understanding among the Sikh troops as very perfect for the purpose of supporting one another in insubordination.

PESHAWAR

24th March From the Peshawar Akhbar dated as per margin it appears that the Khyber pass is quite open now and that the punishment of the Sungoo Kheil has had a good effect on the Khyberies

AFGHANISTAN

4th April The Envoy and Minister at Kabul writes that H M Shah Soojah Ool-Mulk is fully resolved on repairing to Candahar during the present year with a view to the settlement of affairs in that neighbourhood Great benefit may be expected to arise from such a visit by H M the Shah to the quarter indicated

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

27th April The Political Agent in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports the safe arrival of the Ex-Amir at Ghazeepur in that nobleman's own boat As the steamer had not reached Allahabad when he left the latter place, the Ex-Amir had proceeded direct with his own fleet towards Calcutta

PERSIA—HERAT

Mr Reach, attache to the British Mission in Persia, has arrived at Meshed with an autograph letter from the Shah of Persia to the Ausoofoodoulah and with other necessary official firmans authorizing the delivery of Ghorian to Shah Kamran of Herat which was demanded by England as a cession essentially necessary to the restoration of peaceful relations between the two powers

PERSIA

3rd February . H M 's Charge d' affairs in a communication from Trebizonde dated as per margin states that without any ostensible object in view for remaining in the field during the extremity of the winter season, the Amir-I-Nizam was still near the Russian and Turkish frontier with a force of three or four thousand men The Charge d' affairs further states that the French detachment in Persia continued to receive their pay with tolerable regularity, but that no use is made by the Persian Government of their services Their residence in Persia does not promise to be of long continuance On a late occasion the Shah is said to have expressed himself with much warmth in favour of the British Government which His Majesty declared was one of the oldest friends of Persia

It is reported that the entire present Russian mission was to be recalled and that General Dettamel was to be immediately replaced by another Minister

ADEN

25th March The Political Agent at Aden states that about every five or six years the Soamalees of Bunder Gassim, Bunder Khan, Asbo, Aloottoo Gurza, Gurssalie Buroor Barad, Row and the Arabs of Gosseirh Bagalo congregate, together at the latter part of the trading season at Burbora and agree to terminate the fair by a plunder of the remaining property, whether on shore or afloat As Aden is now a British Port, the Political Agent has requested the services of two of the H C Vessels, the "Constance" and the

"Euphrates" to be employed in putting stop to such manifest injury to fair trade in which the property of many British subjects become a prey to such piratical excursions.

SOHAR

7th April The Government of Bombay report that the Chief of Sohar intended leaving Bombay in about a month.

MASSOWAH

27th March The Lieutenant Commanding H.C.'s Schooner Constance" states a report that a French consul had arrived at Mussowah via Egypt and had hoisted the French Flag at that place.

DAMASCUS

1st February A letter from Damascus states that good order is maintained in the Government of that place and that perfect harmony reigns between the different sects "The Pacha Hadjee Alli" the letter goes on to say seems a well disposed and an intelligent person"

27th February Another communication from Damascus of the 27th February mentions that Hadjee Alli Pacha is succeeded by Nejeb Pacha formerly Nijeb Effende and some years ago Mohammed Ali's Kapon Kerja at Stambul.

CONSTANTINOPLE—BOKHARA

Col. Stoddart

10th March The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has addressed a letter to the Khan of Bokhara requesting him to liberate Col. Stoddart.

TANJERS

1st February A communication from Damascus states that the French Consul at Tanjers had been insulted and that Admiral Hugon with 6 sails of the line and some steamers had been sent there to demand satisfaction. It is stated that if an Amenle was made the place was to be bombarded

SATTARA

6th April On a requisition from the Government of Bombay the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to approve the presentation to H H the Rajah of Sattara of 2 six pounder field pieces with carriages and Lumber complete. These are required by the Rajah for a corps of infantry which is now being disciplined at Sattara under a European Officer and which may perhaps relieve the British Government from the necessity of having any troops at that place beyond a small detachment for the Residency

SCINDE (LOWER)

22nd to 28th March The Political Agent in Lower Scinde in his diary of Scinde Intelligence states that Mir Nusseer Khan was taken seriously ill on the evening of the 28th March but was greatly relieved in the morning by Dr Winehester's treatment and by evening of the same day was considered out of danger

JAIPUR

1st to 7th March The Offg Political Agent of the Jaipur agency has addressed a Khurreetah to the Rao of Patun calling upon him to adopt the necessary measures with a view to put an end to the disgraceful practice among the Kurvares in his domain of destroying their female infants

JHONJHNOO

8th to 14th March From the Political diary of the Jaipur Agency it appears that there are pleasing symptoms of improving prosperity and confidence evinced at Jhonjhnoo, in the repairs of former and the erection of new buildings in the town and Suburbs

CHERGONG

14th April In a private communication the Governor General's Agent in Bundelcund states with reference to our measures against Chergong, about 4 P M of the 15th of April a large body of armed men with about 30 or 35 well mounted sowars proceeded in the direction of the village to molest our camp followers who went in search of forage A troop of cavalry was ordered out to drive them back which was headed gallantly by Capt Verner of the Legion which attacked the enemy in front, whilst the 2 six pounders opened on those in progress to the succour of their friends The result was altogether successful and our party of followers was well protected The fire kept up by the matchlock-men was very brisk, but fortunately no casualties resulted although the cavalry came into actual contact with the enemy The rebels continued to improve their defences in the fort, but had been very quiet since they received this check Report said that parties of horse and foot were joining the rebels from Oorcha The Governor General's Agent intended to write for the wing of the 2nd irregular Horse from Sawgor and to request Colonel Speirs to desire the Gwalior durbar to despach a large party of their best horsemen to the edge of the Gwalior territory adjoining Chergong to keep the frontier safe The fort of Chergong is said to be strong but it is isolated in its position being situated in the middle of an open plain

In another private letter of the 15th April the Governor General's Agent in Bundelcund mentions that our troops were to be seriously at work on the 17th April The numbers in the fort remained just as they were on the 14th The Jagirdar's two sons were said to be in jungles with parties of armed followers preparing

to support the fort as long as they could and then take to plunder and repair to the Jungles The enemy were strengthening their position. As there was a rumour of a large party coming up from Rewa in search of service, the Governor General's Agent had written to the Oorcha Raja's Mookhtear to prevent their passing through his district Our troops are said to be in enjoyment of perfect health

By later accounts just received it appears that the mortars opened on the fort on the 17th of April and the 18 pounders on the 18th. The fort returned our fire for two or three days after which the Jagirdar fled and the fort was evacuated on the 21st April.

OUDH

22nd to 23rd March The diaries contain repeated reports of affrays between Government Officers and Zemindars and exhibit many similar symptoms of the existence of a very weak and inefficient native Government.

NEPAL

1st to 14th April The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates noted —

1st.—The Maharajah affected to be very anxious to pay his devotions to the Bairavi of Naga Kote.

2nd —The marriage mission is reported to have reached Guruckpur

3rd.—The Kala Pandeys are plotting but the Premier seems to hold their efforts cheap

4th —Letters have been sent to Joomla to fathom the real purpose of the Ladakeevallhs appeal to Nepal

5th —It is rumoured that the Rani insists on Randall the Ex-Governor of Palpa being made virtual Premier under the nominal supremacy of Ranjang's son who is a youth.

14th April The Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of the N W Provinces states that certain Nepalese emissaries have been made over to the charge of Captain Carpenter under whose surveillance all the state prisoners at Benares are to be placed

The Misr Gooroo one of the most factious and hostilely disposed members of the Nepal Durbar has been again ordered to Benares and his exclusion from the Nepal capital provinces obtained.

CHINA

30th April The marine board having invited tenders for vessels to convey H.M's 55th Regiment to China the Embarkation Committee have sanctioned the engagement of those named below for that purpose exclusive of followers The launches of these

vessels have been each fitted with six pounder "Lady Wm Bentick" Pilot vessel has also been armed and is to be sent to China, her value to be debited to the expedition and a corresponding credit given to the H Cy on account of her —

(1)		Officers (2)	Fighting men (3)
Orient		9	262
Coromandal		9	242
Lranaad		7	202
Marion		4	132
	Total	29	838

Fort William
The 3rd May 1841

(Sd) J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 14—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th May 1841, giving information for the period November 1840—May 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier. (2) Peshawar (3) Afghanistan (4) Toran Ghilzies (5) Kelati-Ghilzye (6) Kandahar (7) Persia—Herat (8) Persia (9) Bokhara (10) Persia—Baghdad (11) Persia (12) Kerman (13) Arabia Deserta (14) Aden (15) Shoa (16) Mokha—Hodeida (17) Barbera (18) Sind (Upper) (19) Sind (Lower) (20) Indus Steam Navigation (21) Haraotee (22) Indore (23) Nagpur (24) Nepal (25) N-E Frontier (26) Burma (27) China (i) Naval Reinforcements, (ii) Military Reinforcements, (iii) Transports for Military Reinforcements, (iv) Followers, (v) Supplies, (vi) Coal, (vii) Quarterly Accounts, (viii) The Successor to Sir G Elliot, (ix) China Post Office

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

8th April In reply to a Khureetah addressed by the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab to the Maharaja Sher Singh on the subject, His Highness intimated that Sardar Sham Singh of Attaree and Rai Kesri Singh had been appointed to accompany the British Kafila to the Chinab where they were to be relieved by Meean Abdul Singh (one of the relations of Rajah Gulab Singh) who together with Colonel Cheyut Singh at the head of a respectable force will conduct this Kafila His Highness has given assurances to Mr Clerk that no means shall be left untried to make the Kafila comfortable

10th to 16th April The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates included in the margin —

1st—Raee Kesri Singh reported to the Durbar the progress of the Kafila of the Shah's family and the collection of boats for its passage over the Chinab

2nd.—The Sepoys of the battalion under Mr John Horne at Kooloo it is said had beaten that officer and were bringing him to Lahore.

3rd—The Regiment of Dragoons had thrown away their cuirasses finding them too heavy for their comfort.

4th.—Bhaya Mehtab Singh was ordered to repair to the Usufzye country and remove the battalions under Colonel Steinback and the late Colonel Ford to the Hazara country

5th.—Out of 700 Sikh recruits newly enlisted the Maharaja retained only 20 stating it is rumoured that he would never wish to enlist another Sikh in future.

6th—On the Durbar hearing of the progress of the Shah's family General Avetabile was ordered to take every precaution to remove any mutinous battalion across the Attock.

7th.—The officer chosen to conduct the British Kafila was ordered to adopt every measure necessary to secure it against every annoyance from the Sikhs.

8th—The widow of the late Koonwar Nao Nihal Singh has been sent to her mother-in law the Maee Chunder Kunwar

9th—From the Hazara news it appeared that the disturbances raised in the Hazara Country have not yet been quelled.

10th.—The Maharaja feeling rather unwell bled himself with his own hands.

11th—The troops are greatly incensed at Raja Dhyan Singh and Bhaee Goormukh Singh. The Maharaja deprecated their wrath but the troops are said to have answered that they would willingly give in their receipts for their next two years pay if His Highness would surrender to them the Chiefs named.

12th—At Raja Dhian Singh's request 2350 Rupees were presented to the families of Sultan Mohammed Khan, Peer Mohammed Khan and Syed Mohammed Khan, the Barukzyes.

13th—Rajah Gulab Singh is said to be raising 7 battalions of the best hill soldiers, consisting of Mohammedans and Hindus who are drilled every day The enlistment of further troops likewise by this Sirdar is busily going on.

14th.—Raee Kesri Singh who conducted the Royal Kafila up to the Chinab has been relieved by Meean Abdul

15th—The Durbar ordered the appointment of an Agent with 20 Sowars to accompany Captain Harrington proceeding to Kabul.

16th —General Avetabile was ordered to present a "Zeeafut" of 2100 Rupees to Shah Shuja's family, 1500 to Shah Zeman and 525 Rupees to Captain Broadfoot on their arrival at Peshawar

16th April The Governor General's Agent in the Punjab states that he had received good accounts from Captain Broadfoot from the other side of the Chinab on the 12th April reporting proceedings of the British Kafila under that officer's charge

17th April Sir W H Macnaghten having intimated that he did not require a Regiment to move at this advanced season from Ferozepore to Kabul, the Governor General's Agent has withdrawn his application to Brigadier Paul for one to proceed thither

22nd April The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agents in the Punjab dated as per margin —

1st —No progress has been made in restoring order in the army, though the return of General Ventura's division from the hills has not been marked by such express as were committed by the troops formerly under command of Jemadar Khushal Singh, which lately marched thither

2nd —The Zamindars it is said refused to pay the revenue to the Government officers

3rd —Fakir Azizuddin under pretext of the accident which lately happened to him avoids attending the Durbar from fear of the soldiery

4th —The Sikh Troops, it is said are beginning to act in unison wherever stationed, as it regards their licentious behaviour

5th —General Avetabile has no longer any confidence in the subordination of the Sikh Troops under his command

6th —On the departure of the Kafila under the charge of Captain Broadfoot, the Governor General's Agent directed Captain Mackeson, to reinforce Captain Broadfoot's escort from the brigade, remaining at Jellalabad in the event of anything occurring at Peshawar that should seem to render such precaution necessary

7th —General Court having been paid seven thousand Rupees only, of a large amount which he considers due to him by the Sikh Government, proposes, it is said, to remain for some months in the British territory, in the hope of recovering the whole

8th —Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun, with seven hundred horse, has been appointed to escort the ten lakhs of Treasure from Ferozepore to Kabul 500 Camel loads of public

stores being expected from Ferozepore in a few days from the magazine at Delhi the Governor General's Agent has detained the money in order that both may go under the Sirdar's charge.

9th —Sirdar Lehna Singh and Kehr Singh the son of Attar Singh have arrived at Lahore under rather unexpected circumstances The two battalions which voluntarily seized ironed and brought them away from the hills, have marched up to Lahore contrary to the orders sent to them and have removed the irons from their prisoners refusing to deliver them up without a sacred oath from the Maharaja that the captive Sirdars shall be set at liberty On a previous occasion the battalions mentioned to the Maharaja that if he persisted in disgracing Lehna Singh the whole Khalseh would join them in opposing His Highness.

28th April By later accounts contained in a letter from the Governor General's Agent of the annexed date it appears that the Maharaja had found means of surrounding the Battalions who refused to give up the Sundanawalla chiefs in a position where he could bring 21 pieces of artillery to bear on them On this they delivered up the Chiefs The Maharaja next intended to demand from the battalions the actual perpetrators of the murder of Mr Foulkes This it was expected the troops would refuse to comply with The same dispatch reports that a spirit of revolt had broken out among the troops at Kashmir That they had forced their way into the audience Chamber of the Governor of that province, and demanded double pay On this being refused they killed the Governor on the spot. The N W Frontier both on our side the Sutlej and the Sikh tracts immediately on the bank of the river remain in tranquillity With reference however to the approaching rains which would render travelling more than usually slow and inconvenient from their heaviness in the Punjab and, on account of the increasing risk of proceeding through the Lahore dominions from the excited spirit of the mutinous soldiery Mr Clerk has deemed it expedient to advise all British officers to defer travelling through the Punjab till a more convenient season.

PESHAWAR

1st April From the Peshawar News it appears that Captain Mackeson is contemplating the erection of certain buildings in Aly Musjeed to protect the troops and others from the effects of the weather

2nd April The convoy under the command of Colonel Oliver is said to have passed in safely through the Khyber Pass.

AFGHANISTAN

7th April Captain Bygrave, Pay Master to the Army of the Indus, states that cash balance in the Military chest at Jellalabad on the 7th of April was Company's Rupees 192,903-12-10¼ Captain Bygrave further states that four lakhs of Rupees have arrived at Jellalabad with Colonel Oliver's convoy.

9th April In a mission General order issued by the British Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Shuja-ool-Mulk the Brigadier Commanding His Majesty's force has been requested to take the superintendence of the Jezailchee Regiment under Captain Ferris the Khyber Regiment under Captain Burn, and the Kohistanee Regiment under Lieut Maule

19th April Private letters from the Envoy and Minister mention that His Majesty Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk had marched from Jellalabad to Kabul

4th May The Political Assistant in charge of Dost Mohammed Khan reports the arrival of the Ex-Ameer at Monghyr and states that he will in all probability be in Calcutta by the 18th May

TORAN GHILZIES

6th April The officer in charge of the Toran Ghilzies reports the arrival of Nasir Khan with his family in the Tokhy country, and states that the step has been productive of the most beneficial effects

KELAT-I-GHILZYE

8th April The Political Agent at Candahar states that a force consisting of two guns a detachment of 300 of the Shah's 1st Cavalry and the 1 Regiment of the Shah's Infantry, have marched from Candahar under command of Captain Griffin for Kelat-i-Ghilzye to take up a position at that place, and that Lieutenant Studdart (?) of the Bombay Engineers is employed in constructing a fortification which may afford shelter to a Garrison of this strength and thus act as a prominent check to any future turbulence, or insurrection which may arise among the Tooran Ghilzyes

CANDAHAR

8th April The Political Agent at Candahar reports that the measures adopted by Major Lynch for the tranquilization of the Ghilzye tribes without having recourse to the employment of arms, have met with complete success

PERSIA—HERAT

6th April From a private letter from Major Todd to the Envoy and Minister's address it appears that Dr Risch (?) had left Meshed and was on his way to Ghorian Dr R writes that the Ausefoodowlah promised him full compliance with the Shah of Persia's orders for the delivery of Ghorian, but that he was evidently

delaying allowing him to go to Ghorian being in hopes of receiving fresh orders from Terhan Dr Risch (?) says that the Shah and the Kajee were delighted at the prospect of being in good terms with the British adding that in his opinion Ghorian will be evacuated

Major Todd intimates that he had heard of no movement from Herat, though supplies were being laid in at Subzawar and other places. The road he says was strictly watched to prevent, as he imagined the escape of persons inimical to the Vizier He concludes by saying that every person at Herat suspected of being in our interest has been seized and plundered. Some Mullahs, our friends had hid themselves but were inveigled to the mosque to join brethren in prayer for rain and were there seized by the Vizier s Myrmidons

PERSIA

27th December Her Majesty's Charge d affairs in Persia states that Meerza Mussood late Minister for Foreign Affairs had quitted Khorasan and returned to Tehran in consequence of an intimation from Yar Mohammed Khan, the Vazeer of Herat, that it was *not* necessary he should take the trouble of proceeding in the direction of Herat as the Government of that country had resolved to arrange its own affairs with the English Government.

Two officers or Sergeants belonging to the French Military detachment have, it is said lately been employed by the Persian Government the others receive their pay regularly General DeDamas receiving 1800 Tomans a year

Viscount Northland, an English Nobleman who has been travelling in Persia, was lately received by the Shah of Persia with great distinction It is said that at a special audience, the Shah expressed in warm terms his regard for the English Nation. The Prime Minister is said to have used language of the same nature.

BOKHARA

3rd March Colonel Stoddart in a letter to the address of the Envoy and Minister at Kabul dated as per margin states that a letter was written by the Russian Government to the Ameer of Bokhara requesting that the Colonel should be liberated and sent to England via Russia and that the Ameer released him from his imprisonment on the 8th October last Since then Colonel Stoddart says he has been very handsomely treated by the king and that His Majesty s favour towards him now amounts to a degree of confidence and kindness beyond Colonel Stoddart s best expectations. The Toorah or the Heir apparent, also showed much kindness to Colonel Stoddart by calling on him personally an honour which he has never conferred on any other person in Bokhara The Envoy and Minister has addressed a Persian letter to the king with the

view of inducing His Majesty to give Colonel S credit with the Bokhara merchants for such sums as he may require to effect his purpose of leaving Bokhara Sir W H Macnaughten has also agreed to honour Colonel S s drafts to the extent of 50,000 Rupees

PERSIA—BAGDAD

7th November 1840 A Persian letter to the address of Lieutenant Colonel Shail in Erzeroom states that the Princes and Chiefs of Persia in the service of the Zil-i-Sultan had assembled themselves in Irak Arab (Bagdad)

26th January 1841 Her Majesty's Charge d' affairs in Persia in a letter, dated as per margin states that the Zil-i-Sultan was making preparations for an incursion into Persia

PERSIA

21st December 1840 In a private Persian letter from Tehran it is rumoured that Mirza Abdul Hussain Khan, formerly Ambassador in London from Futteeh Ali Shah, and who now receives pension from the British Government, had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs or to some equally high situation

KERMAN

27th December 1840 Letters from Persia state that the province of Kerman continues in a disturbed state Agha Khan Mehlatee who caused an insurrection in that province, is said to have got possession of the cities of Kerman and Bemm and to have been joined by several chiefs, Bekhtearees and others It is further stated that two Regiments have been sent from Terhan against Agha Khan, and that the Shah was to have undertaken a winter campaign in person in that direction

ARABIA DESERTA

1st April Letters from the Political Agent at Aden mention a report that Jedda, Mecca, and the Hedjaz have quietly gone over to the Bey sent by the Porte, and that Sheriff Ibn Aoon had been permitted to retain his Government under the authority of the Sultan

ADEN

1st April The Political Agent at Aden mentions that our troops in general at that place, and especially the European portion of them, were in good health up to the 1st April

The Political Agent at Aden states that Syed Mohammed Hussain Weiss Abdalae had tried all in his power to prevent a coalition that had taken place between the Lahedge Chief, and that there was every probability of a disturbance taking place between the Abdali and Fudthili tribes in consequence

SHOA

18th April The Government of Bombay report that Capt. Harris has been selected to proceed in charge of the mission of H. M.s 49th Regiment of Foot should have obtained leave of absence to do so his regiment being on service in China. It is the intention of the Bombay Government to attach also to this mission Mr Hatchaloor the person recently appointed Agent at Tedjoura.

MOKHA—HODEIDA

1st April The Political Agent at Aden states that at Mokha and Hedeida another levy of 10 000 German Crowns at each town had been obtained from the merchants who were literally prisoners in the town.

BARBERRA

The Political Agent at Aden states that on the appearance of the Frigate of War "Euphrates under command of Lieutenant Barkar at Barberra, with a view to prevent the plunder of that place by the pirates the latter fled to their own coasts. It is hoped that they will not venture to visit the vicinity of Aden again.

SCINDE (UPPER)

27th March The following items of News are extracted from the precis of Scinde Intelligence of dates included in the margin —

1st.—Colonel Stacy mentioned that he had rejoined Naseer Khan, and that the determination of the Chief to submit to the orders of our Government could not in his opinion be doubted.

2nd.—But the Political Agent was otherwise informed, that Darogah Gul Mohammed had induced Naseer Khan to intrigue once more with the various chiefs who supported him during his late dispute, and to send messengers for that purpose into Norshkhi, Karan and Shoorawuck

3rd.—The conduct of Gul Mohammed and others by whose counsels Nasir Khan is entirely swayed has disgusted all the most influential chiefs of the Sarawan and Jhalawun tribes. Kumal Khan Iltazye has more than once threatened to put the Daroga to death, and has latterly entered into a correspondence with Shah Nawaz Khan

4th.—The Political Agent states, that there are at present concentrated at Candahar six regiments of N I. with strong details of Cavalry and Artillery

5th – Subsequent accounts state that Lieutenant Colonel Stacy had been dismissed from the camp of Na.eer Khan and obliged to return to Kelat.

6th —The right distribution of the troops in Scinde will, the Political Agent states, be sure effectually to secure our interests through Belochistan, both above and below the passes, and carry into effect measures for establishing an efficient administration in Kelat and suppressing the evil influence of Darogah Gul Mohammed and Rahim The Political Agent in Upper Scinde in a subsequent letter received 11th May states that he had reason to doubt the sincerity of Nasseer Khan in the expression of his determination to submit to the orders of our Government and although Lieut Colonel Stacy continued of opinion that he would follow him to Quetta, it appeared to the Political Agent far from probable that such would be the case It is not Mr Bell's intention without further instruction to make any change in the course of policy which he has hitherto been following From the date on which the Political Agent first addressed Nasseer Khan, he has uniformly acquainted that chief that no representation of his could be discussed or laid before the Government of India previous to his unconditional submission We are, therefore, still as free to determine regarding the best arrangement for the administration of Kelat as at the time when Nasseer Khan was in arms, and Shah Nawaz a fugitive Previous to taking any decided step in the matter the Political Agent had sent for Mohammed Hussain from Bagh and expected him to arrive at Quetta within a week or ten days of the date of this communication The doubts which have for some time past been entertained by the Agent as to the probability of Nasseer Khan submitting, as he expressed his intention of doing, led him to make arrangements for the purpose of guarding against any further hostilities on his part The distribution of troops noted below which has been made, will protect all points at which any attack could be attempted, and prevent an insurrection from gaining head, and the country from being plundered On the arrival of Mohammed Hussain at Quetta the Agent will lay before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General the arrangement which he would submit for the consideration and orders of Government regarding the affairs of that country —

SUKKUR

Scinde Horse	30
5 Company Golandauze	94
One Grenadier Regiment	756
23rd Regiment N I	801
Total	1,681

SHIKARPORE

Scinde Horse		154
Wing 8th Regiment		244
	Total	398

JANEEDEERAH

Scinde Horse		100

BAGH

Scinde Horse		100
3 Coys 2nd Grenadier Regiment		336
	Total	436

KOTREE AND SHOORUN

Wing 1 Regiment Light Cavalry		166
Poona Horse		50
Three Company Golandaz		28 Two guns.
Two Grenadier Regiment		529
Six Regiment N I		336
	Total	1 109

DADUR

Poona Horse		200
Three Coy Golandaz		55 Four guns.
6th Regiment N I		580
	Total	835

MUSTUNG

3 Regiment Light Cavalry		30 Natives.
3 Coy 1st Bn. Artillery 93rd Europeans		27 Do
Wing H M 41 Regiment		347 Europeans.
25th Regiment N I		950 Natives
	Total	1,354

QUETTA

1st and 4th Troops of Horse Artillery
H M 40 Regiment of Foot
20th and 21st Regiment of N I Kelat
42nd Bengal N I and 3rd Guns

19th April The Government of Bombay report that a Detachment of the Poona Auxiliary Horse of the strength noted below was to have moved from Karachi to Bombay on the 18th April —

Six Dafadars	
133 Sowars	139 Horses.
	88 Followers

SCINDE (LOWER)

6th April The Political Agent in Lower Scinde reports his having effected a contract with the Chief of the Jokeas to conduct the Mail between Karachi and Hyderabad. This measure ensures celerity saving in expense and gives security to the Mail as passing almost entirely through the Contractor's territory but particularly as giving that chief an interest in our arrangements.

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

9th April The Government of Bombay report that in consequence of a continued ill-health, Captain Cailess, the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, has been obliged to place St Jardine in charge of the "Flotilla" on the River Indus

HARAOTEE

1st to 7th March From the Political Diary of the Haraotee Agency dated as per margin it appears that the Chaumala was in a disturbed state and that some of the Ryuts of the Chaumala who were oppressed wished to seek redress from the British The Maharaja desired this to be reported to the Political Agent

INDORE

21st March The Brigadier Commanding the Malwa Field Force on reporting on the state of the Malwa Bheel Corps observes that the infantry is undergoing a regular course of drill under Lieutenant Andrews and it is expected that a considerable improvement will be visible ere long

NAGPUR

26th April Captain Fitzgerald from near Nagpur reports that Her Highness the Bazee Bai left that place on the 26th April in prosecution of her journey to Nasik The Bai, Capt F mentioned, contemplated halting at Nagpur but the absence of the Raja from his capital and his (Capt F's) hinting to Her Highness the impropriety of the measure, prevented the Bai carrying her intentions into execution

NEPAL

16th to 19th April The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st —The Maharani insists on going to Benares probably to prevent the Raja attending too much to the Governor General's solemn advice

2nd —Daily letters go to the Misi Gooroo from the Kala Pandeys urging his return to the city

3rd —The Raja, it is said, was anxious and alarmed owing to the sentiments of the Governor General's Kharita having been re-echoed by the Vakeel from Calcutta

4th —The Ranee seeing that she cannot get him to abdicate seeks, now, it is said, to be her husband's avowed minister

5th —Ran Jang the Ex-Premier was to go to Bhatgaon where all his adherents would openly or secretly visit him

6th —An explanatory and apologetic reply to the Governor General was in course of preparation framed by the present ministry

7th.—With regard to the China war the Ministers hinted to the Raja a pretence to the English side of the contest should Nepal ever interfere in the matter

8th.—The Raja had freely engaged to send away the Misr Gooroo on condition that the Resident pledged himself to the validity of the safe conduct, and that the dismissal should not be held to be a decree of permanent banishment from Nepal.

9th.—The Raja also volunteered the declaration that the Kala Pandeys should be removed from his presence and counsels observing that this measure had not yet been enforced only because of the necessity of their attendance for the settlement of the public accounts.

10th.—The British traders in Nepal complain that no money can be got out of the Durbar The Ladakwala, it is said brought no letters and speaks vaguely of himself but his appeal to Nepal has been referred to Lassa.

11th.—

12th.—A person calling himself a secret Agent of Lahore is rumoured to have lately left Katmandu He stated to the Raja on going that he or another man would soon return with credentials and that he seeks the union of Nepal with Lahore.

13th.—All ordinary matters were proceeding in a quiet orderly train in the city and provinces up to the date of the Diary

24th April The Misr Gooroo has been assured by the Resident at Katmandu that he shall meet with no interruption or annoyance *on his way to and would be allowed to remain perfectly unmolested* while at Benares The Maharaja stated to Mr Hodgson, that the Kala Pandeys for whose removal at least from his immediate presence and secret councils His Highness stands pledged will be shortly sent away in conformity with His Highness's professions to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

17th April The Resident in Nepal states that the Brigadier Commanding at Segowly has made a distribution of the small body of Irregular Cavalry attached to the frontier force as following —

(1)					Dafadars (2)	Sowars (3)
At Tillea and the Baugmutty					1	8
At Ruzoul					1	10
At Ramnagar					1	6
At Buncutwa					1	6
At Segowly (Orderlies)						4
	N R	N D	N B	N	4	34
Amondee Hd. In	1	1	1	1	1	14
Total	1	1	1	1	5	48

North-East Frontier

27th April Demi-official communications from Captain F Jenkins mention the rumour of a promise of assistance being made by the Burmese King to the Tepam Raja to enable him to take Assam There is however no confirmation of this, and no commotions exist on the Frontier and the Provinces appear to be undisturbed, except that there is a small Burmese Force in Hookum said to be collecting revenue and supplies The Booteahs and Tibetans on the frontier of Durrung had been down in some numbers, but they have since retired to their hills, and Captain Jenkins concludes "We may now venture to say that we have got over the season without any trouble from any of our hill neighbours"

Burmah

26th April A private letter from Moulmein, dated as per margin, contains the following particulars —

1st —No doubt is entertained at the capital of the king s intended visit to Rangoon The preparations for His Majesty's reception are nearly completed, the palace almost finished and a road is being made direct from the river s bank to it The inhabitants and officers of Government have been called on to contribute provisions for the consumption of the royal cavalcade The whole Court it is said will accompany His Majesty

2nd —The new Woongee is to be left in charge of the capital, he is high in His Majesty's favour, he does not approve of the King s visit to Rangoon and is determined to use his best endeavours to prevent its taking place

3rd —The exchequer of the king is said to be in no flourishing state, and it is difficult to say how, even with the contributions levied from the people, it will meet the demands of the royal journey

4th —The king has given up his intention of removing the whole town in consequence of its having been represented to him that such removal would cause much loss and distress to the Native and foreign merchants, but he proposes making persons of each nation live in one place, separated from others of a different race

5th —A powder magazine at Ava inside the palace enclosure is reported to have exploded The Lhotdan, the Court in which the Princes and Ministers transact business, was totally destroyed and the palace escaped with some partial damage

6th —The 40th Regiment at Moulmein has been relieved by the 44th Regiment N I

7th —Every thing was quiet at the capital up to the date of the letter.

8th —A beautiful new Government steam Frigate of about 800 tons called the 'Tenasserim has been launched from the Moulmein Dock yard

CHINA

The following is a precis of the various measures which the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has adopted since the arrival of His Excellency Sir G Bremer of this Presidency in order to supply the wants of the China expedition —

(1) *Naval Reinforcements*

The Queen and the 'Madagaskar steamers are to return to their duties as soon as their repairs are completed the former on the 15th the latter in two weeks. His Excellency Sir G Bremer will return in the Queen" to His Headquarters. The Steamers 'Phlegethon and "Proserpine have also been attached to the China Expedition and the Government have accordingly addressed instructions to Singapore and Ceylon desiring the Commanders of these vessels to proceed to Canton and place themselves under the orders of His Excellency the Naval Commander in-Chief

As the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are desirous that small vessels of light draft of water should be purchased or hired for service in China the Government have requested the survey officers of the Marine Department to remain on her arrival in port (hourly expected) the Sylph" a Barque of 351 Tons which has been offered for sale for the sum of 70 000 Rupees and which is likely in the opinion of Sir Gordon Bremer to prove an eligible purchase. If the report of her qualifications is favourable and the price deemed reasonable this Government will advance the money asked for her and charge the same as a debit to Her Majesty s Government Further the Hon'ble Company s Pilot Vessel "Lady William Bentinck" being at this moment unappropriated has been properly armed and equipped and placed at His Excellency s disposal as a tender to the Naval Squadron in the China seas. When fully equipped she will be valued by the proper officers transferred to Her Majesty s service at the debit of the latter Sir G Bremer having also requested the addition of the Hon'ble Company s small new Steamer "Hooghly whose services as a despatch packet in the Canton waters he considers important inasmuch as it will render a heavier vessel available for active service elsewhere in the China seas the Government may comply with His Excellency s wishes on this head if it can be done without injuriously affecting the interests of the Marine Department or seriously impeding our communications with the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal

(2) *Military Reinforcements*

Her Majesty s 55th Foot Mustering upwards of 800 strong together with the recruits of Her Majesty s 26 and 49 Regiments amounting to 400 men are on the point of embarking to reinforce

the Military strength in China 300 recruits for Her Majesty's 18 or Royal Irish have already been despatched from Bombay to join the Headquarters of their Regiment at Hongkong The Government of Madras have at the same time been requested to fill up to their original strength the Sappers and Miners and Artillery from that Presidency and to forward the recruits for the 37th Madras N I to the Corps in China

(3) *Transports for Military Reinforcements*

For the conveyance of Her Majesty's 55 to China this Government have sanctioned the engagement of the Vessels named below Their launches have been each filled with 6 pounder The terms on which these Vessels have been engaged are stated below The recruits of Her Majesty's 26 and 49 Regiments will be conveyed by the three transports in which the Bengal Volunteers are returning to Calcutta The "David Malcolm and "John Adam" two of the three have been announced at the same Heads The Madras reinforcements will be forwarded thence in Her Majesty's troop ship "Jupiter" —

(1)	Officers (2)	Men (3)
Orient	9	262
Coromandal	9	242
Lrnard	7	202
Marion	4	132
Total	29	838

(4) *Followers*

The above-mentioned number of camp followers indented for but it will hardly be practicable to send this number

(5) *Supplies*

Supplies of provisions generally seem by the latest accounts to be abundant with the China forces and the further quantities that have been procured at and dispatched from England and New South Wales, and India will render the expectation complete in this part of its arrangements Sir Hugh Gough has been instructed to appoint a qualified officer to keep regular accounts of the Ordnance magazines to ensure a due economy in the regulation of them and Major Hawkins the Deputy Commissary General in China has been ordered to make arrangements for disposing of surplus articles at moderate prices to any purchasers who may offer rather than allow them to perish in his store

(6) *Coal*

There is a large quantity of coal at Singapur procured at a cheap rate, and 700 tons in store at Pourt de Galle—a dispatch from Sydney also of from 2 to 400 tons monthly may be hoped for It has been thought desirable that a depot for coal well protected from

the weather should be established at Hongkong when our settlement on that island is matured. The Governor of the Eastern Settlements lately purchased between 700 and 800 tons at 6 Drs. per ton which he expected soon to dispatch to China.

Strict instructions to economize without stinting and to disburse stores without careless profusion have been transmitted to the proper authorities.

(7) Quarterly Accounts

The Government have requested the Accountant General to furnish punctually a quaterly return exhibiting a statement of the entire expense incurred by the Indian Government on account of her Majesty's Government for the China expedition.

(8) The Successor to Sir G Elliot

The Government of Bombay have been instructed to have arrangements in readiness for the quick conveyance to his destination of any successor to Admiral Elliott who may come overland from England

(9) China Post Office

Certain proposed arrangements for the better conduct of the Post Office distribution of letters in China and for the establishment of a Post Office at Hongkong are in contemplation.

Fort William (Sd.) J W BAYLEY
The 10th May 1841 Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 15.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 24th May 1841 giving information for the period March—May 1841 under the following heads: (1) North West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Afghanistan. (4) Dost Mohammed Khan. (5) Kandahar (6) Killa Abdulla. (7) Khoolum Balkh. (8) Sind (Upper). (9) Aden—the Red Sea. (10) Sohar (11) Mocha. (12) Muscat—Zanzibar (13) The Overland Mails and Euphrates Steamers. (14) Euphrates Expedition. (15) Bhopal. (16) Oudh. (17) Hyderabad. (18) Rajputana. (19) Indore. (20) Kishangarh. (21) Jhoonjhnoo (22) Nagpur—Baiza Bai. (23) Tanasserim Province. (24) Ordnance Stores and Carriages. (25) Nepal.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

18th April to 2nd May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates included in the margin —

1st.—Sardar Futteh Singh Mdun with 700 sowars had been detached to Ferozpur to escort the British treasure about to be despatched to Kabul

2nd —It was reported to the Durbar that the Shah's family had safely crossed the Jhelum

3rd —The Maharajah has pardoned the refractory Kulu battalions through the intercession of Rajah Dhian Singh, they prepared to march to Kulloo after realizing their dues and surrendering the Sundhunwallah prisoners The Maharajah desired the English news writer at Lahore to communicate this intelligence to Mr Clerk

4th —Also to assure him that the Shah's family would soon reach their destination in safety, and that General Avetabile would come out from Peshawar to join them and conduct them to Khyber

5th —It was reported to the Durbar that the Shah's family had reached Rohtas in safety

6th —General Court applied for a remuneration for his plundered property and Rajah Dhian Singh was desired to remit the sum to him and to deduct it from the pay of his troops

7th —Rajah Dhian Singh is reported to have been insulted in effigy by some Fakirs

8th —Rajah Dhian Singh and his son Hera Singh are said to be attended by about 1,000 armed hillmen, every time they go out and have appointed about 3,000 men to guard their house The Maharajah also has his own body-guards always around him and every Minister is to attend with a hundred or two of Rohilas

9th —The Maharajah issued orders to inform Mr Clerk that every care was taken of the Shah's Kafila and that instructions were repeated to the Officers on the road to facilitate its passage

10th —Orders were likewise issued to General Avetabile to take back the treasure from the mutinous sepoys He has been instructed to conciliate the sepoys and their Officers by promise of increase of pay, and at all events to check clamour

11th —Fifteen sepoys and two commandants, suspected of Col Foulke's murder have been apprehended by Rajah Dhian Singh

12th —General Avetabile reported that he would soon join the Shah's family with the Nujeeb battalions and conduct them safely to the limits of his jurisdiction Sirdar Sham Singh reported the safe passage of the Kafila through the Buckrala defile and their arrival at Dhurmuk

13th —The Durbar is said to be held within the fort with closed gates, the walls of the place are at all times surrounded by guards.

14th.—The citizens were apprehensive of the plunder of the town owing to a collusion between Rajah Dhian Singh and Jooalla Singh. According to Raja Dhian Singh's advice orders were issued to the Chargaree officers to give up Jooalla Singh. They declined to do so when the Maharajah ordered a company of sepoys and a Gun to be placed at each of the city gates and directed General Soodh Singh of the artillery to move out of the lines with 12 guns and two battalions and to encamp on the parade ground. Orders were likewise issued to the several artillery corps under Muzhar Allee and others to be in readiness. Early in the morning the Maharajah attended by Rajah Dhian Singh and the khas sowars, joined the troops on the parade and deputed Lall Singh to persuade the insurgents to give up Jooalla Singh and to say that failing this they would all be blown up. The insurgent sowars demanded the entire exclusion of Rajah Dhian Singh from the military command and the appointment o Jooalla Singh in his stead. The Maharajah bent on apprehending Jooalla Singh moved towards the low lands of the Ravi and advancing towards General Avetabile's house disposed of his troops so as to surround the insurgents. It was ordered that a cannonade should be opened upon the insurgents afternoon. On the other side Jooalla Singh assisted by the Chargaree and other sowars the battalions from Mundee and about 3,000 Akallees prepared for resistence. Rajah Dhian Singh observing how the matter was running to extremities and anxious to avert the bloodshed of thousands lost no time in deputing Baba Mohan Singh and Sadhoo Singh Akallee to the ring leaders. The latter persisted in saying that they would not obey Rajah Dhian Singh. The deputies in reply told Jooalla Singh that he was but a mere Khidmatgar of the Maharajah's and should not be so ungrateful to his sovereign. Jooalla hereupon requested security for his life and offered to attend on the Maharajah if His Highness would pledge himself for his safety. The Maharajah promised to pardon Jooalla Singh in which the Rajah acquiesced and after the Maharajah had sworn to spare his life Jooalla Singh was brought by the deputies to the Maharajah attended by 300 soldiers. He was ordered to beg Rajah Dhian Singh's pardon. He accordingly knelt before the Raja as also before Rajah Hera Singh with his joined hands and begged their pardon which was granted.

15th —The Akalees have threatened that if the Maharajah does not feed them well every day they will replace Chund Koonwar on the Guddee calling her Chundan Singh The Maee had sent a message to the troops that if they would seize Shere Singh and put her again in the Guddee she would give them 12 Rs monthly pay and a suitable increase to the Officers

5th May The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier reports that in consequence of the 10th Light Cavalry remaining at Ferozepur he had directed the Assistant Agent to the Governor General at that station to afford every assistance in his power in procuring materials to enable the men of that corps to shelter themselves during the present season and for the construction of temporary buildings for the staff Sergeants, Riding Master and Magazine

7th May The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier dated as per margin —

1st —All the Surdars with the exception of the Rajas are anxious for the interference of the British Government in the affairs of the Punjab

2nd —Many of the personal retainers of the Maharajah are jealous it is said of the dignity and authority vested in Rajah Dhian Singh

3rd —The Akalees and Churgharee Horse who, on a late occasion, were drawn out on the plain under Jooalla Singh to resist the troops of the Maharajah and his minister led on by themselves vociferously demanded and obtained a donation of thirty thousand rupees for not having compelled Jooalla Singh to refuse to throw himself at his master's feet Jooalla Singh is said to be a man of low birth He was formerly a menial servant and in that capacity won the confidence of the Koonwar Sher Singh who now a sovereign appointed him to the command of the troops lately sent to resume the Jagirs and forts of the Sundhunwallah family Jooalla Singh and the family named have resolved to eject Rajah Dhian Singh from the Ministry

4th —Mr Clerk continues to receive appeals from the Ex-Minister, from Sirdars and other influential men for the interference of the British Government with view to quash the anarchy prevalent in the Punjab The European inhabitants of Lahore have appealed to Mr Clerk for protection He has offered it to them on our side of the Sutlej

5th.—Mr Clerk has received fresh overtures from the Maee Chund Koonwar soliciting the assistance of the British Government in usurping the throne of Lahore under promise of making over to them a portion of the Punjab Mr Clerk has discouraged such overtures

PESHAWAR

20th April The Political Agent at Peshawar states that General Avetabile has now one battalion of half disciplined Najies who it is said still preserve some degree of organisation or the appearence of it at Peshawar With this exception the whole of the troops are in open mutiny and have laid hands on the Govern ment treasure they were sent to guard.

30th April With reference to the present disorganized state of the Lahore and Peshawar Governments the Governor General's Agent, N W Frontier has advised Capt. Mackeson as to the practi cability of withdrawing with his establishment from Peshawar to any station within the Kabul frontier where the duties of his Office can best be transacted.

2nd May The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier reports the despatch from Ferozepur to Peshawar on the 28th April of treasure and stores (being 265 Camel loads in all) under convoy of Surdar Futteh Singh Maun and a party of Sikh cavalry

AFGHANISTAN

20th April It is stated in a private letter that His Majesty Shah Soojah Ool Mulk was to enter Kabul on the 29th April en route to Candahar His Majesty has settled all affairs at Jellalabad.

Captain Mackeson in a letter dated as per margin states that the two battalions of Mussulman auxiliaries sent by General Avetn bile to Attock to protect Government treasure from being plundered by the mutinous Sikh battalions in the Eusofzye territory had joined themselves to the mutineers and expelled after maltreating them. their own commandant and several officers of lower grade. These four battalions were encamped together on the high road near Akhora and their intention was after dividing the treasure, to move down to Lahore. General Avetabile had offered some kind of compromise to these troops to recall them to a sense of their duty

Captain Broadfoot proceeding with the families of Kabul feared that he would come in collision with these battalions on his way through Peshawar but Captain Mackeson assured that Officer that before he arrived near them the Sikh battalions would have moved off the high road into Hazara and the Mussalman battalions would have returned to Peshawar Capt Mackeson is also of opinion that there is no great danger of the troops on the road between the

Jhelum and Peshawar molesting Capt B's Kafila General Avetabile had ordered as a measure of protection a party of 500 Mohamedan horse-men to proceed to meet Captain Broadfoot

27th April From accounts received from Capt Broadfoot up to 27th April from Manur Kyala, it appears that the conduct of those among the Sikh escort whom he regarded as the most riotous was very much improved and that Captain B considered there was every appearance of his progress being peaceful in consequence

3rd May The Governor General's Agent on the N W. Frontier states that General Avetabile has received the strictest orders from the Durbar to advance from Peshawar in person if it seemed advisable that he should do so and to meet Captain Broadfoot's cavalry with all the troops which appear to be best qualified to escort the royal families of Cabul in security

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

22nd May The Ex-Amir Dost Mohamed Khan arrived at Calcutta on the 22nd May and had an audience of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General His son Akran Khan, and two nephews accompanied him

CANDAHAR

20th April A private letter from Candahar states that it has been ascertained that the amount of the Dooranee claims is Rs 80,000 half of which sum the Political Agent has handed over to Meerza Ahmed for distribution among the tribes The balance will be paid hereafter

20th April A private communication from Candahar mentions that the Political Agent had received letters from Sukkar and Sikarpur stating that preparations were in progress there for sending heavy guns and howitzers to Candahar

KILLA ABDOOLLA

17th April The position of Killa Abdoolla commanding as it does the line of communication between Candahar and Quetta appearing to be of the greatest importance. the Envoy and Minister at Kabul has suggested to the Political Agent at Candahar that application should be made to the authorities at Quetta with the view of having the fort in question garrisoned by a party of regular troops of a strength equal to that which has been sent away from it or superior, if deemed advisable, by the Military authorities

KHOOLUM BALKH

26th April From a private communication it appears that the Envoy and Minister had received a letter from the Wallee of Khoolum to the effect that he has taken Balkh from the King of Bokhara

SCINDE (UPPER)

20th April The Political Agent in Upper Sinde states that Lt. Col Stacey expressed so firm a conviction as to the sincerity of Nasir Khan, Kummal Khan, Esan Khan and Meer Bahar and the

gross perfidy practised by Darogah Gool Mohamed and Ruheem Dad that he considered it right not to close the door against the party of Nasir Khan without giving him one more opportunity of acting up to the solemn promise he had made of surrendering to the British Government. Being satisfied as to the evidence of the treachery of Gool Mohamed and the traitorous intentions entertained by Rahim Dad, Mr Bell has insisted on Nusseer Khan's dismissing both these individuals entirely from his Council previous to any terms being arranged with him and that after this act he may look upon the favour of the British Government being secured to him.

28th April The Quartermaster General of the Bombay army reports the arrival at Quetta on the 2nd April of the headquarters of the Scinde field force under the Command of Major General Brooks

Aden—The Red Sea

21st April The Government of Bombay state that the Military board of Bombay have with reference to a requisition made to that effect by the Political Agent at Aden instructed the Commissary General to prepare a supply of provisions for eight hundred men sufficient for three months consumption and forward the same forthwith to Aden for the use of any Naval Force that may arrive in the Red Sea.

Sohar

23rd April The Government of Bombay report that Syed Hamoodbin Hazan, Chief of Sohar arrived in Bombay on the 24th January last. He was received with the greatest civility and orders were issued for his being entertained at the public expense during his stay at Bombay the object of his visit being to cultivate the friendship of the British Government.

The actual power and influence of the Sohar Chief throughout Oman is perhaps greater than that of even H H the Imaum himself and in the event of any attempts being made by Amir Khaled to extend his authority over that province the energy talent and courage of Syed Hamood would render him a very efficient instrument in our hands, to oppose the encroachments of the Wahabee Chief Upon the friendship and forbearance of the ruler of Sohar depends in a great measure the integrity and safety of the Imaum's Arabian possessions during the absence of the Imaum of Muscat at Zanzibar

26th April The Government of Bombay ordered a Khilaut and Rookstanee to the value of Rs 2 174 to be presented to Hamood Bin Hazan the Chief of Sohar on his taking his departure from Bombay

4th May In a subsequent letter the Government of Bombay report that the above named Chief took his departure from Bombay on the 29th April for Muscat.

Mocha

The home authorities considering it advantageous to form an alliance with the Ruler of Mocha, the Government of Bombay have issued instructions to the Political Agent at Aden to keep this point in view, should the Imaum of Senna establish his authority at Mocha and be disposed to enter into friendly relations with the British Government Any engagement into which the agent may enter with the Imaum of Senna is to be subject to the confirmation of the Government of India

Muscat—Zanzibar

20th April A private letter from Muscat states that an American merchant ship named "Satar" arrived there from Zanzibar with letters from H H the Imaum to the address of Shao-ee-nee and Syed Mohamed-bin Salim He also had a letter to the address of Capt Hamerton from the Imaum The Imaum is said to have reached Zanzibar in 37 days A British vessel belonging to a Coll Henderson had also reached that place and Coll H it is reported has opened a Commercial office at Zanzibar for the manufacturing of Coconut oil and sugar Captain Gogan it is rumoured is also expected to arrive shortly at Zanzibar

The Overland Mails and Euphrates Steamers

24th April As arrangements have been made by the Government of Bombay for conveying via the Red Sea by means of the Steam Frigates "Auckland" and "Tesastris" the monthly overland mails during the approaching monsoon it will be unnecessary to send this year any extra mails by the Persian Gulf route In consequence of the above arrangements the steamers belonging to the Euphrates will be employed in keeping up the communication from the lower part of that river to Bagdad and from Hilla upwards towards Beles

Euphrates Expedition

26th March Lieutt C S Campbell commanding Euphrates expedition states that he has great hopes of substituting "Bitumen" fuel for coal for the purposes of the expedition Lieutt C further states that the survey of the river Tigris has been completed and that the "Assyria" will continue the survey of the Bussrah river and adjacent streams as long as the weather will permit He intended leaving Marjheil for the Euphrates on the 1st April or sooner if practicable

Bhopal

5th to 11th April From the Bhopal diary it appears that orders have been issued by the Begum of Islam Nagar prohibiting the levy of toll duties by the Zamindars

OUDH

12th to 18th April The Lucknow diary of dates noted in the margin states that Prince Hoomayoon Bukht the King of Lucknow's youngest son has been appointed nominal Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces

HYDERABAD

25th April to 1st May From the political diary of public correspondence connected with the Hyderabad Residency of dates noted in the margin it appears that levies of Arabs had been made a Hyderabad for an individual named Phid Naick a brother of the Rajah of Sholapur The person, the diary states has fled to Kaleeotah with the avowed intention of attacking his brother and creating a disturbance. The Collector of Sholapur has been requested to adopt measures with a view to prevent the mischief contemplated by Phid Naick.

3rd May From a subsequent diary it further appears that the Nizam's Government had requested Captain Jackson to institute prompt inquiries in ascertaining the particulars of Phid Naick's hostile intentions, and had detached a force to co-operate with the troops under Captain Jackson's command should circumstances render the measure necessary

RAJPUTANA

15th April The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports that it had been resolved to dispose of the Kolah prisoners who proved to be subjects of the Jaipur state in the following manner Bishen Singh, brother of deceased Kishen Singh and four more individuals relatives of the late Thakur and ring leaders in the affair of the seizure and defence of the fort and in the commission of other outrages have been forwarded to Hill forts where they are to be confined for an indefinite period All the rest of the prisoners have been sentenced to six months imprisonment in Jail with shackles for their safe custody but without hard labour· the Marwar prisoners taken at Kaluck have been sent to Jaipur and the Bikaner prisoners have been placed at the disposal of the Rajah of Bikaner

INDORE

15th April The Officer commanding the Malava field force on reporting on the state of the 5th Regiment of irregular cavalry observes that the men of the corps in general appear to be fully competent to discharge the duties they are expected or are likely to be called upon to perform and that the attention paid by the Commanding Officer and his Adjutant to the Corps entrusted to them is very creditable to both those Officers.

27th April The Officer in charge of the Political duties at Bhopawur reports that Doorjun Singh Rajah of the petty state of Dhej and Kulloo Baba of Dhunum Rae having entertained some

mercenaries or mukranees with a view to commit hostilities or reprisals upon each other and being likely thereby to disturb the tranquillity of the neighbouring states of Bunwaree Allee Mohan's Kookree Chuckalda Baugh and Mutwae he had summoned Rajah Durjan Singh in the hope of preventing these chiefs proceeding to extremities Further the Resident at Indore has instructed that Officer to proceed to the scene of the contemplated outbreak and endeavour to avert hostilities by his personal exertions, should the Rajah have evaded a compliance with the requisitions on the conduct of either himself, or the other party be reported to be such as to lead to an apprehension of an outbreak between them

KISHENGURH

10th April The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana states that for some time after the capture of their stronghold Narana the disaffected Chiefs of the Maharajah of Kishengurh remained comparatively quiet in their place of refuge on the Marwar and Jeypore territory But at last they commenced a course of reprisals against Kishengurh and aggressions on travellers and the people of the country generally both within and beyond that border, measures are in progress to avert these excesses

JHOONJHNOO

April The inexpediency of the plan hitherto pursued at Jhoojhnoo of making requisitions upon the villages for many miles round to supply fodder for the consumption of the Government cattle free of cost and the great hardship which the Agricultural portion of the Royts experience in consequence of it having been forcibly impressed on the mind of Captain Thoresby by the urgent complaints and representations made to him on the subject he has urged upon Jeypoor administration the desirableness of putting an end to a system so injurious and oppressive in itself and has instructed Major Forster to carry his determination into effect by purchasing and paying for all articles of fodder required

NAGPORE

Baeza Baee

4th May Captain Fitzgerald reports that Her Highness the Baeza Baee crossed the Wardha and encamped at Tursah on the morning of the 4th May instant

TENASSERIM PROVINCE

The following is a return of the force serving on the coast of Tenasserim for the month of April 1841 —

Officers—76

Rank and File—3,190

Ordnance Stores and Carriages

Iron Guns 12 pounders with carriages—2

Brass Guns 9 pounders with carriages—7

Brass Guns 6 pounders with carriages—7

5½ inch mortars with carriages—8

Spare Carriages for mortars—3

Howitzers 12 pounders—3

Ammunition wagons Howitzers 12 pounders—5

Ditto Guns 9 pounders—10

Ammunition Artificer—1

Ammunition forge—1

Carts platform—98

	Rounds	Cartridges	Spherical Case	Shells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Twelve Pounder Shot	4 423	85		
Nine Pounder Shot	3 038	956	771	
Six Pounder Shot	3 594	917	338	
Five and half inch Mortar			1 708	
Twelve Pounder Howitzer		604	782	765
Five and half inch Howitzer		192	326	
Four and half inch Howitzer		70	322	126
Cartridges shotted Musket			734 906	
Cartridges Fuzul Artillery			8,391	
Cartridges Fuzul Infantry			4 984	
Cartridges Fuzul Pistol			6,800	
Powder in Magazine including Guns Cartridges.			29 667	

Nepal

23rd April The Joint Magistrate of Champaran states that 2 individuals were on their way from Nepal to Lahore on the date of his letter in the secret despatches from the Durbar of the former

1 t May The Resident in Nepal states that a person calling himself an accredited Agent of the Lahore Durbar though unprovided with credentials and as far as he knew with despatches, had several secret interviews with the Rajah at Hetomdah and had announced to His Highness the certainty of the speedy arrival of a more authentic Agent at Kathmandhoo

The Ladak envoy was still at Kathmandhoo up to the date of the Resident's letter His invitation to Nepal to attack and possess herself of the territory of Ladak has been referred by the Durbar to Lassa for the information and orders of the Chinese Government

The Durbar's Agent at Lassa is alleged to have been secretly informed of the Durbar's willingness or rather wish to put its troops in motion in the direction of Ladakh provided the Chinese Government can be induced to sanction the measure With reference to the Agents from Ladakh to Kathmandhoo the Resident in Nepal states that the name of the one is Mepham Namdal, that of the other Tonampaljore of whom the former is alleged to have been domestic priest and the latter controller of household, of the late ruler of Ladakh They are both natives of Ladakh and quitted that place about a year after the demise of their master who, they say, left two young sons (still living) and whose pretensions it is the object and wish of the Envoy to get supported by Nepal

9th May The Joint Magistrate of Champaran in letters to the address of the Resident in Nepal reports that the Missr Goroo was encamped at Huttroul close to the frontier on the banks of the Baugmutte and was awaiting there the orders of the Durbar either to return to Nepal or to proceed to Benares The Goroo declares openly his unwillingness to pursue the latter course at least until he has had an interview at Kathmandhoo with the Raja He is said to be going about in the Terrai from fort to fort and from Cutcherry to Cutcherry examining defences looking at troops

CHINA

Some of the transports have sailed and the Queen will leave at Day light on the 25th

In a former News Letter it was mentioned that the "Phlegethon" had been ordered on her arrival at Point de Galle to proceed to China direct on the 22nd, however, she was announced at this port having been obliged to come hither to undergo some repairs necessary to make her efficient for the service to which she is destined Her Commander (Mr Cleaveland) has brought from Mozambique in the Steamer the King of Johanna and two of his principal Chiefs, who have been forced by a hostile faction to fly their country and seek refuge and aid in India

18th May The abstract of the Phlegethon's voyage is subjoined In order to ensure the most punctual and speedy delivery of letters for the Naval and Military forces of the China expedition His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief has suggested to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General that the mails containing them should be addressed to the Post Master at Hongkong or Macao (as the case may be) in the first instance, and to aid him in the correct distribution of the letters His Excellency will issue orders to furnish the Post Masters in India with a list of H M's ships and the transports which may be left in the Canton river, and of those which proceed to a distance from it, similar orders will be issued to the Post Masters by the General Commanding the land forces regarding letters intended for those forces

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,
The 24th May 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 16—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st June 1841 giving information for the period April—May 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Peshawar—Kafila of Shah Shuja's family (3) Ajit Singh. (4) Bokhara. (5) Khoolum—Meer Wali. (6) Koondooz. (7) Kandahar (8) Kelat i-Ghilzie. (9) Herat. (10) Sind (Upper) (11) Captain J Abott. (12) Baroda. (13) Bhopal (14) Mewar (15) Mewar Bhiel. (16) Jhalawar (17) Oudh. (18) Nepal. (19) Burma. (20) China.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

19th to 26th April and 6th May—Private letters from the North West Frontier contain the following items of intelligence —

1st—Monsieur Lafout has quitted Lahore to assume the command of the two mutinous battalions viz. that of Mr Ford and Bhoop Singh and was expected to arrive at Rawal Pindee on the 24th April and thence to be conducted to Peshawar Owing however to the disorganized state of the Govt. and the army Monsr Lafout has resolved upon an early resignation of the Sikh Service

2nd.—The weakness of the Maharaja is represented to be such that the assassins of Mr Foulkes remain unmolested amid the troops who protect them and whither the justice of the ruler ventures not to pursue them.

3rd.—Gen. Court was to proceed with his family to Loodhiana with a view to pass the hot season there and after October to set out for Europe. General Court obtained the permission of the Maharaja (only however on the pledge of Raja Dhian Singh for his return) to proceed to Loodhiana.

7th May Another private letter from the Frontier states that General Ventura having expressed a fear of his being unable from a deficiency of means to retire from the Sikh Service for his native country the Govr General's Agent on the North West Frontier has purchased this Officer's personal property at Loodhiana for 10 000 Rs which he estimates not to be more than he will receive upon its sale The same communication intimates that Lafout and Monsieur Allard had sought safety in the Camp of our Convoy of Shah Shooja's family It concludes we are strong on this frontier and ready to chastise all intruders or offenders"

9th May From a private communication dated as per margin it appears that the universal feeling on either side the Sutlej seems to be one of gratitude for the anxiety manifested by the British Govt to preserve tranquillity and order in the Punjab The communication in question adds that nothing can exceed the anxiety of the Maharaja Raja Dhian Singh and the Sirdars to evince their friendship for the British Govt."

10th to 14th May The Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted contains the following items of intelligence —

1st — The Durbar sent orders to its officers to try and quiet the Peshawar troops and to require them to leave the passage clear for the Kafila of His Majesty's family Orders were also issued that if troops were disposed to annoy the Kafila measure should be taken to stay its progress on this side of the Attock and to report with all haste whatever measures it might be necessary to adopt with a view to conciliate the troops

2nd —Koonwar Pratap Singh was on his way to Cashmere

3rd -The Maharaja is said to have intimated to Raja Dhian Singh that if order could not be restored in the Sikh army by his own exertions, the British troops must necessarily effect it

4th - -His Highness is of opinion that the Sikh army should be reorganized by some new battalions

5th - -Koonwar Pratap Singh requested pardon for Jowalla Singh (vide last news letter) and his appointment in Cashmere under him His Highness referred the Koonwar to Raja Dhian Singh

6th —The Maharaja ordered that the gates of the fort should always be shut and the wicket only left open

7th - -His Highness conversed with Raja Dhian Singh regarding the safety of the Shah's Kafila, the latter said that he feared no interruption to its progress although the British Officers seemed much alarmed on the subject He addressed a letter to his uncle Mean Arbeil Singh in his hill language requiring him to sacrifice even his life freely if required on this occasion, reminding him that as a Rajpoot it became him to do so as he had in charge the guests of the British Govt and the Khalsa Sircar He wrote further to Genl Avetabile requir ing him as well as Arbeil Sing by their fidelity and allegiance to omit no exertions to secure the safety of the Royal families from all insult or outrage

8th —The Hazara country has been given in Jagheer to Koonwar Pratap Singh

9th —Captn Lafout reported from Peshawar that the 4 battalions at that place were hostilely disposed to Genl Avetabile—that they apparently had no intention to oppose the passage of the Kafila of the Shah's family, and that it would pass very freely

17th May A letter from the Govr General's Agent on the North West Frontier contains the following items of news —

1st —The attention of the Sikh Durbar is said to be at present anxiously directed to the situation of the Royal families

of Kabul who were in the vicinity of the four mutinous battalions encamped near Attok.

2nd.—General Avetabile continues to report to his Government most unfavourably of the intentions of the Mutineers towards the Kafila and Convoy The reports of Cap Lafout on the other hand however seem to represent the hostility of these troops as directed personally against Genl Avetabile.

PESHAWAR

Cafila of Shah Soojah s Family

The Political Agent at Peshawar has promised Capt. Broadfoot the aid of the Brigade of British troops at present at Jellalabad, should he have any reason to fear molestation to the family of Shah Shoojah from the Sikh troops with his camp or on the road between Jhelum and Peshawar

27th May A private letter from Peshawar states that Col. Shelton s Brigade left Jellalabad on the 8th May to March towards the Sikh frontier that Gen Avetabile appears wearied with his fruitless exertions to preserve order and that he was anxious for the arrival of our troops on the frontier

10th May A private letter from Peshawar states that General Avetabile would probably leave his Govt. at that place a few days after the Shah s Convoy had passed through it.

10th May Captain Broadfoot in a private letter from Attock writes that all was quiet in his camp on the 10th May He was to make a peremptory demand for the removal of the mutineers from Saidoo and march across the river on the 10th

12th May In another private communication of date noted in the margin Captain Broadfoot says 'I pushed the Sirdars" (who have been sent by the Sikh Durbar to conciliate the mutineers) through the Pass crossed with most of our troops after them and secured the same pretty well Capt. Broadfoot had sent for Lt. Dowson s Janbazees, the whole camp was secure on the west side of the Khairabad pass he had placed a guard at one of the gates of the town of Khairabad also picquets in the pass and in the river road and had the bridge broken 'So once more writes Captn B their (the mutineers) projects are baffled He goes on to say do not fear for us we are safer now than before, and the whole risk is nothing in comparison to what we have come through Captn Broadfoot had six of the Punch prisoners who represent the mutinous battalions and two delegates from the Hyderon battalion

12th May Captn Broadfoot in a private letter states that to ensure the safe passage of the Shah s family under his charge to Afghanistan he had called on the Afreedees to join his camp and had sent a Moollah to bringing in the Eusofzyes for the same purpose.

Ajeet Singh

12th May Sirdar Ajeet Singh Sundhunwalla has arrived by dak at Calcutta to treat on the part of Maee Chund Koonwar and has requested an interview with the Governor General in order to explain his objects The very nature however of his mission (exclusive of his having no credentials from the British Representative) prohibits a compliance with his request

Bokhara

A letter from Colonel Stoddart from Bokhara states that the Ameer was preparing a letter under his own seal offering an explanation in apology for his conduct towards Col Stoddart and stating his readiness fully to enter into friendly relations, with the British Government The Ameer had directed Col Stoddart to write to Government in the same terms, "towards whom and myself" the Col adds "he continues to be very kindly disposed"

Khoolum

Meer Wallee

1st May · The above-named Chieftain has recently been extending his conquests to the northward of the Hindoo-Kush Having expelled the garrison stationed in Balkh by the King of Bokhara and made himself master of the place (*vide* news letter No 15, dated the 24th May) he is said to be laying siege to Akeha Alarmed apparently at the consequences which such aggressions are likely to entail upon him, he has written to the Govt to the effect that he is making these conquests on behalf of the Dooranee monarch whose vassal he now professes to be

The Envoy and Minister at Cabool states that he will urge upon His Majesty Shah Soojah Ool Moolk the propriety of refraining from making any attempt to extend the authority of the Afghan monarchy beyond Syghan and that he would do all in his power to preserve a friendly understanding with the Meer of Bokhara

Koondooz

1st May The Envoy and Minister states as a proof of the growing respect for the authority of His Majesty Shah Sooja among the Chiefs to the north of the Hindukush that Meer Morad Beg the Ruler of Koondooz having gained some advantages over his rival Kutta Khan which ended in the defeat and death of the latter, submitted a respectable representation of the circumstances to His Majesty and himself

Candahar

10th April The Political Agent at Candahar states that Mirza Ahmed Khan, the Revenue Manager of that place, had several *Rukkums* addressed by His Majesty Shah Shooja Ool Moolk to different Dooranee Khans expressive of gracious and indulgent considerations amongst which was a *Rukkum* to the address of Aktar Khan Abzye promising him a full indemnity for past offences and exhorting him to loyalty for the future

This *Rukkum* was forwarded to Aktar Khan by the Political Agent in reply to which to the address of Meerza Ahmed Khan Akhtar Khan enters into attempts at a justification of his past conduct professing allegiance to His Majesty

12th April The Political Agent at Candahar in a letter dated as per margin mentions that the tribes in the province of Gurmuser have exhibited a very friendly and pacific disposition towards the Afghan Monarchy

KELAT I-GHILZYE

26th April The Political Agent at Candahar reports the arrival at Kelat i-Ghilzye of Capt Grinin s detachment and their occupation of the ancient position of that place.

12th May Private letters from Candahar and Bombay mention the circumstance of the assault and capture of the fort of Syed Khan one of the Ghilzye Chiefs It appears that Major Lynch the Political Agent in the Ghilzye country was in the neighbourhood and approaching the fort when the Garrison brandished their swords refused him admittance and desired him to withdraw He sent back to Kelat i-Ghilzye for reinforcement with which the fort was assaulted and taken. Capt. Saunders of the Bengal Engineers was injured whilst arranging the powder bags but still continued on the field and during the subsequent action received six sabre wounds. Lieut Stoddart of the Bombay Engineers and Lieut. Hope of the Shah s force were also wounded. About one half of the Garrison were killed and wounded some few taken prisoners, and the rest escaped in the dark.

No official details of the action or of the original cause of it, have yet reached the Government.

12th May A private letter from the Envoy and Minister at Kabul of May 12 says that accounts from Major Lynch to the 8th ultimo (May) regarding the Ghilzye affairs are favourable.

HERAT

14th April The Envoy and Minister at Kabul has apprised Major Rawlinson that no pecuniary advances are to be made to Yar Mohammed pending the accommodation of our differences with the Government of Herat

24th April Major Todd reports that consequent on his relinquishing the Herat army with a view to join his own branch of the service in India agreeably to the instruction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General he has delivered the establishment and records of the above agency to Lieut. North of the Bombay Engineers

Scinde (Upper)

24th to 30th April and 1st to 7th May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence —

1st.—Fuzil Khan commenced his attack on Noshky which after a long continued and desperate attempt on his part to take the place by storm proved fruitless He withdrew to his own camp with the intention of renewing the assault or of surrounding the place and remaining there until it should capitulate Two Companies of H M 41st Foot, the 20th Regiment N I, wing of 3rd Light Cavalry and 1 Troop Horse Artillery under the Command of Colonel Soppit were to proceed early on the morning of the 29th April for the purpose of relieving Noshky

2nd —Colonel Stacy states that Beebee Gunjain had joined him at Kelat on the evening of the 27th April and continued to express a confident belief that Nuseer Khan would follow her without loss of time

3rd —Rahim Dad had fled towards Dadar and instructions have been issued by the Political Agent to Lieut Vardon to make him a prisoner

4th —The Political Agent has heard from good sources that Gool Mohamed had used his utmost influence with Nuseer Khan and Azad Khan of Kharan to induce them to abstain from submitting to the orders of the British Government and to watch the course of events at Herat

5th —Owing to the death of Dadah Khan, the Chief of the Murree tribe, there is not now any man who possesses entire control over them

6th —The Political Agent has advised Nuseer Khan to lose no time in discarding from his confidence, Darogah Gool Mohamed Khan and Rahim Dad

7th —Kumal Khan, Nuseer Khan's father-in-law, and Meer Bohir Khan had come to Kelat *en route* to Nuseer Khan for the purpose of representing to him how essential it was to his interests to join the Political Agent

8th —After the most careful enquiries and consideration, Mr Bell states that the majority of the Chief and of the tribes in Beloochistan regard it as a matter of indifference which member of the Ahmedzye family is placed on the Musnud of Kelat, so long as their own individual rights and possessions are not interfered with The tribes mentioned that they would be most willing to acknowledge Shah Nawaz Khan and to

adhere faithfully to the orders of the British Government provided they be allowed to remain in possession of their rights and privileges

Capt. J Abbot

9th May Captain J Abbott, late on a mission to Khiva, reports his arrival at Bombay by the steamer "Packet from Suez in progress to Calcutta whither he is directed to proceed by the Secret Committee. Capt. Abbott proposes to come round by the first suitable vessel bound to Calcutta

BARODA

24th March From the Bombay Abstract of Proceedings in the Political Department of the 24th March, it appears that Gaicawar has at length compromised the differences so long existing between His Highness and his relative Ahybee Bhugwant Rao Gaicawar

BHOPAL

12th April The Political Agent at Bhopal states that owing to ill health the Nawab of Bhopal has been advised to try the effects of change of air and scene, and that His Highness contemplates visiting Bawder Raiseen and other places in the neighbourhood of Bhopal in the hope of being restored to health.

MEYWAR

19th to 25th April Copy of a Kyfeat from the Jodhpore Vakeel has been received by the Political Agent of the Meywar Agency with an English Letter from Capt. Sudlow intimating that the Marwar members of the Panchayet had been named for the settlement of the cases pending between that state and Meywar and requesting that the Meywar members might also be named and notice given of the date and place where the Panchayet is to be assembled

MEYWAR—BHIEL

24th April As there exists but one opinion respecting the advantages to be derived from securing the co-operation of the Bhiel Chiefs in the measures now in progress for the pacification of the Meywar Bhiel hills, the Thakur Dowlat Singh of Jowass has been enrolled on the strength of the Bhiel corps in aid of the object stated. The influence of Dowlat Singh over a considerable portion of hill tribe is said to be unbounded and greatly calculated to maintain peace, and good order throughout the country subject to his control. His tribute is to be collected through the Officer Commanding at Kheirwarrah instead of by the Tehseeldar's Sebundees

JHALAWAR

22nd April The Maha Raj-Rana of Jhalwar declining to station the Kotah contingent in his country a measure which it is feared will disarrange the general plan of suppressing plunder and

marauding in Malwa and Rajpootana by means of local Corps posted at convenient stations throughout those countries, has been informed that if His Highness cannot be prevailed upon to accede to the troops taking up a position within his territory he will be responsible for the ill-consequences likely to attend his refusal, and that he must therefore be prepared to establish by his own means such checks upon the plundering system and such precautions against his territory becoming within a thoroughfare or an asylum to predatory gangs as shall leave no reason for him to repent that the contingent had not been stationed at Jhalawar In this case His Lordship in Council inclines to the opinion that it would be advisable at the proper season to move the contingent to Neemuch or to Nusseerabad

OUDH

19th to 25th April and 4th to 7th May From the Lucknow Diary of dates noted in the margin it appears that on the 4th May the Amil of Sultanpore attacked the forts of Durrao Koour, and Seo Kour, the Talookdars of Gorackpore, who had for many months past set his authority at defiance The Amil's troops having approached the gate, the Garrison fired upon the assailants and killed 7 men and wounded 38 men Lieut Speis, an officer in the King's service, was wounded, they fought for some hours, but at midnight a shell having set fire to some house tops the garrison evacuated the ghuree and retired into the jungle

NEPAL

1st to 15th May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st —It is rumoured that the Kalla Pandeys will certainly be reinstated at the lesser Dussarah in June

2nd —A letter is said to have been prepared for the Viceroy at Lassa in which the Maharaja adverts to the alleged conquests of the English in China

3rd —It was reported that the Misr Guroo would be soon in Cathmandhoo the Raja having almost avowed his intention to permit it as though he could not prevent it owing to his (the Guru's) unmanageable temper Another report says that the Misr Guroo had sent back the Jemadar who went to him with Lal Mohur requiring him to repair to Benares and also his own train and had declared his intention of remaining in the Terrai The Raja and Rani were however bent upon getting back the Guru and it is said the Resident would be asked to consent to the measure

4th —The Brides for the Raja's second son were on the way from Gorackpore

5th—The Viceroy of Lassa has by letter declined to sanction Nepal's interference in Ladakh affairs

18th May The Resident in Nepal in a letter dated as per margin, intimates that on the 16th May two Nepalese Chiefs waited on him with a message from the Maharaja to the effect that as the chief reason which induced the Misr Guru to make up his mind to go to Benares *viz* to see his wife, had now ceased by her death His Highness proposed to recall the Guru to Cathmandhoo where alone he could be secure from the injurious effects of the climate. In reply to his visitors the Resident briefly reviewed the whole of the circumstances of the case, observing particularly that the proposal to retire to Benares had been originally the Guru's own, that no allusion had then been made to the Guru's wife as the reason of his retirement or of the Resident's assent to it that this returning to Cathmandhoo would be attended with great risk that such return after all that had passed on the subject could scarcely fail to revive old and to originate new surmises and that he (the Resident) could not suffer himself to be made accessory to a measure which he thought was calculated to give rise in various ways to mischief and trouble to His Highness

20th May The Resident in Nepal reports that the Viceroy of Lassa has replied to the Durbar's recent address to him respecting Ladak to the effect that the Chinese Government had no intention to interfere with the politics of that country In a note appended to the letter containing the above report dated 22nd May the Resident questions the truth of the same adding the Viceroy it is said, has sanctioned Goorkha aggression or aid and has promised that China will back Nepal"

26th May A Khureeta has been received from the Raja of Nepal expressing his most earnest desire to maintain a firm friendship with the British Government and promising due security for the right of British subjects and the future non-employment of mischievous or evil-disposed ministers.

BURMAH

10th May A private letter from Rangoon states that it was reported that some magazines were being constructed in the Aracan district and that at Rangoon all was quiet and tranquil under the present Governor

CHINA

24th April The Governor of the Eastern Settlements advised having purchased from the 'Bencoolen 250 tons of English coal and reports further consignment per ship "Sultan" of 310 additional tons of the same article purchased from the ship Providence"

The following is a list of Military stores shipped by the Governor on board the "Sultan" from the Singapur Magazine for the Eastern expedition —

Balls Leaden Musquet	188,500
Fuses, filled, Cannon, 8 inches	600
Fuses, spherical, 1st size	600
Shells, common, 8 inches	500
Shells, Sharpnell, 8 inches	500
Shot, round, loose, 32 prs	3,000
Shot, round, 18 inches	100

The Government of Fort St George intimate that on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Jupiter" at the port of Madras the Officers and men required to complete the detachment of Madras Artillery and Sappers and Miners serving with the expedition in China were to be embarked on that vessel and that she was then to proceed to Masulipatam for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to China the Rifle Company of the 1st Regiment N I.

The Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Atalanta" requiring extensive repair and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief having recommended on this ground that she should be relieved as soon as practicable by another powerful ship from Bombay, a communication has been made to the Governor of that Residency with a view to ascertain what vessel can be readily spared to relieve the above-named Steamer and allow her of being returned to Bombay for repairs The Government of Bombay have been further requested to send one of the "Indus" or other light iron steamers under the escort of the vessel despatched to relieve the "Atalanta"

22nd May The Barque "Sylbh" which it was stated in a former news letter (No 14) was to be examined as to her fitness for Her Majesty's services in China as a vessel of war having been pronounced by competent Judges deficient as to good accommodation for a man of war's crew and for carrying the usual supply of stores, etc, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief has deemed it unnecessary to take any steps towards the purchase of the same for the China expedition

Fort William
The 1st June 1841.

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 17—**This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 9th June 1841, giving information for the period March—June 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Hill Intelligence (3) Peshawar (4) Kandahar (5) Kelat-i-Ghilzie (6) Indus Steam Navigation (7) Bombay (8) Cambay (9) Goa (10) Hyderabad (11) Baiza Bai (12) Gwalior (13) Fort of Kherooa (14) Jodhpur (15) Jaipur (16) Kishangarh. (17) Nepal**

whenever General Avetabile left his Government. In this case Sir W H. Macnaughten enjoined Captain M. to make the best arrangements possible by means of native Agency for the safe conveyance of the British dawks

15th May The Political Agent at Peshawar writes that he had received an intimation from Captain Broadfoot on the 14th May to the effect that the Sikh mutinous troops at Saido had consented to evacuate their position on the high road and that they had commenced removing their camp across the river Sandao Owing to this movement of the Sikh force there will be no occasion for Col Shelton's Brigade to advance beyond its present position which will therefore shortly retrace its steps towards Afghanistan.

24th May The Governor General's Agent for the affairs of the N W Frontier reports that the Kafila of Shah Shooja's family under Command of Captain Broadfoot reached Peshwar on the 18th May in safety

Candahar

16th April The Political Agent at Candahar reports that under the auspices of His Majesty Shah Shooja's restored Government a larger extent of land in the vicinity of Candahar has been laid under cultivation than has ever previously occurred since the foundation of the Dooranee Empire, and that a favourable spring has also given a promise of a most abundant crop which will make the resources of Candahar fully adequate to meet any demand that can be made on them for the ensuing year

15th May A private letter from Cabool of date quoted on the margin states that the Dooranees in the neighbourhood of Candahar were in good humour

The Envoy and Minister was to send his Military assistant Mr Conolly to Candahar to raise two Janbaz corps with a view to garrison them on the western frontier The private letter adds that Shah Shooja would send Shahzada Timour to govern the Candahar Provinces as it was uncertain when His Majesty would be able to go thither

Kelat-i-Ghilzye

15th May With reference to the state of affairs at Kelat-i-Ghilzye (vide News letter dated 1st June instant) the Envoy and Minister has directed a strong force upon that place calculated to frustrate any designs of the enemy and had given instructions to go on with the work of strengthening our position there. Most of the hostile tribes are said to have fled to the mountains but Sir W H. Macnaughten was in correspondence with them and His Majesty Shah Shooja had sent a respectable Agent to remonstrate with them on the folly of their conduct, and requested them to return to allegiance and to their homes.

13th —The Officer at Rawulpindee was rebuked for being neglectful of the store of grain there belonging to the British Commissariat and was warned to be more careful

14th —One of the mutinous battalions is said to have marched towards the Eusofzye country, and the other three promised to follow them provided their Officers imprisoned by Captn Broadfoot, should be released The Maharaja was much pleased to hear of the mutinous battalions having marched away

15th —The Barukzye Chiefs declared that Captn Mackeson was very kind to them and had even recommended them to Mr Clerk

16th —It is rumoured that the Khalsha Government is much alarmed lest the British troops after conducting the Shah's Kafila should occupy Peshawar

25th May The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier states that Koonwar Purtab Singh had not as yet set out for Cashmere, and that Raja Goolab Singh was endeavouring to show that there was no necessity for the Koonwar's visiting that province Although the Maharaja is apprehensive that he might have much difficulty in restoring his authority in Cashmere without having recourse to the awe in which the Raja's name and resources are held in that direction, he is said to be very averse to delivering over its Government to the Raja's exclusive superintendence

Hill Intelligence

11th May Accounts from the hills state that there are about 3,000 Sikh troops in Mundee, and only about 200 sepoys in Kooloo No hostilities are prevailing there at present It appears that the people who had deserted their villages during the late warfare in the hills are re-occupying them in consequence of the comparative peace which is restored there

Peshawar

10th May A private letter from Cabool states that as Peshawar is in a sad state of disorganization that there can be now no doubt of General Avetabile's intention to abdicate his Government of that country and retire to Cabool The private communication goes on to say that possibly Peshawar would be plundered and taken possession of by the mountain tribes which surround it unless the British Government interfered with a view to avert the evil

The Envoy and Minister had instructed Captn Mackeson to authorize Brigadier Shelton's return from Peshawar the moment the royal families were pronounced out of danger and that it would be certainly proper for Captn M to take his own departure also

(18) Eastern Frontier Manipur (19) North East Frontier. (20) China.

North West Frontier

16th to 20th May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar —

1st.—Owing to Captn Broadfoot's want of confidence in the Sikh troops, notwithstanding the exertions of the Sirdars deputed for that purpose, to conciliate them, the Maharaja observed to Raja Dhian Singh that Raja Goolab Singh should join the Kafila of the Shah. But the Raja suggested that nothing more need be done unless worse news should arrive from Peshawar

2nd.—At the Maharaja's suggestion the Baees wrote a letter to the Sundunwallas requiring their return to the Punjab

3rd.—Colonel Goolab Singh has been created General and invested with the command of General Court's troops.

4th.—The Maharaja attended by Raja Dhian Singh went to Maee Chund Koonwar to conciliate her and said that Lalla Teik Chand should soon be created Dewan for the management of her Jageers.

5th.—Sirdar Sham Singh and General Avetabile reported that the troops at Peshawar would not obey their orders to remove themselves to the Usofzye country

6th.—As required by Mr Clerk, orders were despatched to the officer at Peshawar to prepare supplies for the British troops at Jamrood.

7th.—The Charyaree Sowars requested the appointment of Sirdar Jowala Singh permanently to command them.

8th.—The Maharaja ordered the appointment of some of his confidential people to the treasury affairs at Cashmere.

9th.—Orders were issued to the district Officers to apprehend the families of the sepoys of the mutinous battalions at Peshawar

10th.—The Maharaja made a vow to give 1 100 Rupees worth of Kutrah Purshand in the name of Gooroo Ram Dass if the Shah's kafila reached its destination in safety

11th.—The Barukzyes are said to be building houses in the Shah Durreh Garden and the Rohtas and Khampore districts were proposed for their maintenance with Sikh thannahs remaining in them.

12th.—The appointment of Koonwar Purtab Singh to Cashmere with other Chiefs is said to be merely nominal They are to look into old accounts of the districts and are to act in a subordinate capacity and Rajah Golab Singh is empowered to punish them in case of disobedience.

13th —The Officer at Rawulpindee was rebuked for being neglectful of the store of grain there belonging to the British Commissariat and was warned to be more careful

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Indus Steam Navigation

No date—Lieut Jardine in charge of the Indus Steam "Tloulla" reports the arrival of the steam boat "Satellite" at Bukkur on the 8th April having been despatched from Currache at the request of the Political Agent in Lower Scinde with 5 lakhs of treasure on the 24th Ultimo She arrived at the mouth of the river on the evening of the same day, and on the following morning commenced her voyage to Bukkur She reached Hyderabad on the morning of the 28th and there received on board about ten tons of Commissariat stores with which she proceeded to Sukkur, her draft being 3 feet forward and 3 feet 1 inch aft and came to at Sukkur on the afternoon of the 8th April

At the requisition of the Assistant Political Agent in Upper Scinde she was again despatched on the 10th to receive and bring up four river boats, a portion of ordnance stores urgently required for battering train proceeding in advance with which she fell in 10 miles below Kalona fuel station, a distance of about 40 miles from Sukkur and took on board 6 tons and arrived at Bukkur on the 13th

Bombay

20th May Don Pedro Joze De Costa Pacheco, Brazilian Counsul General in the British dominions in Asia residing at Bombay having solicited the permission of Government to appoint Mr Br s Fernandes as Vice Consul in that port in consequence of authority received from the Government of His Imperial Majesty Senhor Don Pedro II to that effect, the Right Honourable the Governor General has expressed his acquiescence in the appointment of Mr Fernandes to the situation alluded to

Cambay

7th April From the abstract of papers laid before the Government of Bombay of the 7th April it appears that Bundi Alli Khan Nawab of Cambay died on the 15th March last

HYDERABAD

2nd to 8th May From the Political diary of the Hyderabad Public correspondence of dates marginally noted, it appears that the Minister had despatched a body of men to bring in the Arabs entertained at Hyderabad (vide News Letter No 15) and that he had heard that the levy had been raised by an Arab Jemadar in the name of the Raja of Sattara.

Baiza Baee

10th May Captain I. Fitzgerald reports the arrival of Her Highness the Baiza Baee at Dareeapore one march beyond Oomarawatty on the morning of the 10th May

17th May On the 17th May Her Highness arrived at Wyraghur about 5 miles North of Amlassar

GWALIOR

29th March to 4th April From the Gwalior diary of dates noted on the margin it appears that the Ministers of the Maha Raja are at variance with each other in the adoption of measures for the settlement of affairs and that four or five different plans are said to be in agitation for the formation of a new administration.

The Maha Rajah s private treasury has lately contributed six lacks of Rupees towards the exigencies of the public service.

23rd May A private letter from Gwalior states that in consequence of the little attention paid to the communications made to the Gwalior Durbar for co-operation in preserving the general peace of Malwa the Resident had asked and obtained an interview with the Maha Raja His Highness in conference with the Resident mentioned to him that he (H. H.) had every wish to attend to what was required of him by the British Government that he had given orders on all the points the Resident had brought to his notice, and would take every care that measures were adopted for carrying them into effect. The private communication goes on to say that on the Resident's leaving the Maha Raja His Highness sent for all Ministers and told them if they could not pay more attention to his orders and be more careful in the discharge of their duties, as public servants, they had better give in their resignation of Office and retire. His Highness said to have particularly addressed himself to the Mama Sahib to whose department the amils and other local Officers in Malwa in general belong The same letter adds that the Maha Raja was to send a Vakeel to Indore with full powers to act for the general pacification, not improbably Nara Punt Aptiah Sindhiah s nominal Soobadar of Malwa. The health of Maha Raja Junkojee Sindhia from the same communication appears to be very delicate

FORT OF KHEROOA

13th May The Resident in Gwalior in a letter dated as per margin reports the evacuation of the Fort of Kherooah and the surrender of Thakur Raee Singh and of his son Bakut Singh.

This fortunate result, the Resident adds, is attributable to the vigorous measures adopted by Captn Minto and to the steady and brave conduct of Sindhiah's reformed contingent under his command The contingent has returned to Sippree

JOUDPORE

Marwar and Siekur international claims are in course of adjustment by arbitrators

JYEPORE

12th to 18th April From the Political Diary of the Jyepore Agency it appears the council of Regency had resolved that the proceeds of the late Soomeerundas Dadoo Punthie, to which no one was entitled by inheritance, should be expended upon public works, for the use of travellers

KISHENGURH

31st May The Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana reports the death of Maha Raja Mokum Singh of Kishengurh on the morning of the 17th May The late Maha Raja has left no issue, no adopted son, but one widow The Chief of Futtehgurh is said to be the next-of-kin and next to him the Chief of Ralaota It is said that the Maha Raja on his death bed named the latter as his successor But on this subject the Governor General's Agent had heard nothing from the Kishengurh authorities The old Futtehgurh Chief died some time since, but he has a son between 30 and 40 who once visited Calcutta to assert certain claims of his house

NEPAL

26th May The Resident in Nepal has forwarded a Khureetah from the Maha Rajah to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General dated 18th Jaith 1898 (23rd May) being in reply to His Lordship's last communication, wherein His Highness reports his intention of adhering to his engagements of January last, and the obligations of good faith and friendship, and promises to discard mischievous and evil disposed persons altogether from his councils The Resident in acknowledging the receipt of the Khureetah has written to the Maha Rajah requesting His Highness to inform him what measures have been taken in regard to the affairs of the Raj Guru, and of the two cases of denial of justice to British traders by the Courts of Cathmandhoo, which formed a part of the peremptory demands of Government upon the Durbar last Autumn

18th to 29th May The Nepal diary of dates noted in the margin contains the following items of intelligence —

1st —The Guru has virtually been invited back

2nd —The Kalla Pandeys were expected in from the interior.

3rd.—A new placard is said to have been affixed to the Palace walls which though trivial in tenor is considered likely to be mischievous

4th.—Prethee Chund the Rani s father is said to have made violent remonstrances against the recall of Misr Guru, insisting that it would be the ruin of the state.

5th —The Rani has vowed never again to enter the Palace (she is residing at her garden house) even during her son s marriage till she has carried out her schemes.

6th.—The Ministers appear considerably alarmed at the prospect before them.

7th —The recent letters from Lassa do not sanction Nepal s interference with Ladakh politics and require to know who is to conduct the approaching periodical mission to Pekin Jagobburu Pandey a partizan of the Rani s is spoken of as Envoy elect

8th —Notwithstanding the promises made in the Khureetah to His Lordship s address the Misr Guru who is now somewhere in the Puraee, it is believed, is said to be about to be smuggled up or is about to force his way up to Cathmandhoo despite the Raja s prohibition

9th —The Raja is said to be oppressed with anxiety and half resolved at times to shake off the Rani.

10th —The Rani summoned 2 companies of the Srinath Regiment for the arrest of the 4 principal Ministers.

11th —Agreeably to the Resident s advice Prethee Chund exerted his influence with the Rani to reduce her to reason she is said to have been somewhat moved at her father s remonstrance, though she is determined not to give up the Misr Guru, nor abandon any of her schemes.

12th.—The Ministers are said to have demanded an explanation from the Raja of the Rani s order to arrest four of their number and have threatened resignation in case of refusal of some sort of satisfaction

13th.—The wedding of the Raja s second son took place on the 28th May which the Resident attended with his suite.

EASTERN FRONTIER MUNIPUR

8th May Brigadier J H. Littler commanding Eastern Frontier reports that at the requisition of the Superintendent of Cachar a Subedar s party from the Sylhet Light Infantry had been detached from Silchar for the aprehension of the Munipore Prince Treebhowanjeet Singh *

The detachment failed in apprehending the prince, who, it is said, fled into the jungles and passed over into the Munnipore territory Several arms and other weapons of war have been captured from his party

At the requisition of the Superintendent of Cachar a further native Officers' party of the Sylhet Light Infantry battalion was detached by Lieutt Egerton from Silchar to Hoorung for the purpose of preventing any arms or supplies being conveyed to the Prince

A further detachment was sent to Luckipore to search all boats passing up and down the river there

22nd May—The Commissioner of Dacca, in a letter dated per margin intimates that the Superintendent of Cachar had succeeded in apprehending some and dispersing others of the Prince's followers who appear to have meditated an attack on Munnipore

15th May A subsequent letter from the Political Agent at Munnipore states that the prince, accompanied by his brother Ram Singh, and another prince with their followers, were on the evening of the 14th May surrounded in a hill at Munnipore, by the Senapattee but cutting their way through, they gallantly made for the Regent s palace, which they reached and attacked on the 18th The enemy obtained possession of the magazine and held it for some time, when after their numbers had been much reduced, a rush was made upon the magazine by the Senaputtee's people Ram Singh was short in the scuffle which ensued, and Treebhowanjeet Singh, who was captured, was killed whilst being brought to the Regent

There is no positive intelligence of the other prince

North-East Frontier

26th May The Governor General's Agent on the N-E Frontier intimates that the Raja of Cooch Behar has solicited from Government, a qualified person who would undertake the medical charge of his household, and at the same time the Education of the young princes in English The General Committee of Public Instruction have been requested to select and forward an individual possessing the requisite qualifications for the purpose mentioned

China

31st May The Embarkation Committee report that in consequence of the length of time which the transport "Mermaid" would require for the completion of repairs, they have caused her to be

*This individual was lately placed under restraint by the Superintendent of Cachar for the non-payment of the advances made to him on account of agricultural purposes (Tuccavee), but the Commissioner of Dacca considering it inexpedient to detain him long in confinement solely on this ground, he was released accordingly Since his liberation he has taken up arms against Government

discharged and have supplied her place with the new Ship "Worcester" of 636 tons burthen The Committee have also in communication with the marine board engaged the "Nerbudda" of 719 tons burthen for transports to be employed in the military department.

3rd June The Commander of the Hon'ble Company's steam vessel Phlegethon states that he has placed himself under the orders of Controller of Government steam vessels with the view of rendering that vessel available for active service in China, and the "Phlegethon will probably leave on the 15th for that quarter

26th May The Government of Bombay intimate, the following arrangements having been made for the letters to China from the Bombay Post Office, viz.

To make up separate packets for the naval and Military forces the latter to be addressed to Head Quarters and the former through the Macao Post Office to the several ships the packets for the Navy including separate packets for each ship and those for the army separate packets for each Regiment.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 9th June 1841 — Asst Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 18—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 22nd June 1841 giving information for the period February—June 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Afghanistan. (4) Kandahar (5) Kelat-i-Ghilzie. (6) Khiva. (7) Sind Upper. (8) Sind Lower (9) Indus Steam Navigation. (10) Cambay (11) Africa. (12) Baghdad. (13) Kerman. (14) Persia. (15) Persia Herat. (16) Gwalior (17)) Indore. (18) Bhopal. (19) Mewar Bheel Corps. (20) Jaipur (21) Hyderabad Arabs and the Fort of Badamy (22) Burma.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

22nd to 30th May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of date noted on the margin —

1st —Payundeh Khan has rebelled in the Hazara country and captured several forts and pillaged 2 or 3 places in the said country Sirdar Sham Singh Attareewala was ordered to proceed to Hazara on his return from Peshawar in order to settle the affairs of that country

2nd —The Maharaja told Rajah Dhian Singh that he wanted to lay a dak of bearers from Lahore to Benares to facilitate the receipt and dispatch of news and for the procuring of any things that might be required

3rd —Kunwar Pratab Singh was ordered to prepare himself for departure to Kashmir with a view to put down the Hazarah disturbance in his own way The troops and

the garrison at Kashmir were rumoured to have taken an oath to oppose Raja Golab Singh, and the Kunwar to the very last

4th—Dissoundhee Jemadar of Harcarrahs reported to the Durbar that he had taken securities from all the Zamindars and officers on the road from the Attock to the Bhummeewala to protect the British daks, and had made every arrangement to ensure their safety across the country

5th—Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun was ordered to await the arrival of troops from Peshawar at the fort of Attock with the British treasure, in his charge

6th—General Avetabile was invested with the insignia of the Star of Runjeet Singh

7th—Some ammunition was ordered to be sent to Kashmir

8th—The Maharaja consented to the flagellation and confinement of Jowalla Singh in compliance with the wishes of two of the Sikh Chiefs on the ground of his having incited the Charyaree Horse to kill the Rajah

9th—It was reported that the Sepoys of the battalions at Mundee had broken open the treasury boxes with their swords and spears and divided the money among themselves

5th June The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier dated in the margin —

1st—The troops at Lahore are said to be obedient on parade but they continue to reject the appointment of any superior officers who are disagreeable to them Lawlessness in the army on the state does not prevail now to the same extent as before and every instance of it is punished with more or less severity Some regiments do, indeed, oppose measures of reform and with these the Maharaja it is said, continues to temporize

2nd—The Maharaja has declared to the troops his determination to avenge the murder of Captain Foulkes, and the Chief perpetrators of it have been apprehended by Raja Dhian Singh, though the ring leader it is said, has escaped from Lahore

3rd—Rajah Dhian Singh's power in the state is increasing and he now exercises his authority fearlessly as he sees the courage of his opponents failing

4th—The Rajas have succeeded in obtaining the office of the "Deorhee" or door keeper of the presence Chamber with Kunwar Pratab Singh

5th—The Maharaja has granted to the Kunwar in Jagir the districts of Hazara Damtour, and Pukhelah at the head of the Indus, and yielding an annual revenue of three Lakhs and twenty thousand rupees

6th—Raja Dhian Singh having pointed out the propriety of noticing the reputed child of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, born in 1838 whose mother Jendha was a hill girl and who was recognized by Maee Chand Kunwar the Maharaja has occasionally seen and shown kindness to this child.

7th.—The Sikh troops in Kashmir have declared their willingness to obey any order from the Maharaja conveyed through his old servants instead of through Rajah Gulab Singh they wish the Maharaja to transfer the Government of the province wholly to the Kunwar

8th—There is a rumour of a collision having taken place between the troops of Zorawar Singh the Vazeer of Raja Gulab Singh and the Moolkeeas or the Militia of Bussahir at some place near the frontier of Ladakh and within the Kunwar's territory of Bussahir north of the Sutlej The Governor General's Agent has received assurances from the Durbar that it has no intention to molest the Raja of Bussahir

10th June The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent on the North West Frontier dated as per margin —

1st.—The state of anarchy and mutiny lately prevailing in the Punjab is amending

2nd—The Maharaja's attention has for some time been directed to inflicting punishment on mutineers and other lawless characters and to turning the minds of the troops in general to the indulgence of the periodical leave of absence. By these means considerable progress has been made towards restoring order in the Army present at Lahore. The rumour that British troops were descending from Jellalabad evidently produced a salutary effect, not only on the troops at Peshawar but also on distant divisions of the disobedient army and when Brigadier Shelton's Brigade appeared within a march of Peshawar the Maharaja it is said made the most of its presence and proved to his battalions, that continued disorder caused by their excesses could only result in their prompt annihilation These and other reports have induced the troops to accept the offer of the leave of absence made them and return to their homes.

3rd.—The revolted troops in Kashmir have made overtures to Raja Gulab Singh who is still at Jammoo, to renounce their rebellion if admitted to certain privileges of increased and prompt pay

4th—Raja Dhian Singh has so severaly punished Jowala Singh the Chief who lately headed the Charyaree Sowars in their rebellion against the Raja that his life is despaired of.

5th.—The "Jhanda", or the Gooroo's standard at Amritsar which had been thrown down in the late storms to the great dismay of the priests, the Akalees and the Sikhs in general, has been reconstructed, and lately replaced with great eclat, and a salute from the batteries.

PESHAWAR

19*th May* The Political Agent at Peshawar states that in prosecution of his intention to withdraw from the Government of that country General Avetabile sent him (the Political Agent) an application on the 17th May, to convey the General's Camp equipage and carriage to Ali Musjid on a pretext of selling them for the use of Shah Zeman After speaking to Captain Mackeson however, the General thought of continuing at Peshawar one or two months longer, and appeared to think that he could, perhaps, carry on his Government for the period specified with safety to himself The occurrence however, of a fresh mutiny among the irregular troops would seem to render his stay at Peshawar any longer difficult Captain Mackeson adds that the mutinous Sikh troops at Peshawar were contemplating a march to Lahore

AFGHANISTAN

20*th May* A private letter from Kabul states that Col Shelton had reached Jamrood originally with a view to escort the family of the Shah proceeding to Afghanistan under Charge of Captain Broadfoot, but that the Brigadier was to return to Kabul as no molestation, seemed to threaten the Kafila at the period the troops had reached Jamrood

12*th May* The Envoy and Minister in a letter dated as per margin states that H M Shah Shujaool Moolk has conferred the 2nd Class of the order of the Dooranee Empire on Brigadier Shelton and the 3rd Class of the same on Captain Ferris for services rendered by them during the campaign in the Nazian valley

24*th May* The Political Agent at Peshawar states that 10 Lakhs of treasure under Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun from Peshawar to Kabul had reached the Attock on the 23rd May The treasure was to be escorted on by a detachment from Colonel Shelton's Brigade to Kabul

10*th June* At the requisition of the Governor General's Agent on the N-W Frontier the Sikh Durbar has appointed one of their officers to convoy to Peshawar some Military stores urgently required for the British troops in Kabul laden on 350 Camels These stores were to be dispatched from Ferozepore in a few days

13*th May* With a view of rendering the Jan Baz force under the superintendent of Captain Trevor as applicable as possible to the exigencies of the Public service the envoy and Minister has considered it advisable to direct —

1st—That whenever portions of the Shah's force and the Jan Baz Cavalry may be temporarily united for operations in the field, the latter shall be considered as placed at

the disposal of Brigadier Auquetil and the officer commanding be ordered to report himself accordingly Captain Trevor on such occasions is to communicate the requisite details of the arrangement by letter to the Brigade staff.

2nd.—Captain Trevor is to furnish the Brigadier with such general information regarding the Afghan Horse as may in his opinion be necessary either to his useful employment of them when joined with H M. Shah Shuja's force, or to his forming an accurate judgment of the value of the Military support derivable to H. M's Government from the service in question.

The foregoing rules will in no measure affect Captain Trevor's arrangements respecting the interior economy of the Janbaz regiments which have met with His Majesty's approbation

Candahar

2nd May The Political Agent in Upper Sinde writes that as soon as the state of our Political relations with Beloochistan will admit of it he will make arrangements for pushing on a regiment to Candahar from those posted above the Boolan Pass.

12th May The Political Agent in Upper Sinde states that 7 Lakhs of rupees were held in readiness at Quetta up to the date of his letter to be forwarded to Candahar by the first escort proceeding to that place.

13th May A private letter from Candahar states that the 2nd Regiment had recrossed the Helmand in safety and that Captain Woodburn's Corps was to follow shortly The same letter adds that Akhtar Khan's power was on the decline. He had attacked Omar Khan one of the loyal Alezye Chiefs and had been defeated with loss of two men. He had also quarrelled with his ally Meer Afzal Khan and had been told by the Nouzadees, that if he attempted to enter their country they would rise *en masse* to resist him.

19th May The Military Secretary to the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Kabul intimates that His Majesty the Shah has resolved on deputing his son Shahzada Timour to Candahar St. J B Conolly commanding the escort of the Envoy and Minister with Captain Hart's Corps of Janbaz and part of St. Golding's has been requested to accompany the prince and his party

Kelat i-Ghilzye

14th May A private letter from Candahar states that matters were improving at Kelat-i-Ghilzye, and that the peasantry were flocking into labor at the Kelat Works.

Khiva

21st April A private letter from Meshed mentions that Captain A Conolly was using his best endeavours to get the Khan Hazrat to liberate the Persian slaves who had already bought their freedom It is rumoured that one hundred of them reached Meshed a short time ago.

Scinde (Upper)

2nd May The Political Agent in Upper Scinde intimates that owing to our present political relations with Beloochistan the four regiments of N I specified below have been stationed above the Bolan Pass as follows —The 42nd Bengal N I posted at Kelat, the 20th B N I detached to Noshky, the 21st B N I posted at Quetta, and the 25th B N I posted at Mustong

8th to 14th May The following items are extracted from the precis of Scinde intelligence of dates quoted on the margin —

1st—Nasir Khan after lingering for some time in the neighbourhood of Null removed to Noshkey near the frontier with the view of communicating more freely with Azad Khan Nowherwanee the Chief of that country Azad Khan, however, has been intimidated by the advance of Colonel Soppit's detachment in the direction of Noshkey, and had abstained from showing openly any countenance to the Agents of Nasir Khan

2nd—Reports from Kutchee state every thing to be quiet in that quarter The Kujjucks have settled down peaceably and have hitherto abstained from molesting their neighbours On the North-Eastern frontier of Kutchee however, a race named the Kulpur Boogties who inhabit partly the skirts of that province and partly those of Scinde and the Sikh states, have combined with the Muzarees a tribe subject to the Government of Lahore, and engage in frequent plundering expeditions into Boordejah and other tracts belonging to the Ameers of Scinde As these incursions extend to the line of road leading from Shikarpur to Kajhan and render it insecure for traffic, Mr Bell has requested the Political Agent at Hyderabad to use his influence with the Ameers with the view of inducing them to establish such posts on the frontier as may tend equally to ensure the security of their own subjects and of the public roads Mr Bell has also instructed Captain Kennedy the Officiating Assistant Political Agent at Khyrpore to request His Highness Meer Rustam's serious attention to the subject, that portion of his territory situated in Boordgah being peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the marauders.

15th May The Political Agent in Upper Scinde states that Nasir Khan was still lingering on the frontier of Kelat and would probably continue to do so as long as he can subsist the followers by whom he is attended It is thought inexpedient therefore to reduce the number of troops in Upper Scinde until the affairs of Kelat are finally arranged.

15th to 20th May The following items are extracted from the Precis of Scinde intelligence of dates quoted in the margin —

1st.—The Assistant Political Agent on deputation to Noshkey states that when Colonel Soppit's detachment had arrived within a march of that place, Fuzil Khan evacuated the province.

2nd —The Agent addressed the different subordinate Chiefs of the Suggur Meyugil tribe, holding out promises of forgiveness provided they returned to their homes, and engaged to abstain from unprovoked hostilities for the future.

3rd.—The door has also been left open to Fazil Khan on similar conditions His adherents are gradually deserting him and making separate terms for themselves.

4th.—A confidential Agent named Yar Mohammed arrived at Quetta from Azad Khan, the Kharan Chief for the purpose of tendering his master's submission to the authority of H. M. Shah Shujaul Moolk. This sudden resolution on his part was occasioned by the advance of Colonel Soppit's detachment to Noshkey He says he will engage to pay in future the tribute formerly paid by him to the throne of Kabul. Yar Mohammed stated to Mr Bell that he had been instructed by his master to assure him that in the event of Fazil Khan's continuing in a hostile attitude, he, viz. Azad Khan, would, if directed take measures to reduce him to submission

5th.—Azad Khan mentioned that Naseer Khan continued at Noshkey and had determined on not submitting to Government unless the British Posts should be withdrawn in the first instance from Kelat and Moostung

SCINDE (LOWER)

17th to 23rd May The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Lower Scinde Agency of dates noted in the margin —

1st.—Meer Naseer Khan has offered on behalf of himself and the heirs of the late Meer Noor Mohammed Khan sole proprietors of the Hyderabad share of Shikarpore and its dependencies to farm the whole to the British Government at a fixed rent in perpetuity retaining merely nominal sovereignty

2nd—On a remonstrance to that effect made by the Political Agent, Meer Nasir Khan promised to dismiss the troops which he collected for the purpose of prosecuting his quarrel with Sher Mohammed Khan induced by a hope that some settlement may be effected by the Political Agent

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

4th May . The Commander of the steam "Flotilla" in the river Indus reports the despatch of the "Comet" steam boat, to Hyderabad on the 20th March She proceeded down the river with the engines going at half power and reached Hyderabad on the 20th April She took on board from the last mentioned place 100 boxes of treasure containing 5 Lakhs, and commenced her return voyage to Sukkur on the morning of the 22nd drawing, 2, 10 forward and aft, and arrived at Bukkur on the 29th April.

CAMBAY

With regard to the accession of Mirza Hussain Yawa Ali Khan to the Guddy of Cambay (vide news letter No 17) the Government of Bombay report that the above named individual succeeded the late Nawab at His Excellency's own request and with the free consent of his only brother, Yawa Ali Khan As the brother of the late Nawab voluntarily waived his right to the succession, the Bombay Government were of opinion that it was not, in any way, called upon to interfere with his arrangements and it therefore resolved to recognize the nephew as successor to the deceased

AFRICA

7th June Mr Charles Johnston, late Surgeon of the H C's Steamer "Phlegathon" is about to undertake a voyage of discovery, into the interior of Africa starting from Barbera on its Eastern Coast

This is a private and not a Government undertaking

BAGHDAD

6th to 15th February It is rumoured that the Persian Princess at Baghdad will be removed entirely from the Persian frontier by the Porte, to Alleppo or Damascus

KERMAN

6th to 15th February Private letters from Tehran state that Agha Khan Mahlatee had 7,000 or 8,000 Belochies with him, who were actively plundering near Kerman, and that his long continued rebellious movements seemed beyond the control of the Persian Court

PERSIA

6th to 15th February Dr Riach, on a deputation to Meshed and Ghorian in a private letter from Tehran, describing the state of Persia when he was at the Court intimates that he had an audience

of the Shah of Persia on the 4th February and was graciously receiv ed by H M. Dr R. Writes that all those who seek welfare of Persia were delighted to see him back, and observed to him that they knew that both the Shah and the Hajee were waiting for a favourable opportunity to show their desire for the renewal of friendly relations with England

The French Officers at Tehran except General Damas (who was translating French Military Manoeuvres) are, it is said, quite unemployed. Those who arrived there with Hussain Khan received their pay pretty regularly General Damas and his party are said to be less fortunate and to be often in want of their daily expenses. The Shah rarely sees the General now and it is presumed that in a short time the Russian minister will be applied to by the French people to get them the means of returning to Europe. General Damas is said to be a violent and imprudent man who tried to interfere in opposition to the Shah's nomination of Meerza Abdul Hussain Khan to the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs and declared he had proofs of a conspiracy in Tehran in favour of the Zil-i-Sultan He had it is stated, the names of above 60 people, who he said were implicated in the conspiracy A short time since he attacked one of the officers of Government, who returned the blow on the General's head, which cut it. Since the occurrence of these things General Da Hamel refused to see General Damas or any others of the party and the Persian Court and people were getting tired of their French guests. General Da Hamel's communications with the Persian Court are said to have always been such as tended to remove irritation from the minds of the Shah and the Hajee, as also to elevate in their opinion the power and greatness of England and the value of her friendship The finances of Persia were in great confusion The Government was actively engaged in the manufacture of artillery and all the money the Haji (the Prime Minister) gets is stated to be spent in the Arsenal. The troops generally were in the most complete state of disorganization and the men and inferior officers were from a year to three years in arrears of pay Preparations it is said, were being made for the erection of a splendid palace for the Russian Mission outside of the city

PERSIA—HERAT

21st April A private letter from Dr Riach at Meshed states that on the 8th April all was quiet there, and that the Shah and the Hajee were very firm in their resolution of adhering to their late professions of earnestly desiring a friendly understanding with the British. The private letter goes on to say that Sher Mohammed Khan the Envoy and Minister from Herat was well received by the Shah and the Hajee, but they said the affair of Herat is finished and we cannot have anything to say to it" Dr R. adds, the work on which I was sent being finished, I must leave this for

Tehran on the 23rd or 24th April It is further stated that Yar Mohammed Khan was selling all his wheat, rice, etc, and that he was preparing for flight to Meshed

Gwalior

19th to 25th April From the Political Diary of the Gwalior Residency of dates noted on the margin it appears that the Maharaja had called the attention of the members of the Ministry to the present state of public affairs in terms of severe reprehension, and had pointed out the impossibility of such a state of things lasting long. His Highness earnestly desired them to adopt measures for preventing disgrace coming upon the character of the Government.

9th June In a private letter, dated as per margin, the Resident at Gwalior states that on the 3rd May the Durbar Vakeel brought Naroo Punt Apte to wait on him by desire of the Maharaja, on his being nominated as Vakeel on the part of the Gwalior Government to remain with the Resident at Indore, for the adjustment of all their affairs in Malwa Naroo Pant Apte told the Resident that the Maharaja had put every Amil and local officer in Malwa under his jurisdiction without any reservation, with power to remove them should he think it requisite This appointment under the management of the Chief Political officers connected with Central Malwa cannot but lead, it is hoped to the most satisfactory result

The Resident at Gwalior adds that the Ministers were still fighting amongst themselves and endeavouring to oust the Mama Sahib The Maharaja interposed to prevent his entire removal and has confirmed him in his office of Receiver General of the land revenues of the state, imposing several restrictions on his proceedings

The health of the Maharaja was much in the same state as it has been for a considerable time past, perhaps with a little change for the better

As there exists a strong necessity for a thorough reform in that part of the Maharaja's administration which concerns the relations of his distant officers with those of the British Government who are entrusted with the preservation of the general peace of the country, the Resident has been requested not to relax his efforts to induce the Durbar to adopt those measures that are recommended to it by the British Government for the better management of Sindhia's distant and scattered possessions

Indore

27th May The Resident at Indore states that the village of Sawant Singh Thakur, called Rooneja had been attacked by the Amil Burnuggar or Nolye with a regiment of Infantry and 4 guns, who had levied a contribution on and extorted some money from the principal merchants of the place With advertence to the above statement the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has

caused it to be stated to the Resident at Gwalior that the practice of Sindhia s local officers in Malwa undertaking of their own accord and without the knowledge of the Political authorities in that quarter military operations against the subjects of Sindhia or of any other state is liable to strong objection, and is calculated to perpetuate in that province the misrule and disorder of which so many complaints had been made.

BHOPAL

3rd to 9th May From the Political Diary of the Bhopal Agency of dates noted on the margin it appears that the Amil of Shujawalpore has formed an opinion that a course of moderation in his assessments is the true and profitable process of land revenue collection.

MEWAR

Bheel Corps

14th May The Political Agent at Neemuch states that the Mewar Bheel Corps is now complete in numbers that about half of the Corps attend drill and that this result is highly creditable to the discretion temper and zeal of Capt. Hunter its commandant.

JAIPUR

19th May The Governor General s Agent in Rajputana states that the Jaipur Government is about to build an hospital at Jaipur at its own expense for the accommodation of the sick belonging to the Escort and establishments there, and for men of various regiments in the service of the British Government who having been taken ill upon the road, come to Jaipur for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance.

HYDERABAD

Arabs and the Fort of Badamy

4th June From an Urzee to the address of the Collector of Shorapore it appears that the hill fort of Badamy has been captured by the Arab force, under the Jemadar named Koleran (vide News Letter No 17) when the rebel took the fort he had with him it is said, 400 or 500 Arabs and Sowars and that his troops have since accumulated in Badamy to the number of 5 000 All the Mutsuddies, etc. of Hoongoond the Bhagalkot who were in the Badamy Kutchery have been taken prisoners The rebel it is said had hoisted a red flag on the fort and given a Sahookar 500 or 600 Rupees for the purpose of procuring grain He is reported to be blind Captain W B Jackson commanding 4th Regt. N I. has received orders to proceed towards Goobarah 5 kose from Maktul on the frontier of the Nizam s dominions with the view of assisting in the capture of these Arabs It was further reported that the Arabs were repairing the fort and mounting all the guns that are there in fact making every arrangement for maintaining the place.

17th June A subsequent communication from the Resident at Hyderabad states that Captain McLeod moved out of the cantonments of Bolaram on the 5th June with the Right Wing 1st Cavalry completed from the left Wing, and was to proceed by forced march to capture the rebels The wing is said to be in the most efficient state for field service

5th June It is stated in a letter from the Resident in Hyderabad that the Arabs sent by the Minister of the Nizam to attack the Arab Jemadar Kokeian, instead of acting up to their duty (which they had numerous opportunities of doing) have all along evinced the most friendly and pacific feelings towards him and his party, and are said even to have gone to the extent of exchanging visits

BURMAH

25th March A letter from Rangoon, dated as per margin, contains the following —

1st —The writer asserts that the largest ships might proceed 50 miles up the Iravadi river, and that vessels of 15 feet water (after the Southerly winds set in, or the river swells, say, from May to August) could sail with facility to Ameerapoorah

2nd —Orders had been issued to prevent the re-building of houses in Rangoon, with a view, probably, to remove the town about the new palace

3rd —It is rumoured that the Bo Moo-Min-thu, the king's half brother, who was Viceroy over the shore states had escaped from prison about January last By the fire that broke out at Ameerapoora, the Armoury, or rather store for the Muskets is said to have been burned

5th —It is generally rumoured that Mmrs Siere has received a title a present of a gold handled sword, another of silver and some spears

25th May Another private letter from Moulmein, dated as per margin, states —

1st —That Amarapoorah was in a state of confusion

2nd —That the Government of Rangoon had it in contemplation to levy a contribution on the foreign merchants at Rangoon, viz, the Moguls, Armenians, Chinese and Jews (the English excepted) in order to defray the expenses of erecting a Wharf for the landing of the king

3rd —That His Majesty was very anxious to procure some Bramins from the city of Benares

4th —That everything at Moulmein was quiet up to the date of the letter in question

Fort William
The 22nd June 1841.

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 19—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st July 1841, giving information for the period May June 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Karnal. (3) Peshawar (4) Ladakh. (5) Kandahar—Fort of Girishk. (6) Kelat i-Ghilzie (7) Gurmsel. (8) Herat. (9) Shaul Kelat and Sind Upper (10) Sind-Lower (11) Indus Steam Navigation. (12) Aden. (13) Johanna. (14) Rampore. (15) Rajputana. (16) Jodhpur (17) Haraotee. (18) Gwalior (19) Hyderabad. (20) Tenasserim Provinces. (21) Burma. (22) Nepal. (23) Segowli Mullye (24) China.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

15th June A private letter from the North-West Frontier states that as the Sikh army at Lahore is returning to submission from the alarm they have taken at our movements especially that on Peshawar and as the Maharaja and his Minister have frightened and conciliated them Raja Dhian Singh s talent are fast regaining for him his wonted ascendancy The Governor General s admonitory Khureeta to the address of the Maha Raja produced a salutary effect upon the minds of both His Highness and the Minister and the Government is said to have recovered a respectable degree of vigour "The Punjab continues the private letter "may be considered virtually free to the passage of the British troops at all times and in any number as far as the Government of that country is competent to render it so

Mr Clerk writes that Capt. Tait his Officers and men all seem to be very much pleased with their new quarters at Umballah

KURNAUL

15th June The Governor General s Agent on the North West Frontier has recommended General Boyd to dismiss the extra establishments entertained for the troops at Kurnaul.

PESHAWAR

10th June Later intelligence than that in the preceding page just received from the Political Agent in Peshawar in a letter dated as per margin reports the mutiny of the Cashmere battalion at Peshawar lately commanded by Colonel Steinback of the Lahore service The particulars of the case are as follows —

On the 8th June the above named battalion came to receive their pay from General Avetabile they refused to receive it unless the arrears due to them were included in the payment. General Avetabile agreed to give them 200 rupees per Company of arrears which they claimed on condition of their refunding the sums if it was not sanctioned by the Lahore Government Two Companies went away satisfied with this addition to their pay but the rest became extravagent beyond

measure in their demands when the General gave orders to the guard in the Gorak—hatrie to turn them out After the two companies had retired to their encampments about three miles from Peshawar, the General ordered the gates of the city to be closed and all men who were found in the city belonging to the Cashmere Regiment were seized and put in irons in the Gorak—hatrie, General Avetabile then lost no time in collecting together a body of Afghans (Mulkias) to the number of three thousands and ordered them to march to Chamkani and massacre the battalion to a man It appears that an engagement took place between the parties and the reports that had reached the Political Agent from the scene of action, state that the Afghans attacked the battalions without plan or order and suffered much loss in consequence They had driven the Sikhs from a fort they occupied but the latter were still in possession of a strong position and the action had ceased to be vigorous on either side The Sikh battalion is said to be 700 strong, they were in communication with the other Sikh battalions now in Hazara and with the troops in Jahangira on the other side of the Attock The Najib battalions and Ramgols at Peshawar are said to be much displeased at General Avetabile's letting loose the Coloos against the troops of the state The Artillery who were desired to proceed against them refused to obey

General Avetabile has taken measures for his own protection by entertaining a personal guard of two hundred Afghans These men are not visible during the day but mount guard every night round his residence

The Najib battalions who threatened to attack Gorak—Hatrie having received their pay returned to their duty peacefully

LADAKH

17th June The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier intimates that the Ladakh Envoys of whom the Resident in Nepal writes, are likely to prove Vakeels of the heirs of that branch of the Ladakh family, which Golab Singh deposed in 1836

CANDAHAR—FORT OF GIRISKH

20th May The Political Agent at Candahar reports that the Brigade in the Helmund has been withdrawn, and that the troops both of the Regular and Her Majesty's services have arrived at Candahar in safety

The fort of Giriskh has been left under the protection of a garrison of 200 men composed of Hindoostanies and Afghans

KELAT-I-GHILZIE

7th June The Major General Commanding in Afghanistan in a letter dated as per margin, states that Lieutt. Colonel Wymer of the 38th Regiment of N I. while marching in charge of a Convoy to the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked by a large body of the rebels under Sultan Mohammed Khan and the Gooroo two well-known Ghilzie Chiefs and that after a smart action the enemy were totally repulsed. The loss on the part of the insurgents is said to have been considerable as sixty-four bodies and six or seven horses were left dead in field. On being repulsed the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the Turnuck and it is currently reported that they have since all dispersed Major General Elphinstone adds that the conduct of the European and Native commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and men of the detachment during the engagement was characterized by exemplary discipline and bravery

GURMSEL

3rd June The Political Agent at Candahar in a letter dated as per margin states that the fact of the capability of the Beloochees of Gurmsel to supply carriage does not now rest on mere testimony but that on the Belochees coming in from the desert to the banks of the Helmund Lieutt. Paterson was able to satisfy himself that the tribes possessed between twenty and twenty-five thousand camels capable of bearing loads

HERAT

3rd June The Political Agent at Candahar reports that Mohammed Ameer Beg and the Persian Messengers had reached Herat and delivered the Commission with which they were charged and that Yar Mohammed Khan in receiving the communication had signified that it would be necessary to make a second reference to Tehran and to wait the announcement of the final decision of the Persian Government before he (the Minister) would feel himself at liberty to permit any messenger to proceed on his errand or to reply to the letters which he had received from Candahar and Jellalabad

SHAUL—KELAT AND SCINDE (UPPER)

8th May Lieutt.-Colonel Sopitt Commanding field detachment reports the flight of the Chief named Fazil Khan from a place a short distance to the west of Noshky whither Lieutt.-Colonel Soppitt had gone in pursuit of him.

22nd to 28th May The following items are extracted from the Precis of Upper Scinde Intelligence of dates marginally noted —

1st —All the Tuggur Meynghil Chiefs have it is reported, receded from Fazil Khan and making separate terms for themselves and have become reconciled to the Rukshanee tribe. As this arrangement renders the

continued presence of a Military force at Noshky unnecessary the Political Agent has requested Major General Brooke to withdraw Colonel Soppitt's detachment which would enable him to push forward supplies of treasure and ordnance stores to Candahar.

2nd —As the Kujjuck Chiefs have, from the date on which they entered into engagements with Mr Bell at Dadur, adhered to them in the most punctilious manner and as they pledge themselves solemnly to maintain faithfully hereafter their allegiance to Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, he had authorized them on an expression of their wishes to that effect to reoccupy the town of Kujjuck As the whole of the Chiefs represented to Mr Bell their wish that one of their member, who enjoyed the confidence of the remainder, should remain in attendance on the Agent of our Government he has agreed to take one along with five sowars into service

SCINDE (LOWER)

24th to 30th May The diary of the Lower Scinde Agency states that Lieutt Leckie had returned from his late mission, viz, to examine the cause of a fresh dispute between Meer Nusseer Khan of Hyderabad and Meer Shere Mohammed Khan of Meerpore He was attended to the spot by deputies from the former, and was met there by Agent from the latter as requested by Major Outram All parties were particularly civil to Mr Lackie, afforded every information from which that Gentleman ascertained that the work now in the course of execution by Meer Nusseer Khan to stop which Shere Mohammed had interfered, is actually situated within the territory of the Hyderabad Ameer, but calculated to turn off the water entirely from a large district belonging to the Meerpore Chief A suitable letter was accordingly addressed to Meer Nusseer Khan by the Political Agent expressing a hope that he (the Meer) would discontinue the work as it was calculated to injure his neighbour without benefitting himself

Meer Nusseer Khan is said to be assembling his followers for the purpose of intimidating if not attacking Meer Shere Mohammed Khan of Meerpore

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

6th May The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the river Indus reports the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat from the mouth of the river on the evening of the 29th April On the 16th she commenced her forward voyage and arrived at Tatta on the 30th where she took on board 20 tents and 10 hogsheads of Arrack with a small guard of a Naique and 3 sepoys The "Planet" reached Hyderabad on the 22nd and left it on the afternoon of the same day, drawing 3 feet forward and 3′—1″ aft and came to at Sukkur at 6-30 p m of the 29th April

Lieutt. Ball Superintending the experimental timber cutting in the hill forests which border upon the upper parts of the Sutlej for the general supply of Loadiana and Ferozpore reports that on a mountain called Nenebar on the confines of the state of Bhujee and belonging to the Kote Raja, there is a large quantity of fine kels-trees about 3 miles from the river Sutlej

The summit of the Shalla hills beyond Nenebar is also covered with large Kelloo trees and lower down cheel and kail timber are found in considerable quantities Above this small patches of cheel and Kail are found not far from the river and near Kelamar sain and Kotghur the Keels Kail and Raj are abundant from 4 to 6 miles distant. Above Kotghur there is a large keel forest about 6 miles from Noil (on the river s bank) in the state of Bussahir Lieutt. Ball writes that he had 40 or 50 Sepahees of the Keelo Raj and Kail spars felled and prepared at Kotghur and Khomarsain and a quantity of planks at the latter place which he intended to float down the river to Mr Clerk Governor General s Agent on the North West Frontier about the latter end of June.

ADEN

22nd May The Political Agent at Aden in a letter dated as per margin states that it would be inexpedient to reduce any portion of the European troops in that quarter the Arabs being more in dread of them than of the Native soldiery As the ring of Her Majesty s 6th Regiment of foot has tended in a great measure to keep the Abdoolas and the Fouthelees apparently quiet they will not be reached without being relieved The Government of Bombay are soon considering the means by which they should effect this relief By a late census it appears that the population of Aden which upon our first occupation did not exceed 1200 now amounts to more than 8000 in number

JOHANNA

4th November 1840 The following particulars regarding the state of affairs at Johanna have been communicated by Captain Cleveland the late Commander of the steamer "Phlegethon Captain C. obtained them from the Commander of H. H's ship "Andromache to whom they were made known through Mr Griffith by the party of Sultan Salem King Hossain the grand father of the present King Salem reigned ten years over the people of Johanna and appointed Alloye his eldest son the father of Salim to succeed him as King of Johanna King Sultan Alloye reigned 21 years and appointed Abdullah his eldest son to succeed him King Sultan Abdullah wished his brother the present King Salem to succeed him But the present king said 'Not so—let Alloye my nephew be King and I will be his adviser and counsellor" In the course of two months after King Alloye came to the throne he despised the counsel and service of his uncle the present King and appointed Izoberry Prime Minister and two others relations of his mother as Ministers Being guided by the bad counsel and advice of these

three men King Alloye tyrannized over his people and robbed and plundered them of all their property The present King Salem seeing how things were going on and his liberty and even his life in jeopardy desired to leave Mounsomola for Darmay, when his nephew Alloye heard of this intention of Salem he put him in a Dow with a view to banish him to Mozambique and imprison him there Alloye however failed in this project of his but confined Salem in the town of Mounsomola but the latter fled by night and went to Darmay At the time that Alloye wished to banish Salem he put several people including some of his relations in confinement who were released through the intercession of Captain Craigie of H M's ship "Scout" and who succeeded in making peace between Alloye and Salem the present King This peace lasted but for a short time for so soon as Captain Craigie left the Island, Alloye sent his men to fight his uncle Salem who were defeated by the latter When Alloye saw that his cause was failing he siezed the poor people belonging to Salem and sent them away to the King of Mayotta who sold about 150 of them at the Mozambique Afterwards the people of the town of Maunsomola sent to Salem and begged he would come over to the fortress that they might deliver up the town to him and be his faithful subjects In compliance with this request of the people Salem came over and accepted their offer and the capital was taken without shedding of blood On Salem being acknowledged as King, Alloye seeing his case a hopeless one, sailed off to the Comoro Islands and thence went over to the Mozambique (Vide news letter No 3 of 22nd January 1841 showing that Alloye thence came in the "Phlegethon" to Calcutta and went from hence to the Mauritius in the Salsette)

Rampore

9th June The Secretary to the Lieut Governor for the N-W Provinces reports that the Nawab of Rampore has in contemplation to raise a small corps of Rohilla horse in his jagheer The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to signify his approbation of this project on the conviction that such a corps may become essentially useful for police purposes in Rohilcund and will on emergencies be available to take the place of the irregular cavalry when the services of the latter may be elsewhere required His Lordship has directed that the proposed corps should be left under the general authority of the Nawab, and that the European Officer or Officers required to form and discipline it should not be commissioned Officers from the regular army, but should be taken from the same class of Officers, as those now employed on the King of Oudh's force and in the Shikawattee Brigade

Rajpootana

3rd June The Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana reports that Major Downing has commenced recruiting the Bheel Companies to be incorporated with the Jodhpore Legion, in conformity with the plan adopted in the Mewar Bheel corps, and that up to the 3rd June 1841 men had been entertained

Jodhpore

24th to 30th May From the Political diary of the Jodhpore Agency of dates noted in the margin it appears that Captain Sudlow having succeeded in concluding an agreement annulling claims mutually existing between Jypore and Marwar on account of criminal acts committed by their subjects wrote to the Political Agent in Mewar with a transcript of a deed of a like nature formerly executed between Bikaneer and Marwar requesting that the Mewar authorities would conclude a like engagement, more or less modified by which the labours of the Punchayet to be assembled might be considerably reduced or rendered altogether unnecessary

Haraotee

From the Political diary of the Haraotee Agency of dates noted it appears that on intelligence being received by the Maha Raj Rana that a Gosaeen was about to undergo self-immolation His Highness expressed his disapprobation of it, adding moreover that the practice was also contrary to the wishes of the British Government

Gwalior

3rd to 9th May From the Gwalior diary of dates noted it appears that the Mama Sahib alleging himself to be unequal to conduct the affairs of the state, and being opposed by all the other Ministers, had tendered his resignation of his office to the Maha Raja His Highness felt much displeased in his heart, at this step said nothing openly and only encouraged the Minister to persevere in the execution of his duties.

1st June The Resident at Gwalior reports that on a suggestion from himself to the Maha Raja of Gwalior to that effect, His Highness consented to the employment of the Reformed Contingent in the Thugee and dacoity duties over the Gwalior territory

Hyderabad

30th May to 5th June From the Political diary of the Resident at Hyderabad of dates noted on the margin it appears that the son of the rebel Arab Koheran had been apprehended as also his Harcarrah with some papers and that the Minister had ordered the parties eventually to be sent to Hyderabad

6th to 12th June A later diary reports the capture of further members of the family of the insurgent Arab Koheran.

18th June The Government of Bombay report the fall of Badamy the possession by Major Johnson of all the hill forts in that direction and the unconditional surrender of about 100 prisoners amongst whom are Koheran and Nursing Row The Prisoners

taken were to be lodged in the Dharwar jail, there to await instructions respecting their disposal, and orders have been issued to seize and forward for eventual trial all emmissaries and persons who may be found to be connected with the insurrection Major General De La Motte has been requested to place a small force in the fort of Badamy until the country becomes tranquillized. The Resident at Hyderabad has been requested to keep some of His Highness the Nizam's troops for a time on the frontiers, and retain a small garrison in the fort of Gujunderghur The Bombay Government have ordered that a detailed account should be drawn up by an Engineer Officer of all existing forts in the Southern Maharatta country, in order to determine in what state they should be allowed to remain

TENASSERIM PROVINCES

May The following is a return of the force serving in the Coast of Tenasserim for the month of May 1841 —

Officers—68
Rank and File—3,380

BURMAH

The Governor of Rangoon has on the part of the King of Burmah sent a deputation to Calcutta, consisting of two Burmese Officers to search for and obtain from Benares male and female Bramins of clear descent and Orthodox Doctrines and certain books on religious subjects for His Majesty These envoys have arrived in the "Flora Macdonald" and on their proceeding to Benares will be duly attended to by the Governor General's Agent

28th to 30th May A letter from Rangoon dated as per margin states —

1st—That His Majesty's half brother the Bomoo-min-tha's family have been executed on the plea that that prince had absconded from prison to join the Shans.

2nd—That Monsieur Siore about to proceed to France

3rd—That the duty on muskets imported at Rangoon had been taken off

NEPAL

1st to 14th June The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st—The Misr Guru is said to have actually arrived and the Raja to have ordered him to join His Highness at Bulajee, the Guru has taken up his abode at Tankeswar on the skirts of the Capital The Guru has lowered his tone in finding himself in no respect made the subject of debate by the Resident with the Durbar and states that he is come back against orders

2nd—The Kala Pandeys march about the city attended by bodies of soldiery

3rd —The ministers have not fulfilled their declared intention of demanding explanation of Ranee's threat to imprison them nor has the Rani taken any further measures on that head.

4th.—Ranjung Pandey is said to have thrown off his assumed insanity and to be desirous of sounding the Resident's disposition towards him as minister again with better purposes and larger powers it is said that he has secured the Rajah and the Ranee's consent and that their Highnesses will not rest till he is restored. Meanwhile the present ministers have attempted to provide against any revolution by granting leave of absence to an unusual number of troops and have used other expedients for the same purpose.

5th.—The Rajah desired the opinion of the Chiefs as to the policy of joining the English against China by acting in the direction of Thibet.

SEGOWLEY MULLYE

12th June The Joint Magistrate of Champaran in a letter dated as per margin states that great progress had been made in the erection of the public and private buildings at Segowley and Mullye for the use of the troops under Brigadier Oliver's command and that the Regiments at both places had been comfortably housed and were pleased with their quarters The Joint Magistrate adds that the health of both officers and men attached to the Brigade has all along been exceedingly good and that the conduct of the men since their arrival in the places mentioned has been quiet and exemplary

CHINA

17th June The Marine Board report having despatched a further supply of coal to China as follows —

	Tons
David Malcolm	150
Worcestor	120
Nerbudda	200
Total	470

25th June The Iron steam vessel 'Proserpine" under command of Captain Hough of the R. N has reached the port of Calcutta. Captain Hough was to have gone to China direct from Ceylon but owing to his original ship's crew leaving the vessel at the Cape on the expiration of the period of their engagement and his entering a fresh crew at that port composed for the most part of the very refuse of merchant Seamen he could not feel himself justified in proceeding upon active service. The vessel moreover required a thorough overhauling and has accordingly been made over to the steam department here for repair which done she will proceed

at as early a date as possible direct to China The "Phlegethorn" steamer and "Hooghly steamer have sailed for China and the "Diana" steamer for Singapore

The recruits for H M's 49th Regiment having been ordered to China have embarked on the "John Adam" the "Worcester" and the "Nerbudda' for their destination

Return of details in readiness to embark on H M ship "Jupiter' from Madras for service in China—

Rifle Company 1st Regiment N I	135
Details 2nd Bn Artillery	22
Details Sappers and Miners	35
Commt Dept public followers	216
Ordnance Depart public followers	3
Camp Equipage Department followers	1
Medical Officer	1
Medical Subordinate	1
Private followers	2
Total	416

Fort William
The 1st July 1841

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 20—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th July 1841, giving information for the period May-June 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Peshawar (3) Inundation of the Indus (4) Kashmir (5) Kandahar (6) Gundamak (7) Sind (Upper) (8) Sind (Lower) (9) Aden (10) Jaipur (11) Mewar (12) Bhopal (13) Nepal

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

1st to 17th June The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted —

1st—Rajah Golab Singh reported to the Durbar his having received overtures from the Officers of the troops at Cashmere, to deliver the murderers of the late General Mohan Singh, and to restore order there, on being paid the arrears due to them An order was issued to the Rajah authorizing him to act with Koonwar Pertap Singh for the administration of Cashmere in such a manner as he might think best A report was received from Rajah Golab Singh that the Officers of battalions at Cashmere were quarrelling among themselves, were charging each other with the murder of General Mohan Singh, and were ready to make over the murderers on the arrival of the Koonwar

2nd—It is said that the troops in Mundee had been guilty of further extortion

3rd —The Maha Raja intimated to the Maee Chund Koonwar that if she continued secretly to intrigue with the Sundhunwallah Chiefs against the State, her jagheer of 70 000 Rs. lately assigned for her support, would be confiscated.

4th —Rajah Dhian Singh observed that as the Governor General's Agent did not approve of Khanpore being assigned to the Barukzye Surdars as a jagheer they should have some other

5th —The Rajah proposed to send news writers to Ladakh, Bussahir and Simla, and Rajah Socheit Singh recommended the despatch of one also to Calcutta.

21st June A letter from the Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—The letter states that tranquillity prevailed generally at Lahore nor was disorder common in the Provinces.

2nd —The Sikh troops are repairing on leave of absence to their homes and the Maha Rajah's present reported intention is never to employ them again in the service of the state.

3rd —His Highness has lately announced to Mr Clerk the appointment of Col. Mohan Lall as an Agent on his part to act in co-operation with Raee Kishen Chund Fakeer Shah-Uddeen and Lalla Shadee Lall as Vakeel.

4th —An insinuation had been thrown out by Col. Mohan Lall that the Maha Rajah finds the activity and ambitions of his Prime Minister rather irksome at times.

5th —Agreeably to the suggestion of Mr Clerk, His Highness has resumed Khanpoora, which is situated between the Indus and the Jhelum, from among the Jagheers lately conferred on the Barukzyes instead of their Jagheers west of the Indus and another place more easterly is to be assigned to them instead of Khanpoora.

6th —It is stated that Rajah Socheit Singh and Hera Singh had been fired upon by one of the Sikhs but fortunately escaped being shot. The search for the apprehension of perpetrator of this act has been unsuccessful.

7th —The Maha Raja have been desirous of placing the Charyarree horse under the command of Rajah Sochiet Singh but this influential body of troops seem as little disposed to receive him as when they ejected him some months ago It is supposed that the perseverence of the Maha Raja may have led them to conspire to attempt to assassinate the Rajah.

22nd June A letter from the Governor General's Agent in the North-West Frontier, dated as per margin, contains the following items of intelligence:—

It is reported that Vazeer Zorawar Singh had made encroachments upon the frontier of the Rajah Bussahir and that the Rajah was arming to repel the aggression. The Maha Raja had required Raja Dhian Singh to write direct to Vazeer Zorawar Singh calling upon him to desist from molesting the Rajah of Bussahir and to Rajah Golab Singh to appoint a Special Agent on his own part to enquire into the proceedings of Zorawar Singh. His Highness informed Mr Clerk that he had deputed Lalla Chunnee Lall on his own part to proceed to Ladakh and Bussahir frontier expressing a hope that Mr C would associate an Agent on the part of British Government to co-operate in adjusting the pending differences between Ladakh and Bussahir on their common frontier.

In reply to the above the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has caused it to be stated to the Lahore Durbar that he does not think it necessary or advantageous that there should be any meeting of officers on the part of the British Government and of those either of the Sikh Government or of the Rajah Dhian Singh and Golab Singh with a view to discuss boundary or other local questions in regard to the limits of Ladakh and Bussahir. His Lordships in Council would do nothing which would give the least countenance to the encroachments of the Rajah in that direction, and Mr Clerk has been directed to state decisively whenever circumstances may appear to call for his interference, that the British Government will not permit any intrusion within the boundaries of Bussahir or any aggressive measure which may appear likely to excite distrust or alarm or to obstruct the free transit of commerce through the Bussahir state or through any other districts entitled to British protection.

PESHAWAR

15th May The Political Agent at Peshawar intimates that the mutinous battalion stated their intention to remove their camp from Saida to the left bank of the Landa river on the 14th May provided they could procure sufficient number of boats by that time.

8th June The Political Agent at Peshawar reports that Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun made over charge to him at Peshawar on the 31st May of the 10 lacks of treasure which he had escorted from Ferozpore and that he transferred the treasure on the same day to the charge of Lieut Dowson who had received orders to escort

it to Cabul with a detachment of Janbaz Horsemen and a wing of Captain Ferris corps of Jazailchees The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to sanction the grant of a pecuniary reward of 2,500 Rupees distributed by Captain Mackeson through Futteh Maun Singh among the Sikh detachment for its services in escorting this treasure

16th June A letter from the Political Agent at Peshawar contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—The Sikh battalion at Chum Kanee (*vide* news letter No 19 of 21st July) repaid to General Avetabile the money they had drawn in excess of the pay due to them and also returned the pay that four of their companies had received His battalion as directed by the General was preparing to return to the Eusofzye territory

2nd – In recompense for the services rendered by the Afghan Oolloos General A. has forgiven their past offences against the state. He has also released a number of Afghan prisoners and issued orders to collect all the property plundered by the Oolloos from the Sikh battalion with a view to its being restored.

3rd – General A. had again expressed his intention to withdraw from Peshawar in the course of another month. He wishes to go round by Candahar and Shikarpore to Loodeanah had then to apply for his final dismissal from the Lahore Durbar It is an object with him to leave in time to secure the favourable season for the overland journey to Europe through Egypt.

INUNDATION OF THE INDUS

12th June The particulars regarding the inundation of the Indus taken from private letters and papers are as follows There was a general rumour on the N W Frontier about 6 months ago of the course of the Indus in the mountains above Attock having been interrupted by the falling into its bed of an enormous mass of mountain. Little credit was attached to this report at the time although everyone accustomed to view the Indus admitted that the volume of water it discharged at Attock had become sensibly less and was diminishing daily This report of the course of the river having been interrupted has been fearfully verified in the devastation it has caused in having with sudden violence opened a road for itself All the country from Chack up to near Pubbe within ten miles of Peshawar has been overflown. About seventy villages together with the towns of Shadin, Khairabad, Akhora Noushera have been completly swept away by the deluge, and the loss in human life has been frightful The Peshawar Dawk had been put a stop to owing to the inundation The torrent had also swept away the artillery and camp of the Khalsa troops on the

banks and entering the fort at Attock damaged it considerably destroying all its stores The force of the flood is said to have turned back the current of the river Lundee

It is stated, that the four battalions of Mutineers who were at Saidoo have been swept away almost to a man by the inundation Its effect have also been felt from Kohat to the Isakhail territory below Kalabagh in the sweeping away of villages with their inhabitants

Cashmere

(*No date*) It appears from the Cashmere intelligence that the Afghanistan roads have been opened, merchants from Khorasan have come in abundance and the prices of goods, especially Shawls have risen

Candahar

9th June The Political Agent at Candahar reports that Akhtar Khan Aleezye and the Herat emmissary Nusseroodeen Khan continued to disseminate the most inflammatory letters amongst the Dooranees in the district to the North-West of Candahar calling on all parties to rise and join in a religious war against the English It is however gratifying to know that the influence of the two Dooranee Chiefs Sultan Mohammed Khan Barukzye and Mohammed Azeem Khan Noorzye was sufficient to persuade many of the parties addressed to surrender these inflammatory letters and to desist from joining the rebel standard, and Major Rawlinson entertained hopes that when the reinforcements of Dooranees he was sending under Summud Khan crossed the Helmund, tranquillity would be restored in Zamindawar and Nowzad It is said that the name of Yar Mohammed Khan was freely made use of by the rebels

Gundamuck

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has sanctioned the erection of buildings at Gundamuck for the cantonment there of the Regiment of the Khyber Rangers

Scinde (Upper)

29th May to 4th June The following items are extracted from the precis of Upper Scinde intelligence of dates marginally noted.—

1st—Mr Bell states that he had received satisfactory accounts of the state of affairs from all parts of Beloochistan Above the passes the harvest had commenced and the inhabitants of the plains were busily engaged in cultivating their lands Agents from the different Chiefs constantly wait on Mr Bell for the purpose of asking advice on points connected with their affairs and their mutual intercourse Their confidence in the British Government is said to be rapidly increasing

2nd —Mr Bell has deputed Lieutt Col. Stacy to Kelat as an accredited Agent of the British Government where he was to remain till such time as Lieut. Hammersley returned from Nooshkey when Lieut. Coll. S was to make over charge, to that Officer

5th to 11th June The following items are extracted from the precis of Upper Scinde intelligence of dates noted in the margin —

1st. —Every thing continued quiet in Beloochistan both above and below the pass up to the 11th June.

2nd.—On the side of Nooshky matters have been arranged in a satisfactory manner The Rukshanees and Mengusls are satisfied with the appointment of Omar Khan as Naib

3rd —Accounts from Kelat show that the country round about was perfectly peaceful The harvest was nearly ripe and no instance has recently occurred of any attempt at plundering The Political Agent had requested Brigadier England to move the 42nd Regiment B N I from Kelat to Candahar for the purpose of reinforcing that place. The Officer Commanding it was to pass on his way through Quetta to receive charge of treasure to the amount of seven lacks of Rupees consigned by Mr Bell to Major Rawlinson together with advance stores for the use of the troops under Major General Nott. The high road which passes through the territory of Their Highness the Ameers of Hyderabad between Jagun and Raghan continued to be inhabited by robbers Brigadier England had instructed the Officer Commanding at Shikarpore to employ the Irregular Horse at his disposal in maintaining a vigilant patrol along the line of road in question.

SCINDE (LOWER)

16th June The Political Agent Lower Scinde states that Meer Shere Mohammed Khan's Vakeels waited on him on the 16th June conveying their master's full consent to the terms offered i.e., to pay 50 000 Rupees annual tribute for the Meerpore Treaty and to appoint arbitrators to meet them from the Lower Scinde Durbar with full powers to settle all existing territory disputes with the Hydrabad Ameers under an umpire appointed by the Political Agent

ADEN

25th May The Political Agent at Aden reports that a boat from Macalla with 30 African slaves on board bound to India was wrecked on the night of the 17th of May about 10 miles north of Aden her Nacodah and seamen and 20 slaves reached the shore in safety the remaining part of the crew and 10 slaves were drowned The survivors reached Aden nearly naked having been plundered by the Bedouins. The Political Agent directed them to

be clothed, fed and attended by Dr Malcolmson After two or three days' stay, the Nacodah and crew left in boat for Macalla leaving the African boys and girls to their freedom in Aden

All the boys and girls (with the exception of a few who have voluntarily entered into service with some gentlemen and ladies) were still under the care of the Political Agent who informed their owner that as they were cast on British ground they were no longer slaves and he (the owner) would not be allowed to take them away to sell them Those who have entered into the service of English gentlemen and ladies, will be taught to read and write The Government of Bombay have directed Captain Haines to send the remaining fourteen slaves to the care of the Senior Magistrate of Police of Bombay by the first available steamer, accompanied by a register of their names, sex, age and (so far as can be ascertained), country

JYEPORE

10th to 16th May It appears from the Political diary of the Jyepore Residency of dates noted on the margin that the Naeb Fouzdar had reissued instructions to the several thannadars for the purpose of preventing the practice of destroying female infants in the districts among the Rajpoots, Goojars and Meenas

17th to 23rd May From the Political diary of the Jyepore Agency it appears that the Council of Regency has renounced all claims to property stolen or plundered before the 1st January 1841 (excepting where stolen property is recognized or an acknowledgment of responsibility produced) existing between Joudpore and Jyepore

MEWAR

31st May to 30th June From the Political diary of the Mewar Agency of dates noted on the margin it appears that Captain W Riddell not long since appointed Assistant General Superintendent in Malwa had arrested several dacoits who were engaged in the plunder of certain Mahajans of Pertaubghur

BHOPAL

24th to 30th May From the Political diary of the Bhopal Agency of dates noted on the margin, it appears that the Political Agent has established a fund from which rewards are given for information on cases of infanticide in Bhopal

NEPAL

21st June An individual named Afzal Khan, a British subject having been suspected as an agent of the intrigues of the Goorkha Durbar with our allies on the plains of India, the Resident of Nepal has bound him in a penalty bond against fomenting like intrigues and sent him to the Joint Magistrate at Chumparan with a view to his being allowed to reside at Bettiah under the bond

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,

The 10th July 1841 — Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 21—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 20th July 1841 giving information for the period January—July 1841, under the following heads (1) Peshawar (2) Afghanistan (3) Kandahar (4) Herat. (5) Bokhara—Colonel Stoddart (6) The Wali of Khoolum. (7) Kokund. (8) Persia. (9) Persia—Russia. (10) Persia—Herat. (11) Baghdad. (12) Ispahan. (13) Muscat. (14) Georgia—Kotais. (15) Jellalee Koord (16) The Euphrates expedition—The "Benilum" country (17) Hyderabad. (18) Mysore. (19) Gwalior (21) Kishengurh (21) Indore. (22) Nepal. (23) Lassa—Nepal. (24) Burma (25) China.

PESHAWAR

25th June Captain Mackeson reports that General Avetabile having received letters from Maharaja Sher Singh expressive of His Highness s approbation of the measures he had adopted towards the mutinous Kashmir battalion (*vide* News letter No 19 dated 1st July) carried out these measures by paying the arrears of their stipend, depriving them of their arms and finally dismissing them. Captain Mackeson further states that General Avetabile had receiv ed a sort of promise from the Maharaja that His Highness would shortly send for him to Lahore. And the General was resolved to proceeed in that direction in preference to any other taking with him a strong guard of Afghans.

AFGHANISTAN

19th June The Envoy and Minister reports the safe arrival at Kabul of Shah Shuja s family This event has been the source of much gratification to His Majesty

23rd June The Envoy and Minister reports the safe arrival at Kabul of the sum of 10 (ten) lakhs of Rupees which was brought across the Punjab by the Sikh Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun This treasure, Sir William H. MacNaughten further states was escort ed from Peshawar without the least accident, by a party of Jan Baz, under Lieutenant Dowson and a wing of the Jyzalche troops. This fact speaks much for the utility of the Afghan troops and the tranquil state of Northern part of Afghanistan.

CANDAHAR

11th June The Brigadier Commanding the Scinde force states that in consequence of requisitions from the Major General Com manding in Afghanistan and the Political Agent in Upper Scinde, he directed the immediate relief of the 42nd Regiment of Bengal Infantry from Kelat, and proposed on its arrival at Quetta to dis patch it together with the recruits of Her Majesty s 13th Light In fantry and a party of Horse in charge of treasure, and Ordnance stores to Candahar

Herat

26th May Major Rawlinson received letters from the frontier of Candahar mentioning that the Topchi Bashee had been warned by the minister to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Candahar on a friendly mission in the event of the failure of the Herat negotiations with Persia

Bokhara —Colonel Stoddart

31st January Her Majesty's ambassador, at Constantinople states that a letter from His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan had been despatched to the Khan of Bokhara for the unrestricted liberation of Colonel Stoddart

Colonel Stoddart has been released from confinement, as stated in a former News letter

27th February In a private letter from Bokhara, Colonel Stoddart thus writes—

> "You will be glad to learn how much at my ease I now am, no personal comfort that can be found for me being withheld"

Colonel Stoddart hoped that communication on his part in future would be more satisfactory to Government, in their frequency and fullness, than they could be before the Ameer's feelings took this favourable change

The Wullee of Khoolum

(No date) In reporting to Kabul the fact of his having taken Balk, noticed in News Letter No 15 dated 24th May, the Wullee of Khoolum has made the most unequivocal professions of friendship towards, and defence for, the British Government and its allies

Kokund

28th February Captain A Conolly writes that on explaining to the Khan Hazra, in an audience, he had of His Majesty, the object of his mission to Kokund, the Prime Minister of Khanate replied that he had perfect confidence on that object, that he had withdrawn his Envoy because the Kokundees badly repeated aggressions, forced him to assume a hostile attitude but that now, whenever Captain Conolly wished to proceed thither, the Minister would give him both escort and attendant envoy

Persia

24th February A private communication states that intelligence had been received from Tehran to the effect that Hussain Khan had been appointed to and was immediately to proceed on a new embassy to England

PERSIA—RUSSIA

17th March Dispatches from H. M.s Charge de affairs states that the Persian Government had asserted that Persian trade suffered great injury in the Caspian Sea by the traffic which Russian ships maintained with the Toorkemans (who are styled by the Persian Court rebellious subjects) at Hussain Koolie, at the mouth of the River Ateek, on the South Eastern coast of the Caspian. General Da Hamel on the Persian Minister applying to him for redress stated it to be out of his power to prevent Russian ships from trading at the Ateek but he suggested that a Custom House should be established at Asterabad with a view to remedy the evil complained of.

PERSIA—HERAT

10th April A private letter from Meshed dated 10th April, states that on the 31st March the Persian Garrison evacuated Ghorian much to Yar Mohammed Khan s regret as he did not like that such a public demonstration should be given of the influence of England over Persia at that time. But a subsequent private communication from Tehran, dated 11th May intimates that Sher Mohammed Khan s mission to Tehran was likely to complicate matters again Kamran Shah and Yar Mohammed Khan s letters, declaring the sovereignty of Herat to belong to Russia had been received by the Shah. H. M. had accepted the Vazeer s proffer in regard to Herat and re-conferred its sovereignty on Kamran Shah.

11th June Major Rawlinson states that merchants Syuds and travellers who were daily flocking into Candahar from Herat, all united in declaring that the Persian Agent Yusuf Khan was instructed to demand, on the part of hi. Government, as an indispensable preliminary to any arrangement that the Minister s son should proceed to Meshed as a hostage for the sincerity of his father and a man in the confidential employ of Abdul Rahim Khan named Ishaq Aghassee states that Yar Mohammed Khan having positively refused to fulfil this condition the negotiations with Persia had been broken off

BAGDAD

5th April The Political Agent on Turkish Arabia reports the arrival of the Prince Alaveedi Mirza from Persian Khurdistan to Bagdad adding that the Prince and Ali Shah were to proceed without delay to Constantinople to throw themselves on the mercy of the Sultan

ISPAHAN

5th June The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia writes that the Governor of Ispahan had been defeated in an attack which he made on the Rebel Chief of Shushter against whom a royal force originally intended for Kerman had been directed Agha Khan

was consequently in full possession of the last mentioned place So it was supposed a Persian force was shortly about to move against him.

Muscat

1st May From a letter from the Imam of Muscat to the address of Lord Palmerston it appears that a French Man-of-war had arrived at Zanzibar from Bourbon, with a General, 400 troops and 200 artificers being in all 600 men It was understood that they had fixed themselves at Nooshbeh

Georgia--Kotais

3rd December 1840 Letters from Erzeroom state, that some changes have lately been made in the administration of the Government of Georgia Kotais formerly under a General, is now placed under a Civilian and it is said that civilians are or are to be, appointed to the Chief places (excepting Tiflis) which were under military officers

The Jelalee Koords

4th December 1840 Dispatches from Erzeroom mention that a combined expedition of the Russians, Persians and Turks, had been undertaken against the Jelalee Koords

The Russians, Circassians, Cabardians, Lesghee

3rd December 1840 Dispatches from Persia state that the Russians had made no attempt to regain the forts taken from them by the Circassians along the coast The campaign against the country of the Cabardians had turned out a fruitless and disastrous one to the Russians, and their loss in officers and men, is said to be very great No active operations were being carried on against the Circassians, but the blockade of the coast was strictly maintained by a number of gun boats

Accounts from Tiflis state that the Lesghee had routed the Russian troops in one or two engagements, and regained a part of the territory taken from them during the previous years

The Euphrates Expedition

The Benilum Country

25th March The Lieutenant commanding the Euphrates expedition states that after surveying with the "Nimrod" and "Nitacris" and fixing the various points of interest and importance on the line of river between Bagdad and Bussora, he explored a large portion of the Canal Hied which he navigated with perfect ease, and returning to the Tigris, ascended the Heid Canal into the "Benilum" country towards the cities of "Vinka" and "Sees", the hills of which were in sight Here the Lieutenant Commanding

states he used every means in his power to conciliate the natives, with perfect success and found the greatest confidence and good will prevail amongst this large and powerful tribe.

The Lieutenant Commanding adds that he has succeeded in introducing Bitumen fuel into general use in the Flotilla thus effecting a considerable saving of expense.

Hyderabad

13th to 19th June From the Political Diary of the Hyderabad Public correspondence of dates noted it appears that His Highness the Nizam has agreed to the Resident's placing a military force on the Bombay frontier with the view of preventing the disorders in that direction of which incessant complaints had reached the Resident

Mysore

25th June The Resident at Mysore reports that the Raja of that place has sanctioned the addition of a separate building to the charitable hospital supported by H H (*vide* News Letter dated 1st February) to be erected at his own expense for a Lying in-Hospital for Hindu women.

Gwalior

17th to 23rd May From the Gwalior Diary of dates noted in the margin it appears that the Raja of Gwalior on receiving the state of the administration with his Ministers recommended them to give over the practice of accepting bribes and to unite together for the good of the state, and to pay deference to the wishes of the British Government.

Kishengurh

18th June The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports that the widow of the late Raja of Kishengurh in conformity with His Highness's wishes had adopted a son and that he had received applications from different individuals in that petty State respecting the rights of succession to the vacant Guddy Instructions have been issued to the Agent by direction of His Lordship to the effect that he should ascertain clearly what is the prevailing local custom as to rights of adoption. It has been thought that it would not under any circumstances be proper that the succession to this principality should be left to the chance of a struggle amongst the petty chiefs concerned in it which would be attended with the revival of habits of license and with the disturbance of tranquillity in all the bordering countries and that the question is properly one to be regulated by the Agent of the British Government after procuring full and authentic information of the rights wishes, and power of all parties

INDORE

6th July The Resident in Indore reports that Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar, has adopted as his successor, Khande Rao the eldest son of Santojee and a youth of his own tribe. Letters have been addressed to the different officers of His Highness's Government in charge of districts, notifying to them the event, and ordering them to observe the usual demonstrations of respect The Resident goes on to observe that the Maharaja partook in the satisfaction of his people in being relieved of the uncertainty which oppressed them with regard to the future condition of the country The Maharaja is said to be unwell but the effect of the measure on his mind has been so much for good, that he has recovered greatly from his illness although not considered to be entirely out of danger up to the date of the Resident's letter

NEPAL

20th June to 30th June The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st —A note was thrown into the Premier's house lately, telling him that the Rani, the Kala Pandeys, and Kulchand Lohi had combined to poison the Raja by means of pounded diamonds

2nd.—The Rani is said to have lost her reliance on the soldiery as instruments of violence

3rd —The Misr Guru continued at Deo Patun where Kulraj Pandey meets him

4th —The Rani openly expressed her indignant surprise that the ministry had not yet resigned But the ministers had debated the policy of resignation and had decided against it for the present

5th —The Ladakh Envoys were still at the capital

6th —A confidential man of Ranjang's sent to the Viceroy of Lassa, has returned having failed to interest him in the Politics of the Pandey

7th.—The Ministers endeavoured to show to the Raja how senseless and indecent it was to defer the decision in the two cases of denial of justice to British subjects which had been so frequently noticed by the Resident

LASSA—NEPAL

5th July The Resident in Nepal reports that a Dheba or sub ordinate officer with a party of 25 soldiers is said to have been posted at each of the passes into Thibet by command of the Chinese Viceroy at Lassa, with instructions to prevent the ingress from Nepal of all persons not bona fide traders and also that 4 Thibetans natives of Lassa had arrived at Katmandu pursuant to the orders of the Viceroy, but with what express views is not yet known

BURMAH

23rd May A communication from Rangoon states that preparations were being made to build a stockade around the outer Bamboo wall of the palace yard at Rangoon of Jungle wood about 12 feet.

CHINA

9th July The Secretary to the Embarkation Committee in a letter dated as per margin states that the "Clveland" of the burthen of 385 tons has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to China for the sum of Rupees 10 000 The Madagacar and "Proserpine" War Steamers will be ready to proceed towards China it is expected on the 15th proximo

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 20th July 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 22.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 2nd August 1841 giving information for the period April—July 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Multan. (3) Ghazni. (4) The Tooran Ghilzyes. (5) The Helmund—Persia—Herat. (6) The Helmand (7) The Helmand—Girrakh. (8) Khiva—Persia—Kokund—Russia. (9) Sind (Upper) (10) Upper Sind Canal. (11) Kotra. (12) Arabian Coast. (13) Bahrein—Kateef. (14) North of Abyssinia. (15) Tedjoura—Shoa. (16) Johanna. (17) Rajputana—The Chow Muhla. (18) (18) Eastern Frontier Manipur (19) North-east Frontier North East Fronties—Raja Cooch Bihar (19) Nepal (20) China.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

18th to 24th June The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin —

1st.—Raja Dhian Singh stated that he had sent for Misur Balla Ram to settle about the transit duties as proposed by Mr Clerk.

2nd —Rajah Gulab Singh it is said has some views of usurping the Government of Cashmere He has succeeded in conciliating the Chiefs about that country A petition from the Sikh Officers and soldiers in Cashmere was read in Durbar declaring their allegiance to the Maharaja on the condition that Raja Gulab Singh should have nothing to do with the administration of the country

3rd.—The Maharaja expressed a wish to visit Beshanoo Devee, Purmindal Jumboo and all other districts in the hills belonging to the Raja s

4th —Captain La Fout requested leave to return to his native country

5th.—The Agent of the Allorewala Chief reported that about 150 men and a gun of the detachment of his master on duty on the Indus had been carried away by the over-flowing of that stream and Sirdar Sham Singh Attaree-walla stated that one thousand of his troops, with all his baggage and property had been carried down by the same inundation

29th June The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor General's Agent dated as per margin —

1st —The influence of Raja Dhian Singh over the Maharaja, and generally in the administration of affairs appears to be secured by means of the dread with which his punishment of Sirdar Jowala Singh (vide News Letter No 18 dated 22nd June) had inspired all other personal followers of His Highness None of the Chiefs oppose the Minister in his views and measures

2nd.— Jamadar Khooshal Singh and General Tej Singh believing that they would not be forgiven for their adherence to Maee Chund Koonwar when she was in power are said to be keeping as much out of the way as they can

3rd -- Raja Dhian Singh does not yet deal with the army as if he felt perfect confidence in his authority over it

4th —General Avetabile had notified to the Durbar his wish to be relieved from the Government of Peshawar, but was directed to continue at his post

MULTAN

12th July The Precis of Intelligence from the diaries of the Political Agency in Upper Scinde, Shikarpore, for the week ending the 12th July states, that Sawun Mull the Governor of Multan, was reported to be in rebellion against the authority of the Lahore court and that he refused to attend to the numerous orders he had received to deliver up the revenue in his hands or to present himself at Lahore, such of the Pattan and other mercenaries as were unemployed in the direction of Shikarpore have, it is said, been taken into Sawan Mull's service, who it was reported had placed himself in a state to repel force by force

GHUZNI

30th June The Envoy and Minister reports that happiness and tranquillity generally prevailed in the district of Ghuzni up to the date of his letter, and that the best feelings were entertained towards the British Government by the inhabitants The Envoy and Minister considered this happy result to have been attained in a great degree by the conciliatory and judicious conduct of Col McLaren of the 16th Regiment N I and his corps In the reply therefore to the Envoy and Minister's letter on the subject, the

Governor General in Council ordered it to be stated that he had perused with much satisfaction the report of the tranquil state of the neighbourhood of Ghuzni and the testimony borne by the Envoy and Minister to the highly creditable conduct of Col. McLaren to whom that expression of His Lordship's high approbation was directed to be conveyed The Governor General in Council further remarked that the results were in like manner honourable to the officers and men of the 16th Regt. N I and to the Rissallah of Skinners Horse under Col McLaren's command as well as to himself, inasmuch as they marked, in the most satisfactory manner the degree to which the people of that Country may be conciliated by confidence and kindness and to which they may be led to regard our troops as present only for purposes of protection

THE TOORAN GHILZYES

23rd June The Political Agent in Candahar agreeably to instructions received from the Envoy and Minister at Cabool has requested Lieutt Elliot to proceed to Kelat i-Ghilzye for the purpose of relieving Major Lynch from his Political duties in connection with the Ghilzyes

THE HELMUND—PERSIA—HERAT

17th June The Political Agent at Candahar states that about the 9th June Aktar Khan at the head of above 1 000 men came down from Noazad to attack the position of Mohamed Azeem Khan that Nouzye Chief who was employed with 100 of the Koolba horse in watching the frontier and who was encamped at that time at Khojanoor Khan. Mohammed Azeem Khan summoned all the Nouzyes of the vicinity to his assistance and Akhtar Khan finding that he could not frighten the former Chief from his position and fearing that his own followers would not stand by him in an attack retreated after some days of trifling skirmish to Noazad He then commenced destroying the villages and crops of every petty Chief in the country who would not join his standard and succeeded by these means in raising the number of his followers to about 1,500 men Mohammed Azeem Khan in the meantime finding his influence insufficient to check the arms of the rebels and feeling that his communication with Girikh would be cut off, fell back on Sadah where he effected a junction with Sultan Mohammed Khan and the friendly Baruckzyes of the Helmund Simultaneously with this retreat of Mohammed Azeem Khan letters appear to have been received in the rebel camp from Yar Mohammed Khan of Herat which announced his having effected an alliance with Persia and held out a promise of speedily supporting the insurgents by the march of troops from Herat. The effect of this encouragement was to induce Aktar Khan to move down upon Sadah with a force amounting to nearly 2 000 men The fort of Sadah is watered by a Kabrez (water course) and Akhtar Khan immediately

commenced destroying it The Dooranees moved out of the fort to present him and a smart skirmish took place, which ended in Akhtar Khan being beaten off and obliged to retreat to Zenak. His object, however, had been obtained of destroying the Kahrez of water course, and the Dooranees finding the fort to be no longer tenable were compelled to abandon the place, and fall back on Girishk, where they were joined by the confederated Chiefs who had been sent out from Candahar to their support, but who owing to the difficulty of collecting their horse only succeeded in crossing the Helmand on the 16th June.

The Political Agent had cautioned Sumud Khan, the head of the confederate chiefs not to risk an engagement unless pretty confident of success, and until he was supported by the Jan-Bauz, which was expected at Candahar, and which the Agent wished to send out immediately on their arrival at the Helmund.

THE HELMAND

28th Jun The Political Agent at Candahar states that the Dooranee Sirdars after remaining several days inactive at Kuja were persuaded to move down on Girishk by the assurance of the Barukzyes that they would be joined by 2,000 men of that tribe who would unite with them in forcing Akhtar Khan to retreat to Zamindawar On approaching Girishk however Akhtar Khan's pickets came out to skirmish with the Dooranee horse, and so far from the Barukzyes rising generally to assist Summud Khan and his confederates the greater part of the Contingent of that tribe which under the leading of Sultan Mohammed Khan, formed a portion of the Dooranee force went over in spite of the protestation of their Chief, and joined the rebel standard The consequence of this act of treason was that the remaining Dooranees were obliged to recross the Helmand and fall back for support upon the friendly Nouzyes of Koosh Kawa The Political Agent goes on to observe that Akhtar Khan was using every effort to create disaffection among the garrison at Girishk, but that he met with little success.

THE HELMAND—GIRISKH

24th June Subsequent advices state that on the arrival of those corps at Candahar the Political Agent had requested Lieutt Patterson to proceed to Zamindawar with Capt Hart and Lieutt Golding's Janbaz, and assume Political charge of the districts beyond the Helmund

The immediate object of this movement is the relief of the fortress of Girskh, besieged by the rebel forces under Akhtar Khan After the attainment of this point Lieutenant Patterson was to direct his attention to the best means of finally crushing the power of Akhtar Khan, and restoring tranquillity in the districts of the Helmund

KHYVA—PERSIA—KOKUND—RUSSIA

27th April Letters from Khyva up to the date quoted on the margin contain the following particulars —

1st —The Government of Khyva evinced no disposition to attend to the remonstrances of Shah Shooja regarding the sale of H. M.s Afghan subjects

2nd.—The Khan Huzrut is said to be well disposed towards the British, so also is the Koosh beggie the Commander in chief of the Khyvan army who is said to be of the Royal tribe.

3rd —The Khan expressed a desire to co-operate with us against the Persians and Heratees.

4th.—Captain Conolly mentions a report that the Russian Government had opened a communication with the Khan Huzrut and had promised that if H.M. would fulfil his engagements skilful artizans and miners should be furnished to him in lieu of the handicraftsmen slaves lately restored.

5th —The Khan s ambassador had returned from Kokund accompanied by an Envoy of rank, who brought presents and a pacific message regarding the border disturbances

6th —Capt. Conolly mentions that he remains on the most amicable terms with the Khan Huzrut and

7th —Further states that he has established a friendly feeling in his favour at Kokund through a very influential and superior person of the court of that country The project of his journey having been notified to Mohammed Ali Khan he received assurances that welcome awaited him.

SCINDE (UPPER)

16th to 18th June The Precis of Upper Scinde intelligence states that Lieut Hammersley with Col. Soppitt s detachment had arrived at Quetta from Noshkey Lieut. Hammersley was accompanied by the Principal Rukshana and Zugur Meyngul Chiefs with the exception of Fazil Khan who had returned across the desert. The distraction in the Ghilzye country the Precis goes on to say affected to a certain extent the northern frontier of Beloochistan and kept the Brahooees of that quarter in an unsettled state. The remainder of Belooch Provinces were quite peaceful

19th to 25th June A subsequent Precis of Upper Scinde intelligence contains the following items —

1st.—Col. Stacy stated that Nusseer Khan was to have arrived at Kelat by the 28th June and the Political Agent intended carrying into effect the wishes of the Right

Hon'ble the Governor General regarding the establishment of a Provincial Government in Kelat, should the Khan not have come in by the time that had been fixed for his so doing

2nd—Col Stacy reported that Gool Mohammed wished to have an interview with him, to which the Political Agent objected as the individual in question had been upwards of a month and a half ago especially excepted on account of the part he acted towards the late Lieut Loveday and of the intrigues which he had since then carried on, and on account of his general bad character

3rd—A large Kafila had arrived from Soomeeanee, who reported the road to be quiet and safe

26th June to 2nd July The Political Agent at Candahar states in private letter that Firmans from the Persian Envoy Yusoof Khan had been sent to Nusseer Khan calling on him to consider Yar Mohammed as Naib from the Persian Crown and to unite with him and Persia for the good of Islam

2nd—Futteh Khan the Brother of Azad Khan Chief of Kharan, arrived at Quetta for the purpose of declaring the submission of the first named province to H M Shah Shooja-Ool-Moolk.

3rd—The Provinces of Beloochistan above the Pass continued tranquil

4th—In Cutchee and Upper Scinde matters were perfectly quiet

5th—Captain Le Messurier has completed a detailed and valuable survey of the mountain passes along the southern frontier from Dadur to Noshkey

12th July The Precis of intelligence from the Diaries of the Political Agency, Upper Scinde, Shikarpoor, for the week ending the 12th July states that owing to some misunderstanding amongst themselves, parties of the Jakranee tribe of Beloochis in Eastern Cutchee had crossed over to the Khosahs in Upper Scinde, who had given them protection Lieut Postans stated that he would endeavour to settle the points at issue between the parties of the tribe alluded to and induce those who had gone over to the Khosahs to return to eastern Cutchee

Upper Scinde Canal

5th July From the Precis of intelligence from the diaries of the Political Agency, Upper Scinde, Shikarpore, of dates noted, it appears that Lieut Terry of the artillery has concluded a very useful

survey of the Scinde Canal from its mouth to the bunder at Shikarpore, a distance of about 32 miles. This great source of cultivation and inland navigation is found to contain only 1 and 1½ feet of water at the point where it issues from the Indus. By deepening the canal 10 ft. below its ordinary level it would be supplied with water for 9 months of the year instead of only half that period as at present.

KOTRA

19th July Official communications received from the Government of Bombay give a truly melancholy account of the sickness of the Force stationed at Kotra they state that the sickness had increased and that the 5 Officers named in the margin had fallen victims to the climate of the country It appears from statements furnished that out of 1 190 men at Kotra 739 were on the 31st May in Hospital and that with the exception of the Cavalry all the Officers were sick in quarters. Under these circumstances H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay had requested Brigadier England to adopt every measure in his power for the relief of the post at Kotra and that if the measure was found practicable and met with the concurrence of the Political authority to abandon it altogether —

Major Liddell 1st Light Cavalry
Captain Rebenback 25th Regiment N I
Lieutt. Revely—2nd Regt. Grenadier
Ens Hunt 2nd Regiment Grenadier
Mr Asst Surgeon Carlow of the Madras establishment.

SCINDE (LOWER)

23rd June The Political Agent in Lower Scinde reports Meer Shere Mohommed s acceptance of treaty on the terms sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General *viz* Coy s Rs. 50,000 annual tribute with stipulation to submit his territorial disputes with the Ameers of Hyderabad to the decision of the Political Agent. Major Outram further reports that a reconciliation has been effected between Meers Nuseer Khan and Shere Mohammed Khan through the instrumentality of Meer Mohammed Khan and adds that the infant son of Shere Mohammed arrived at Hyderabad as a pledge of the reconciliation adverted to

ARABIAN COAST

20th May The Resident in the Persian Gulf states in a report furnished by him to the Government of Bombay on the 20th May respecting his proceedings at the different interviews he had with several Chiefs who visited him during his late tour to the Arabian Coast that the maritime truce has been renewed on the part of these Chiefs for the ensuing year The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has caused it to be stated to the Government of Bombay

that as recent events in Syria and Egypt appear to have strengthened the influence of the British Government in the Persian Gulf, the Resident should have taken advantage of the feelings existing in our favour to induce the Chiefs to consent to the renewal of the maritime truce in which all are alike interested for a longer period than one year.

BAHREIN—KATEEF

2nd April Letters from Bahrein state that some Persian pilgrims had arrived there from Nejd on the 1st April, one of whom stated himself to be a Shazadah The name of this individual is Shah Rookh Mirza, a son of the late Hossein Ali Mirza the Governor of Fars.

Ameer Khaled from the accounts brought by the pilgrims was, residing at Reaz, and did not it is said contemplate moving. He would appear to be exercising his authority with prudence and moderation, and the desire exhibited by him, to render central Arabia a safe track for Persian Pilgrims, is a favourable proof of his wish to maintain peace and tranquillity throughout that extensive province

The Shaik of Bahrein it is said, had issued the strictest, orders to all the places on the sea coast belonging to himself to afford no shelter to suspicious characters under fear of severe punishment

The garrison of Kateef with 50 men of Nejd and Lassa is said to be of the same strength as it was last year, and under the command of Moobaruck Boo Mismar The Governor of the place is Ali Bin Abdoollah al Rahman Nothing extraordinary had happened at Lassa and Omur Bin Oofaysan who had fled from Khoorshed Pacha, and come to Bahrein, and who during the Government of Faizul was Governor of Lassa, had gone to Khaled, who received him kindly and gave him the command of the Arabian troops

NORTH OF ABYSSINIA

5th July The Government of Bombay report that Mr Coffin who had arrived at Aden with a letter from Oubia to H M the Queen of England had met on his route the French Envoy Le Fevre with 60 camel loads of presents said to be from the King of the French to the King of North Abyssinia He also met a person named Brusah, travelling in state, who is reported to have been appointed a Consul General There were 36 Frenchmen in all, 6 of whom were Engineers, 6 Mechanics, some Military Officers, Botanists, etc , Monsr Le Fevre and Monsr D' Abbadie were at Hodeida, intending it is believed to proceed to Shoa, but which, the arrival of the British mission, it was thought, would possibly prevent them accomplishing

TEDJOURA—SHOA

6th June Capt. Harris in charge of the mission to Shoa, reports his arrival at Tedjoura on the 17th May last. He states that he experienced great difficulties on the commencement of his journey to Shoa but he succeeded in overcoming them by patience and perseverence. Captain Harris had left a portion of the mission at Tedjoura in consequence of the want of sufficient carriage. By order of the Government of Bombay Lieut. Horton of H.M.'s 49th Regt and Dr Impay forming the portion left at Tedjoura, were to return the former to join his Regiment at present in China, and the latter to resume his medical duties in the Indian Naval Department.

JOHANNA

26th June Captain the Hon'ble F W Grey Commanding Her Majesty's ship 'Endymion (now at Bombay) states that on his anchoring at the island of Johanna on the 21st May on his passage from the Cape of Good Hope, he found that in the beginning of that month a French Corvette called 'Le Prevoyante" had been there and that the Captain had made a proposal to the King that the island of Mayotta should be surrendered to the French, and that upon the Kings refusal to accede to this proposal he threatened to return in two or three months to take possession of it by force at the same time telling him that resistance on his part would be war against France.

The King mentioned this circumstance to Captain Grey adding what shall I do if the French return as they threaten? I have no force to oppose them Will you write me to say that these islands belong to England? Captain Grey so far yielded to the King's solicitation by addressing him a letter in which he ventured to express a strong opinion that Her Majesty's Government would not receive with indifference the intelligence of such a proceeding as that threatened by the French Captain. As the possession of an island by the French so directly in the track of our India ships using the Mozambique Channel during the S W monsoon appeared to Captain Grey so contrary to British interests he took the first favourable opportunity of informing the Governor of the Mauritius on the state of affairs in the quarter indicated

Captain Grey states that up to the date of his leaving it the island of Johanna was in state of perfect tranquillity under the present King Saleem. He adds that nothing could exceed the civility and attention shown him and his crew by all classes during their stay at the island

RAJPOOTANA—THE CHOW MUHLA

13th June The Political Agent at Kotah states that on a late visit to Jhalawar he spoke seriously to the Maha Raja Rana on the disturbed state of the Chowmuhla and His Highness replied that the Maha Raja Cheetur Singh, the Hakim of the Province, had received orders to repair thither and exert himself in suppressing the disturbances

North-East Frontier

Rajah of Cooch Behar

4th to 10th July From the political diary of the North East Frontier of dates noted on the margin it appears that the Rajah of Cooch Behar has adopted as his future heir Cobindra Narain, youngest son of Sumboo Narain Comar.

Nepal

29th June The Resident in Nepal states on the authority of the Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier, that on enquiring of one of the retainers of the late Guelpe of Ladak he found that among the parties at Cathmandoo said to be Envoys from Ladak are two of the six servants who set out to convey the ashes of the young Guelpo to Lassa.

5th to 18th July. The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates noted in the margin —

1st —Kalraj Pandey, the Ex-Minister's brother, is alleged to have been nominated to the charge of the heir apparent

2nd —The Rajah had determined not to suffer the recent engagement with the British Government to be violated

3rd —Except Ranjang all the Kala Pandeys are said to be now in daily open attendance at Durbar.

4th.—The Missr Gooroo was at Deo Patun

5th.—There are 6 Emissaries from Lassa, and the Viceroy has written for the name of the Chief who is to conduct the coming periodical mission to Pekin

6th —Satisfactory steps had been taken in regard to the British suitors in the Courts of the capital and 2 Officers were ordered to see that their cases were not unduly delayed

7th —The Rajah and the Ranee by the advice of the Missr Gooroo and others, had determined to try to effect a union between the opposite parties among the Chiefs The Choutras, it is said, were favourable to this measure, but the rest of the Ministers were opposed to it

20th July With regard to the aggressive conduct of the servants of Nepal in levying tolls on the Jumouni Nuddee on the Tirhut frontier Mr Hodgson states that the Durbar had ordered its boundary Ameen to repair instantly to the spot and to investigate thoroughly the causes which had led to this improper conduct on their part and to settle the matter to the satisfaction of the British Government The disposition evinced also by the Nepal Durbar in regard to the suppression of dacoity on the frontier has been very favourable, indeed to all appearance its general conduct at present is marked by a desire to give satisfaction to the British power.

CHINA

17th July The Government of Fort St. George report that H.M.'s ship "Jupiter" sailed on the 16th July from the Madras Roads for China with the following details —

37th Regiment N I	1
Rifle Company 36th Regiment	122
Sappers and Miners	31
2nd Battalion Artillery	21
Commt. Department	1
Public followers	228
Private followers	22
Total	426

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 2nd August 184 — Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 23.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 11th August 1841 giving information for the period June-July 1841 under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Kashmir (3) Afghanistan. (4) Kandahar (5) The Helmund Girishk. (6) Kelat-i-Ghilzie. (7) Bokhara. (8) Kohistan. (9) The Amirs of Sind and the disturbances on the Shikarpur frontier (10) Sind (Upper). (11) Shikarpur (12) Cutch. (13) Johanna. (14) Mysore. (15) Gwalior (16) Nepal. (17) China.

NORTH—WEST FRONTIER

25th June to 4th July The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin.

1st.—It was reported to the Durbar that the heavy rain and the overflowing of the Ravee had swept away all the baggage and equipment of the Charyaree troops The overflowing of this river is said to have inundated the suburbs of Lahore.

2nd.—25 more sepoys and officers of the Dragoon Regiment were seized as accomplices in the murder of Mr Foulkes, and being brought into the Durbar were told to relate the particulars of the murder A trumpeter was told to point out the man who actually killed Mr Foulkes but he stating his inability to do so was ordered to be imprisoned.

3rd.—The Sikh Superintendent of Customs was ordered by the Durbar to arrange a "permit" (transit customs) system as required by Mr Clerk from Ludhiana to Ferozepore and from Ferozepore to Peshawar And Rajah Dhian Singh ordered the matter to be settled in such a manner that no loss might be sustained in the customs at Amritsar or Lahore.

4th—General Avetabile applied for permission to attend at Court, but was ordered to remain in his office at Peshawar.

5th—Fakir Shahoodeen reported to the Durbar that four gentlemen were to leave Ferozepore with 50 horses for Afghanistan, and that a guard with a passport through the Punjab was required Rajah Dhian Singh ordered a confidential man to attend and conduct them as far as Khyber.

9th July The following particulars are extracted from a letter from the Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier of date quoted in the margin —

1st—The army at Lahore, it is said, was daily becoming more submissive Some excitement prevailed in consequence of the exaggerated rumours of alleged negotiations by Sardar Ajit Singh in Calcutta

2nd—The success of Raja Gulab Singh is reported to be only partial, but appearances indicated that it would soon be completed Some of the insurgents still held two or three of the Forts, but many of them had tendered their submission to Kunwar Pratab Singh, on receiving a promise of forgiveness

3rd—The Maharaja is said not to trouble himself much about the administration of affairs He inspects the troops frequently and had at length induced General Court's division to promise to receive that officer again, though the General had no intention of availing himself of the option

4th—Mr Clerk has apprised Sir W H Macnaughten that there seemed to be nothing in the present condition of the Punjab, to prevent his removing the restrictions he had placed on the departure of officers from Afghanistan through the Sikh territory to India

13th to 19th July. The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates quoted on the margin

1st—Raja Dhian Singh engages himself much in preparing ammunition, and had issued orders for the preparation of such stores in his own garrisons

2nd—The Ghorchora troops demanded leave which was granted them

3rd—The Kashmir intelligence reports that Raja Gulab Singh had reached Daood Majra, one coss from Kashmir, and that Sheikh Gholam Moheeoodeen Chowdree warns Khan, and Capt Kool Deep Singh, had previously gone into Kashmir and placed their own guards on the Toshakhana, and the gate of the Fort Nursinghar, and had removed the garrisons to a garden

called Ram Bhag The country round Kashmir has been completely inundated by the overflowing of the rivers. Kunwar Pratap Singh and Raja Gulab Singh were expected to enter Kashmir on the 10th July with the concurrence of the astrologers The officers and sepoys engaged themselves to afford no protection to those who murdered General Mohan Singh and raised the tumult. Raja Gulab Singh proposed to seize and confine the murderers and rebels engaged in that tumult. Kunwar Pratab Singh and two chiefs reported the submission and attendance of the different establishments of Kashmir the affairs of which were daily becoming orderly Instructions were issued to Gulab Singh and the Kunwar to leave Kashmir soon and return through the Hazara.

4th.—The officers of the Horse Artillery at Lahore having asked for leave, half of them were allowed to avail themselves of it.

5th.—General Court reported sickness in his family at Ludhiana and stated that the fears of his friends in France for his safety from assassins made him again beg to be allowed to retire. The Maharaja answered him with an order not to be alarmed.

6th.—The Sowars of the Dragoon Regiment being summoned further enquiries regarding Colonel Foulke's murder were made, and five more of them being proved to have been implicated, were ordered into confinement.

20th July A letter from Mr Clerk of date noted in the margin contains the following particulars —

1st.—The troops at Lahore continued partially to avail themselves of the leave of absence offered them. By the advice of Rajah Dhian Singh this had been rescinded in the instance of the Poorbees or those whose homes being distant could not return in two months The Goorkha battalion which was appointed as an escort to Kunwar Partab Singh formed the garrison of the principal Fort in Kashmir on its being evacuated by the rebels

3rd.—Raja Dhian Singh is habituating the Khalsah Chiefs to look upon young Dilip Singh as a child of the Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

4th.—The Rajah has directed that whatsoever lands are held in Peshawar by any Sirdars are to be resumed

5th.—The Maharaja is always in the habit of inspecting the troops He himself on most occasions communicates directly with the army present at Lahore and seems to omit nothing that is calculated to keep him in

favour of them Their advice he attentively listens to, their raillery he smiles at, and extreme insolence on their part he punishes

6th—Rajah Dhian Singh has not gained much ground in his endeavours to re-establish his influence over the army.

7th—A scarcity of funds is beginning to be felt at Lahore, and there is no regularity in the realization of the revenues

26th July The Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier states that he has requested his assistant at Ferozepore to prepare and transmit to him a periodical price current, which he proposes to forward regularly to the Government of Agra and to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, in the expectation that the information contained in them may, if published, prove useful to trade Mr Clerk's intention is to provide also a similar price current of the Amritsar market for publication in the Ludhiana Akhbar and *Agra Gazette*, and for transmission to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay These papers will also be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta

29th July The following items of intelligence are extracted from Mr Clerk's letter of latest date yet received —

1st—Raja Dhian Singh seems now to feel that the result of his endeavours, though uninterrupted of late by any commotion, is not such as to afford much promise of the stability of the Government of Lahore The troops are silent but sullen The doubts which the Raja expresses of the intentions of the British Government excite little corresponding sentiment in the Khalsah Even the activity which the Raja enjoins in the magazines, and arsenals fails to rouse them The fact is said to be that at present they are more under the influence of a feeling of rancour towards him, than of enmity to the British Government. The Sikhs are not given to speculating on what is not immediately apparent to them, and as it is universally understood among them that the British Government refused to encourage an offer of half of the Punjab on the part of the favourite of Chand Kunwar to interfere and set her up as sovereign, they are not much disposed to believe that the British Government desires to undertake the adjustment of their internal distractions

2nd—The Maharaja has married a lady of the family of the hill Raja of Sookeit The connection was recommended, and all the arrangements preliminary to the marriage effected by Sirdar Lehna Singh Majeetha. This is said to have given offence to the Prime Minister.

3rd.—The exertions of Dewan Sawan Mul of Moltan in raising Mohammedan troops to protect himself against Raja Dhian Singh, keep pace with the Rajah's organization of hill troops to protect his territories against the Khalsa or against the British Government.

4th.—Mr Clerk has requested the Maharaja to provide Dr Jameson with a passport and an attendant to enable him to proceed to examine the effects of the late inundation of the Indus and to endeavour to reach the scene of the obstacles that impeded the current of the river and caused the disaster Rumour seems to assign Gilghit which lies north west of Kashmir as the district in which the original cause of the disaster arose Mr Clerk proposed that Dr Jameson should take this opportunity of inspecting the Karabagh hills where Captain Carless supposes that coals are to be found.

5th.—On the 29th June last while engaged in conversation with Fakeer Shahoodeen Mr Clerk's attention was drawn to the scuffle at the open door from which he was seated three paces distant. Going to the door he heard the demand of talwar girau several times quickly repeated by a man struggling with another whose foot was on the threshold. It was a sepoy of Fakkir Shahoodeen's entering An old Jemadar of the Fakir's had applied all his strength to grasp the man's sword arm, and at this moment a servant of Mr Clerk's coming up from behind threw him down and secured him The impression on Mr Clerk's mind seemed to be that the man had come in search of him and from the frantic manner in which he is said to have rushed to the door Mr Clerk thinks he was bent upon some mischief.

KASHMIR

2nd to 29th June The Kashmir intelligence of dates quoted in the margin states the following particulars —

1st.—Heavy rain fell incessantly for two days and two nights, and overflowed all the country round Kashmir in an unusual manner destroying about 1,500 houses, 150 men women and children and 700 cattle. A great deal of damage is said to have been done to the bridges on several streams and all the granaries ruined

2nd.—The market rates in Kashmir are as follows —
Rice—1 maund and 15 seers per rupee
Wheat—16 seers per rupee.

3rd.—Rajah Ahmed Shah Chief of Askarde, has been reinstated by Raja Golab Singh and received a Khillat of investiture.

AFGHANISTAN

In consequence of the sickly state of the Shah's Goorkha Regiment, it has been found requisite to remove it from Kabul, and Kohistan appearing to be in all respects an eligible position, it was to be for a time quartered there It will be accompanied by a Risala of Anderson's Horse This movement will have the advantage of setting free the Kohistan Corps for proceeding to Zoormut if requisite

24th June Sir A Burnes states that the reform in the duties of transit and customs throughout the Shah's dominion (Candahar excepted) has been completed and brought into active operation

The whole duties of transit, on external commerce throughout Afghanistan, with the exception referred to have been abolished and a uniform standard of 2½ per cent fixed upon every description of goods and leviable only at the capital, and under the immediate superintendence of the officers there, after which passport is given which prohibits all further molestation and examination.

The large expenditure incurred in protecting Khyber, Sir A Burnes goes on to observe, rendered it unadvisable to abolish the toll there

The result of these reforms, Sir A Burnes adds, in a financial point of view is important, for by them not only is no loss expected to befall His Majesty's treasury, but also great encouragement given to the spread of commerce The shawl trade had hitherto been peculiarly favoured at Kabul, from Kashmir having been a province of the Empire, but it is now placed on an equality with British goods, but Sir A Burnes thinks it can well bear the change from the valuable nature of the fabric.

In connection with this subject Sir W H Macnaughten observes that the commerce of the country was rapidly increasing, and that he anticipated from this source a large and speedy augmentation of the revenue Merchandise brought from the provinces, according to the envoy and minister's showing, was selling at 150 per cent profit exclusive of all charges It was Sir William's intention to call upon Major Rawlinson for a report of the system of commerce in force in the Candahar portion of His Majesty's dominions, and of the means which seemed best calculated to improve that system on the principle adopted at Kabul

12th July A letter from Captain Broadfoot states that Shah Zeman and every member of the Royal Families having safely arrived at Kabul, the Royal Convoy has been broken up, and the several British officers ordered, joined their respective posts

CANDAHAR

30th June Brigadier England reports the arrival of the 4th Regiment N I from Kelat on the 30th June. He states that the recruits of Her Majesty s 13th Light Infantry were to march *en route* to Candahar on the morning of the 3rd July ultimo

THE HELMUND GIRISKH

For a detailed account of Captain Woodburn s gallant affair when in command of a detachment of the Shah s troops with Akbar Khan and his rebels see *Calcutta Gazette* Extry of August 11th.

KELAT I-GHILZYE

24th June The Political Agent at Candahar reports that Sirdar Atta Mohammed Khan proceeded to Kabul in advance of the detachment which had marched for the Ghilzye country and that the Chaoosh Basee was to leave Candahar on the 25th June under the surveillance of Abdul Jahir Khan Populzye and escorted by 10 horsemen. The association of the three individuals upon the road seemed to the Political Agent likely to produce feelings of alarm on the minds of the two former and he was also anxious that the Chaoosh Bashee on leaving Candahar should not appear as a prisoner escorted by British troops Abdul Jahir Khan however was directed to avail himself of the march of the British troops from Kelat in order to ensure the safe transit of his charge through the Ghilzye country

BOKHARA

7th June Sir W H Macnaughten has been directed to state to Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart that if he continues to enjoy the favour of the Ameer it may be proper that he should remain at his Court till the further pleasure of His Majesty s Government should be known and to retire in the event of his personal safety being exposed to risk. Lieut Colonel Stoddart has been cautioned against attempting to interfere in the administration of the Ameer s country

KOHISTAN

26th June Major E. Pottinger Political Agent in Kohistan who has furnished Government with an account of that country states that the Kohistan of Kabul consists of the valleys of Charekar Ghoreband and Punshyr the streams of which unite at about 40 miles from Kabul and then run east in the remaining districts of Nijrah and Fugale. His Majesty s Government has the full command of the road to it which runs through a valley said to be the most productive and valuable part of the district. This valley runs from south by west to north by east nearly on the west is the Pughwan Range on the east is the Kohi-Safi and two small ranges which connect that with the Pughwan Range. About

40 miles from Kabul at a place called Abdulla Burz (the citadel of the ancient town of Bugram), the valley reaches the junction of the Ghorabund and Punshyr streams, and a few miles lower down the river called Barikob, joins the combined waters whence the main stream flows along the northern stream and Fajab, during which it is joined by numerous rivulets and streams Between these valleys are innumerable glens and ravines forming a perfect network, by these there is generally a foot communication inaccessible to Cavalry with the next valleys, and thus the inhabitants of one valley can aid those of the others without exposing themselves The range of Pughman on the west of the road contains many villages built in glens from each of which issues a stream which supplies the cultivation This portion is generally called the Kohdaman, in which, from the difficult nature of the mountains, the different villages form posts capable of defence On the east of the valley are comparatively few villages and the hills are more easily accessible than those of Pughman The back of the Pughman Range is an elevated country occupied by the Hazarah tribes Those nearest are the Shekally tribes who have always preserved their independence At Charekar, 36 miles from Kabul and 4 miles south of the river, the Governor generally resides the country in its neighbourhood is watered by canals drawn from the Ghorbund river At 8 or 10 miles north-west of Footan-dara is the point whence issues the river of Punshyr This river may be considered the northern boundary of the lately reduced country There are several small level districts north of this which own allegiance to Kabul, well satisfied and undisturbed by any active agitators

The Ameers of Scinde and the disturbances on the Shikarpur frontier

28th June With regard to the disturbed state of the Shikarpore frontier which has been occasioned by marauders coming from Cutchee, Major Outram altogether exonerates Their Highnesses the Ameers of Hyderabad from all blame directly or indirectly in them and expresses his opinion that they are entitled to praise for the profound tranquillity preserved throughout their territory during the long period of excitement in their neighbourhood, during which British subjects of every description have traversed the country in every direction without an instance of robbery or molestation having been brought to the notice of the Political Agent at Hyderabad for a year past

Scinde (Upper)

3rd to 9th July The precis of Upper Scinde intelligence of dates quoted in the margin contain the following items of intelligence —

1st —A Kujjuck Chief assured Mr Bell of the fidelity of his tribe and of their determination never again to be betrayed into an insurrection as they lately were under the counsel of bad advisers

2nd.—Ameer Khan Zuggur Meyngal along with several Rukshanee chiefs have had several interviews with Mr Bell in which all matters under dispute have been satisfactorily adjusted and they were to return to Noshkey on the 10th July

3rd.—The movement of Colonel Soppitt's detachment has produced a very extensive and salutary effect throughout the country Besides putting a stop to the intrigues which were being carried on between Azad Khan of Kharoa and Akbar Khan Dooranee it overawed the chiefs of Gurmser and Sharawreck and prevented them from joining if they had mediated it, in the Dooranee rebellion.

4th.—Rahim Khan chief of Wudd, had assured Mr Bell of his entire devotion to our Government. His adherence, observes Mr Bell, is a matter of great importance, as a great portion of the highroad between Kelat and Soomeeani just about to be surveyed by Captain le Messurier passes through his estates.

5th.—Naseer Khan informed Mr Bell that he had at length finally made up his mind to submit to our Government and that he determined on starting for Kelat on the 5th of July It is stated that the circumstance of Shah Nawaz Khan having arrived at Quetta had induced him to determine on submitting to the British Government.

6th.—Mr Bell reports that the troops stationed in Cutchee have suffered severely from inclemency of the season, and that seven officers have died during the last month and a half.

7th.—Mr Bell and Brigadier England have agreed as to the propriety of making the following military arrangements *viz.*, stationing a native battalion and 2 guns at Quetta 4 Companies N I and 2 guns at Moostung. and a natice battalion and two guns at Kelat. The following troops are to be moved into Cutchee during October 40th and 41st Queens wing of N I. 2 troops European Horse Artillery a wing of Cavalry Company of Sappers and Miners and 3 Russallahs Bengal local Horse.

8th.—Mr Bell received intelligence from Girishk of a hard contested action between the Dooranee Chief Akhtar Khan and a detachment of the Shah's troops under Captain Woodburn.

7th July The Political Agent, Upper Scinde, states that he has given no pledge to any party at Kelat and that pending the final instructions of Government, he would confine his measures to the maintenance of tranquillity and to the conciliation of the Chiefs and the tribes at Kelat

12th July The Diary of the Political Agency of Upper Scinde up to the 12th July states that the boundary disputes between Meer Naseer Khan and Meer Alli Moorad have been at length brought under arbitration Formerly, the river being generally assigned as a limit in the divisions of the country made by the Ameers among themselves and its stream constantly altering its course, those disputes were necessarily multiplied unceasingly, and proved of very serious detriment to the cultivators, for, whenever they arose, a number of followers of the Ameers or their Jagirdars proceeded and quartered themselves on the inhabitants Meantime, the tillage of the ground was neglected nor could even the crops be removed until a decision took place

SHIKARPUR

16th July The Political Agent in Upper Scinde states that the balance in the Shikarpore treasury on the 1st July was 3,10,238-11½

CUTCH

30th June From the abstract of proceedings in the Political Department of date noted on the margin laid before the Government of Bombay, it appears that His Highness the Rao of Cutch has issued a proclamation addressed to the "Summaturree no Putur" (a designation which includes every tribe and family of the Jarijahs) warning them that as the practice of infanticide, which hitherto prevailed among them, had been in a great measure put down, it would not be permitted to continue among the other tribes which had followed the ancient bad example, but that every case of infanticide which might come to the knowledge of the Cutch Durbar would be severely punished

JOHANNA

30th June The Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius states that the Johanese Deputies who were sent by the Government of India to the Isle of France and recommended to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Governor, with a request that they might be forwarded to their country by the first favourable opportunity, had together with 7 of their countrymen and followers who were at the Mauritius on a mission from the Sultan of Johanna, been provided with a passage to Mozambique, where Sultan Allage, to whose party they belong, is understood to be resident and that they sailed in the "Brig Maria" from Mauritius on the 24th June

The Colonial Secretary further states that the affairs of the Comoro Islands and their disturbed state have been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government at Home by His Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, and the Senior Naval Officer on the Cape station, and that instructions in regard to them may be expected in the course of the present year

MYSORE

10th July The Resident at Mysore reports that the English Free School of His Highness the Raja of Mysore continues to prosper There is said to be a progressive increase in the number of scholars, there being now 85 boys in the school 250 copies of a little elementary work, prepared for the use of the school, were being printed, His Highness having granted 1 000 Rupees for this purpose. The Superintendent of the school writes "With characteristic generosity His Highness proposed to support Canarese, Telgu and Mahratta teachers in addition to the present establishment"

Brigadier Lovell who has lately inspected the Mysore Silladar Horse speaks of them as an efficient Corps and that they might be made a very valuable body by some few additions to their equipment and internal system

GWALIOR

14th to 21st June The Diary of the Gwalior Residency of dates noted in the margin states that the ministers represented to the Maharaja that the affairs of Government could not be satisfactorily discharged as long as the Mama Saheb remained at the capital and recommended that he should be removed from Court. The Maharaja did not approve of this arrangement. The Diary further states that Nana Aptea made his first march from Gwalior towards Malwa on the 24th June (*vide* News Letter dated 22nd June, No 18)

NEPAL

The new ministry at Katmandu are described in a private letter from thence not only as being strong enough to be able to resume office at the new Punjamee (October) but they have also been asked so to do by both parties in the state, and the country generally is said to partake in this feeling

CHINA

For the late brilliant success in this quarter see *Extraordinary Gazette* of 7th August.

Form William
The 11th August 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 24—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 20th August 1841, giving information for the period July-August 1841, under the following heads: (1) Peshawar—The Khyber Pass (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Sind (Upper) (4) Aden (5) Slave trade on the southern shores of Arabia, Red Sea and the Abyssinian Coast (6) Hyderabad (7) Jodhpur (8) Burma (9) Nepal (10) China.

PESHAWAR—"THE KHYBER PASS"

6th July The Political Agent in Peshawar reports that the Afreedee Maliks were about to proceed to Tira, where they would, in the first place, call on all the Afreedee tribes to suspend for a time their internal feuds, and this object effected, the whole of the Afreedees, were to be invited to send a deputation to the Amakzye, and ask them to a conference to discuss their claims to share in the Chokee dues of Khyber It is further stated that the object of the Afreedees is first, to detach Alam Khan from our service, and then to divide with him and the rest of the Amakzyes, the present stipends of Khyber, and having closed the road for some time, to make higher demands on us Should Alam Khan not accede to the terms offered to him, the Afreedee Maliks are said to be prepared to disburse their savings from the last two months' stipends in exciting the Amakzyes against Alam Khan and expelling him and his family from Tira The Afreedee Maliks, however, declare their object on going to Tira to be to look out after their own tribes They disclaim any hostile designs against Alam Khan the Amakzye Chief at the same time they avow their intention to assemble the Amakzye in order to come to a settlement with them, because they demanded a share of the Nowazik of Khyber The Political Agent goes on to say that there has always been a good deal of intrigue going in between the Afreedee Maliks and the Amakzye, and latterly among Alam Khan's own family, but Alam Khan himself writes with much confidence of the disposition of his tribes

With regard to robberies committed in the Khyber Pass at night, of which the Afreedee Maliks wish to evade the responsibility, the Political Agent had determined, with their concurrence, to have a board posted in a conspicuous spot on the roadside at either end of the pass, laying down to travellers as the rule, that they must not travel by night, and if by chance any may be benighted, that they send one of these party to the nearest post of Chokedars and get a guard from it

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

20th July The Commissioner of Kumaon, states a report, that a body of Goorkha soldiers had either marched, or were about to march from Joomla towards Ghartope but with what object it was

not mentioned The Commissioner mentions his having also heard that the Ladakhees sometime ago sent 6,000 Rupees to the Ghartope Deba, with letters praying for aid against the Sikhs from Lassa. The Deba received and kept the money and promised to advance the object of their prayer but nothing having been done in consequence by the Lassa Government the Ladakh people after waiting a considerable time came to the conclusion that the Deba had deceived and cheated them and determined to revenge themselves on him They therefore incited the Sikhs to attack Ghartope accompanying and aiding them as far as was in their power The reputed force with which this conquest had been achieved was stated to be so small 1,215 or 1,800 men as to render it probable that the Lassa authorities would shortly succeed in driving the Sikhs out, unless reinforcements of their own were to join them or others from Ladakh, or a supply of troops should be given them by Nepal.

28th July The Political Agent at Subathoo states that in the onth of Assar last (towards the end of June) a battle took place etween the Sikhs and Ladakhees on one side and the Chinese Tartars on the other The loss on the part of the latter was 30 killed that on the part of the former a greater number It is said that the Chinese Tartars were victorious. It is added that on receiving the news Jorawar Singh the Viceroy of Ladakh left the latter place and went over to Dugchi Chooret within Ladakh in progress to Koothug within Chinese Tartary

28th July Subsequent accounts confirm the intelligence of the battle fought between the Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars. Reports have also arrived through the Mana and Meetee passes and from the Kawul of Badrinath which tell the same tale as far as regards the principal facts, with the exception of some difference in the name of the Sikh Commanders. All trade is said to be at a complete stand still between the passes and the country of Heoondees. A few of the oldest and most intelligent Bhoteeas have gone across to see whether it would be safe to take goods into Keoonling Dapa, Tuklakhal and Ghartope or not The traders of the last named place are quite ruined and most of them have fled. The Bhoteeas are as yet only alarmed. The Sikhs had not reached Tuklakhal up to the last news. They had a large detachment of from 1 000 to 1,500 men at Roondakh to guard the salt and gold mines Another smaller detachment remained at Ghartope, and another over the Bora grounds. The Commissioner at Kummaon makes the whole number to 1 800 others state it to be 2,300 very few Chinese or Tartars (only 25 or thereabouts) it is said fell in the battle near Ghartope. The Chinese or Tartars are said to have behaved in a cowardly way and gave up their country without any real struggle. Report states that a large body of Gurkhas had crossed the frontier by passes East of Joomla and gone either to fight or to coalesce with th Sikhs In the present juncture of affairs the legitimate authorities would seem to have lost possession of Tibet from Ladakh to the Kylas range which separates the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej

from those of the Brahmaputra, or rather the Sanpoo It is stated that the Ghaitope, Gurphem and Dewa robbed the refugee Ladakhees and did not forward their petition to Lassa praying for and paying for aid against the Sikhs Dotee is reported to be very quiet and no increase of force appears to be brought there

SCINDE (UPPER)

10th to 16th July. The following particulars are reported from the precis of Upper Scinde intelligence of dates quoted in the margin —

1st —Naseer Khan wrote to Mr Bell that fear had long prevented him from submitting to our Government, but that he had at length finally resolved on doing so The Khan was dissuaded by certain people from tendering his submission but he said he was tired of following advice which ended in evil

2nd —The 42 Bengal N I with a Convoy of 7 lakhs of Rupees and ordnance stores left Quetta on the 3rd July, for Kandahar

3rd —On the 14th July Mr Bell had interview with Shah Nawaz Khan who expressed a wish to return to Shikarpur owing to the enormous expense attending the maintenance of his followers and cattle in the valley of Shawl and his desire to avoid meeting Naseer Khan He stated that although it would be most agreeable to him to be placed in possession of the estates around Dadur and other Jagirs which he inherited from his father, yet that he considered himself entirely dependent on the British Government and would take up his residence hereafter at Kandahar or whether other place might be pointed out to him

4th —Matters are said to continue to be very quiet in the Upper Belooch provinces and that all the Chiefs, both Sarawan and Jhalawar, adhere to the terms which they entered into (see news letter No 7, dated 1st March 1841)

5th —The troops were suffering to a considerable extent from sickness, and two valuable officers, Captain Valiant of H M 40th and Captain Jones of the 20th N I died within few hours of each other

6th —Loss among the camels continued to be very great notwithstanding all the precautions which were taken to prevent it

17th July Mr Bell writes in a letter dated as per margin that the advance of Colonel Soppitt's detachment to Moshky not only discomfitted the projects of Fazil Khan, and caused the various Zuggur Meyngil Chiefs by whom he was supported, to abandon

him but overawed Azad Khan, and induced him to lose no time in declaring his allegiance to Shah Shujaul Moolk, thus leaving Akbar Khan the Dooranee Chief, unsupported by the allies on whose aid he might otherwise have reckoned

26th July The precis of intelligence from the Diaries of the Upper Scinde Political Agency Shikarpore, of date noted in the margin, states that accounts from Eastern Cutchee announce that various excesses had been committed on the peaceable inhabitants in that part of the country and also to the north towards Hajee and Mittre by the hill tribe of Boogties in the Sikh territories, as also towards the Sibbee and the Khujjuck country These hill Belochees are the most unsettled and turbulent of all the tribes and safe in the retreats of their strong hills they prove a continued source of annoyance to the inhabitants of the plains From Naseer Khan the first downwards the Kelat Chiefs have attempted to prevent their devastating effects but without success

A party of Muzarees are said to be completely unrestrained and though subject nominally to the Sikh Government do not acknowledge any authority

Aden

The Political Agent writes that no advance had been made by the Southetee force on that place, but that on the contrary a considerable reduction had taken place in the number assembled at Elkhone, from the different submissions of the tribes.

Slave trade on the Southern Shores of Arabia, Red Sea and the Abyssinian Coast

5th July The Political Agent at Aden reports that the principal marts for the purchase and report of slaves in the red sea are held at Marsoma and Swaken, and Tedjoma, Zeyla and Barbera on the Abyssinian Coast. A considerable number of slaves are annually brought from Zanzibar and Mombag to Moculla from whence a few are put to Mocha Stodeida Lohora and Juddah but by far the greater number to Muscat and the Persian Gulf.

The Abyssian slave trade consists principally in Children of from 8 to 16 years of age and is said to exist to a great extent. They are taken during war which constantly exists between the Galla tribes and their neighbours. Captain Harris states that immediately after hoisting the British flag at Aden, he pronounced all traffic in slaves to be illegal and proclaimed it to all within the jurisdiction of the Agency

Hyderabad

26th to 31st July It appears from the Military Diary of the Resident at Hyderabad that intimation had been received by Captain Jackson of 100 Arabs crossing the Bheema river and of a

large body of troops being about to pass through that country These Arabs are said to belong to one Jagun Mohan Singh The Rajah of Sholapore had been instructed to seize the Arabs in question, as also to stop the progress of a further body of men who were reported to be coming from Hyderabad should they not be government servants

JODHPUR

5th to 11th July From the Political Diary of the Jodhpur Agency, of dates noted in the margin, it appears that measures have been resorted to by the Jodhpore authorities for restraining the lawless Bheels and Meenas on Marwar frontier bordering upon Meywar and Serohee

BURMAH

1st July The following is the return of troops serving on the Coast of Tenasserim up to the 1st July ultimo —

English Officers	57
Native Non-Commissioned Officers	252
Rank and file	3,441
Ordnance Department	166
Commissariat Department	125
Total	4,041

Iron Guns 12 pr	2
Brass Guns 9 pr	7
Brass Guns 6 pr	7
Mortars 5½ inches	8
Hawitzers 12 pr	3
Cartridge shotted muskets	677,098
Artillery	4,899
Infantry	5,864
Pistol	6,800
Powder, magazine, including gun cartridge	36,121

13th July The Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces states that H M will quit his capital on 6th September next by which time the advance guard of the force to accompany him, may be expected at Rangoon under the command of his eldest son the Prince of Prome, for whose reception preparations were making

The Commissioner had heard nothing of any extraordinary preparations being in progress in the neighbourhood of Moulmein for the reception of troops, beyond clearing the environs of the town of Martaban of jungle and collecting materials for building, as is supposed, a house for the Governor of Bileng, nor had any report reached the Commissioner that it was intended to station a force on the frontier The son of the Governor of Bileng, who is Military commandant under his father, has very lately proceeded to the capital for the purpose, it is reported, of assuming some command in the advance guard Beyond these petty circumstances there is nothing at present to indicate any movement on Moulmein "A late letter, however, from Rangoon", the Commissioner goes on to observe, "mentions that the Governor of that place had gone to

Pegu for the purpose of reaiming (?) the creeks in that direction. I do not think" concludes Mr Blundell "that the king meditates any attack on us but (if) he appears in the Southern part of his kingdom with a large army we ought to be prepared for a collision. Though the king may really desire to avoid all hostilities, yet his sons may allow their enmity towards us to break out and his ill paid undisciplined troops may seek subsistence by plundering our people.

21st July A letter from Rangoon intimates that a house was being built there for the reception of the Prince of Prome who it is stated will arrive in charge of the advance portion of the Royal forces about the time that His Majesty sets out from the capital. The time that the king should leave Amrapoorah had been fixed for the last month of the Bomman i.e. in September but it being contrary to the regulations of the Priesthood to remove from one habitation to another during that season the Tha tha-na brue (Chief Priest) and other priests had been ordered to commence the observance of it in boats in the river On a representation made by them, however His Majesty was pleased to defer his intended departure until the termination of the lent, and it is now supposed that he will leave the capital in the beginning of October It is mentioned on the authority of letters received from Amrapoorah that the forces which are to accompany the king to Rangoon amount to 70 000 and that in consequence of the preparations for the king s visit, the general trade at Rangoon was in a depressed state. It is understood that the Ministers and other high officers of the Burman Court are all averse to the intended royal journey By orders lately issued a house is about to be built at Rangoon for the King s brother who it appears is to accompany His Majesty

2nd August Another letter from Rangoon, of date noted in the margin, states that His Burmese Majesty had positively postponed his visit to Rangoon to October and that His Majesty had resolved to send two Burmese Phoongees to Siam in company with three Siamese Phoongees who have for some time been at Ava.

NEPAL

21st July to 2nd August The following particulars are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates quoted on the margin —

1st.—The apparent disposition of the Kala Pandeys to humble themselves and fall into co-operation with the existing ministers had led to some little jealousy among the latter according as the Kala Pandeys have tried one or other channel of negotiation.

2nd.—Randal and Jogathan it appears exhorted both the Rangonath Gurus and the Chountras by the direct orders of the Raja and Rani to a coalition. But neither the Gurus nor the Chountras seem to confide in the Kala Pandeys.

3rd —The Rani, who continues ill, professes to agree with the Raja as to the policy of union at home, and good faith abroad

4th —It is reported that the Rani promised to restore the Thappas to caste, and to make Kumber Minister.

5th —Another inflamatory placard was set up at Poondi Khel

6th —Bahadur Singh a secret agent from Lahore, was alleged to be on his way to Kathmandu

7th —The Ministers appear no longer to be apprehensive of violence as during the past 4 months and are sensible that the season for action and for prospective arrangements is now come

8th —It is said that the Rajah and Rani are bent on establishing a union of all parties and a coalition Ministry, as preliminaries to some more thorough adjustment with the British Government

9th —The Rani appeared anxious to atone for cruelties to the Thappas and theirs She desired that Kumbir (the late Bheem Sen's brother) and the rest of the family might be restored to caste.

10th —The attack of the Sikhs on little Thibet had been reported to the Durbar, where a debate had been held as to the policy of interference in the matter

11th —The popular voice is said to be strong in favour of the continuance in Office of the present ministry who have won the good opinion of all men by reason of the sense of security from violence that has gradually come back to all since the ejection of the Kala Pandeys

CHINA

23rd July. The Government of Bombay report that His Excelency Rear Admiral Sir W Parker Naval Commander-in-Chief and Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, Her Majesty's Envoy and Commissioner to China, left Bombay on the 17th July in the H C's steam Frigate "Sesostris" for China H M S "Nimrod" (20) with the intelligence published in the Gazette of the 7th spoke the steamer off Acheen Head on the 27th July Her Majesty's sloop "Lame" (18) left Bombay for Trincomalee and Madras on the 18th July and has arrived at Madras whence he will proceed with the July English mail to China

H M ships "Calleope" (28) and "Conway" (28) are shortly expected at Calcutta with Government treasure from China H M's ship "Endymion" (38) is destined to cruize for some time in and about the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and it is contemplated

that such arrangements may be made by the Commander as may enable any communications Sir I. McNeil may have to make to the Government of India after his arrival at Tehran to reach Bombay from the Persian Gulf through the means afforded by the presence of H.M.s ship "Endymion near 'Karrack about the date that such communication may be expected in the quarter

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 20th August 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 25—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st September 1841 giving information for the period June—August 1841, under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Hill Intelligence (3) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (4) The Protected Sikh States (5) Afghanistan (6) Family and Followers of Dost Mohammed Khan at Ludhiana—August 1841 (7) Kandahar (8) Kalat i-Ghilzie (9) Herat (10) Khooloom—Koondooz (11) Khiva—Kokund (12) Bokhara (13) Sind—(Upper) (14) Aden (5) Shoa (16) Gwalior (17) Burmah (18) Nepal.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

22nd to 31st July The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin —

1st.—The Maha Raja proceeded to Amritsur by a Dak of carriages.

2nd—Ammunition and other military stores were being prepared at the houses of Rajah Dhian Singh and Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujeethia inside and outside of the Lahore Fort and principally at Shahzadabad

3rd.—Rajah Dhian Singh had been left by the Maha Rajah in charge of the Government at Lahore with full powers

4th—A month and 15 days pay had been deducted from each Officer as a fine for the murder of Coll. Foulkes.

5th—15 Sikh Officers had been directed to pay forty-six lakhs and fifty-five thousands Rupees to be deposited in the Moti Mundir treasury

6th—Fakeer Azeezoodeen suggested that Mr Clerk should be apprised of the Maha Raja s conferences with the mercantile community and the measures contemplated for promising trade. The Maha Raja directed that every thing that had occurred during his visit to Amritsur should be fully written to the Vakeels for communication to Mr Clerk

10th August A letter from the Governor-General's Agent on the N W F contains the following particulars —

1st —It is stated that a Sikh battalion which General Avetabile had despatched to collect the revenues in the lower Eusufzye country, met with a severe reverse from the inhabitants The Eusofzyes, headed by Mokarib Khan of Punjtar, assembled in great numbers and made a might attack upon the battalion, but were repulsed They, however, renewed the attack the next morning, when the battalion was completely routed, about half killed, including the Commandant and the Guns and standing camp abandoned and carried off by the Mohammedans Rajah Dhian Singh, on receiving the intelligence of the defeat of the battalion during the absence of the Maha Raja at Amritsur, immediately nominated Sirdar Sham Singh, Attaree-walla and Sirdar Mungul Singh, to proceed to the Eusofzye country with large reinforcements The Maha Raja on being apprized of the disaster, directed that Raja Golab Singh should be summoned to the Court, with a view to his undertaking an expedition to subdue the refractory Eusofzyes

2nd —The Maha Raja was making preparations to comply with the reiterated requests of Dhian Singh for His Highness's speedy return to Lahore

3rd —The Maha Raja on visiting Gobind Ghur, at Amritsur released unconditionally the Mundee Raja, long a prisoner in that fort, and informed Mr Clerk of this circumstances through the Vakeels at the Agency

4th —Mr Clerk states that he has every expectation of adjusting the Punjab transit duties in a way that will be convenient to the Hindoostan and Cabul trade

5th —The Guelpo of Iskardo has been restored to the possession of his country, which he however holds at the pleasure of and in subjection to, Rajah Golab Singh

11th August A private letter contains the following particulars —

1st —Dhian Singh has found fault with General Avetabile, ascribing to his employment of the Mohamedan borderers to coerce his mutinous battalion, the confidence that prompted them to attack the Khalsah troops, sent to collect revenue from them, and enabled them to repulse those troops and to capture their Guns The tone in which General Avetabile has been blamed may probably hasten that Officer's resignation.

Golab Singh is said not to be carrying things quite so much his own way in Cashmere, as he had expected.

2nd—A severe action is said to have taken place at Cashmere between Golab Singh and the mutinous Sikh battalions there, in which the latter have been defeated and some hundreds of them killed On Rajah Golab Singh's side many are reported to have fallen, including some hill Chiefs of rank The survivors of the battalion are said to have submitted It is said that Golab Singh has been committed by Pratap Singh's advisers, and that they have relied on the secret approval of the Maha Raja, who follows the advice of Bhaee Goor mookh Singh and Raja Socheit Singh from inclina tion, and that of Dhian Singh and Golab Singh from fear

3rd—The transit duties across the Upper Punjab it is said, will soon be rendered convenient for trade and Bhawul Khan is quite prepared as far as his territory is con cerned to join in any plan for improving it where it crosses his waste tracts.

4th—The Maha Raja was preparing an escort for Dr Jameson deputed to survey the cause of the Inunda tion of the Indus (*vide* News letter No 23 dated 11th August) Mr Clerk concludes that Dr J's route after inspecting the Lala Bagh coal formation would be via Cashmere in progress to the remote scene of the avalanche and earthquake or whatever the obstruction may have been It does not appear certain that Dr J will succeed in reaching that locality As far as can yet be learned it borders on Kaffreestan

15th August The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier reports the departure from Ferozpore on the 12th August in progress to Peshawar and Cabool of detachment of the 5th light cavalry under the Command of Lieutt. Harrington of that Regi ment, with Captn. Ponsonby assistant Adjutant General and Dr Stiven accompanied by a party of Lahore sowars under Jmedar Mirza Ruheem Beg

18th August A letter from the Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier contains the following particulars —

1st—Mr Clerk states that if the discontented and angry spirit of the Khalsa should not be appeased before the Dussera they may seize and imprison the Maha Raja and propose some terms to the Ranee Chund Koonwar And should Raja Dhian Singh at such a time escape them he will probably feel strong enough

particularly as he has latterly been enabled to introduce Rajpoot garrisons into several of the Khalsa forts to oppose the Sikhs upon the plains

2nd.—Almost all classes seem at present to be indignant at Raja Dhian Singh's conduct towards them which is said to border on violence and recklessness

3rd.—The Mundee Raja has had restored to him his capital and a fourth of his territory The Sikhs are to continue to garrison Kumlagurh and Nandgurh and its other forts were ordered to be demolished Raja Bulbeer Sein, however, besought that some few on his frontier might be spared on the pretext that enemies might visit him from across the Sutlej Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia is said to have been appointed to accompany the Rajah, to superintend the Khalsah collections in the reserved territory, and to endeavour to induce the Koolloo Raja to cross the Sutlej and treat for the withdrawal of the Sikh troops from his capital at Sultanpore and his own restoration

4th.—The Minister it is said, finds a difficulty in procuring reinforcements to move off to the Eusofzye country The Sikh troops, however, feel inclined to march to the support of their comrades in Cashmere against Raja Golab Singh

20th July The Governor General's Agent on the N.-W. F. states that the Lahore Durbar in compliance with his requisition to that effect, issued orders to Vuzeer Zorawur Singh calling upon him to desist from molesting Bussahir Trans-Sutlej This fact involves an admission on the part of the Sikh Government that it has no supremacy over Bussahir Trans-Sutlej

Hill Intelligence

25th July From the Koolloo news it appears that the adherents of the Raja of that place having crossed over from the East of the Sutlej to Sooltanpore fought a battle with the Lahore troops The action commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued, it is said, with the loss of many lives on both sides until heavy rain caused a cessation of hostilities

The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars

20th July The Political Agent at Subathoo reports that the Sikhs from the latest authentic information, appeared to be gradually but steadily extending their aggressive operations to the Eastward and that a detachment of troops from Ladakh had already crossed the river Para (which running to the South unites itself to the Sutlej) and had built a Fort at a place called Chooreet, within the Elaqa of Chimoaitee subject to Guru. The Political Agent

further states that the Sikhs appeared to be resolved on stopping *all trade* between Chinese Tartary and Bussahir having previously occupied the passes by the Tyrli valley to prevent the ingress of traders from Upper Kunawa into Ladakh It is reported that two of the subjects of Bussahir the one from Thealkhur and the other from a village named Chunga were recently seized whilst proceeding beyond Choret (the new fortress occupied by the Sikhs) and one of them carried a prisoner to this latter place, from whence he effected his escape.

The Commissioner at Kumaon states that the Chinese or Tibetan Amils had collected a force of from 800 to 1 000 men at or near Mansarowur to attack the Sikhs or receive the attack of the latter should they push on (as is most probable) from Gartope to Manbehaee.

1st August The Commissioner of Kumaon states with regard to the Sikh invasion of Gartope, that the Sikhs were in possession of the country up to the date quoted on the margin that they had seized on the mines of Salt Gold and the spots where Borax is found and that they were doing their utmost in the way of plunder and rapine

THE PROTECTED SIKH STATES

9th August The Governor General s Agent on the North-West Frontier has submitted three statements to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General comprising a return of the military resources of the protected Sikh states available to the British Government Statement No 1 exhibits a contingent amounting to 2,033 Horse and 3,253 Foot which the Chiefs will maintain in constant readiness to attend for inspection or for service. No 2 is a statement which Maha Raja Kurrun Singh has at Mr Clerk s request prepared consisting of a body of well-armed horse, which the Chiefs could bring into the field for any particular service in aid of the British Government The amount is 20,595 No 3 is a sketch of a levy *en masse* which for the most part of an inferior description to No 2 could be without difficulty assembled in a short time. The amount is 60 000

AFGHANISTAN

31st July A private letter mentions that Mohamed Akhtar son of Dost Mohamed Khan, was at Khooloom on the date quoted but had not come in His father has however very recently written to him from Calcutta to desire that he will proceed to Sir William Macnaughten at Cabool

11th August The following return of Dost Mohamed s family at Loodhiana furnished by Mr Clerk exhibits a great decrease in their numbers which on their first arrival there were reckoned at 776.

FAMILY AND FOLLOWERS OF DOST MOHAMED KHAN AT LOODHIANA AUGUST 1841

	Women	Children	Slave Girls	Servants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Family of Dost Mohamed Khan	4	14	15	20
Family of Mohamed Afzul Khan	1	1	4	18
Family of Mohamed Azeem Khan	1	*Nil*	3	16
Family of Sheir Jung Khan	1	1	3	16
Family of Akram Khan	2	1	6	16
Family of Kalid Khan	1	*Nil*	2	6
Family of Abdool Sarab Khan	1	*Nil*	3	5
Family of Mohamed Ameer	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	13
Family of another son of D M 's sister	*Nil*	*Nil*	3	*Nil*
Family of Akbar Khan	1	1	3	4
Family of Hyder Khan	1	1	3	2
Mother of D M Khan	*Nil*	*Nil*	3	10
Mother of Abdool Ghunee	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	8
	13	19	48	134
Total			214	

The number of the ex-Ameer's suite at Calcutta is—

11 members of the family and connexions,
26 attendants
—
37
—

This party will leave Calcutta by a steamer on the 10th instant under charge of Captain Nicolson for Allahabad and thence will march to Loodhiana Their progress is to be assisted by all local officers *en route* in such manner as Captain Nicolson's requisitions may point out

The ex-Ameer and his relatives have expressed themselves much pleased with the consideration and attention they have met with from the Supreme Government at the Presidency

CANDAHAR

25th July A private letter from Candahar states that an office Clerk of the Herat establishment by name "Gorma" whilst walking through the charsoo on the morning of the 25th July, was stabbed in the belly by a fanatic Fakeer who had come to Candahar as a Ghazee, and that the poor man died of his wound after a few hours The murderer was sent by Major Rawlinson to the Shahzada Timur who after inquiry ordered the culprit to be blown away from a gun

31st July A private letter from Cabool states that all the inhabitants of the Turnack valley had returned to their homes, that the Tookhee rebels had nearly deserted and that they contemplated an early submission

Sir W H. Macnaughten writes that he had hopes of adjusting affairs with the Nijrow people without a campaign and preventing the Kohistanee rebels from again annoying us

KELAT I-GHILZIE

6th August A private letter from Cabool states that a detachment of our troops had proceeded into the interior of the country of the Ghilzyes where the chief rebels had taken refuge. The inhabitants fled with much precipitation leaving behind all their grain and live-stock. Four forts have been taken possession of, and the country is described as being most fertile and beautiful.

HERAT

6th July Persons lately arrived from Herat at Candahar acquainted Major Rawlinson with the report of the flight of Seifool Moolk Mirza a son of Shah Kamran, to the Tymanuee country and the execution by Yar Mohamed of the son of Mohamed Reza Khan of Seistan.

KHOOLOOM—KOONDOOZ

1st July A private letter from Cabool states that the Wullee of Khooloom and the Meer of Koondooz were both suitors to Shah Shoojah for assistance against each other

KHYVA—KOKUND

Letters from Captain Conoly down to the 11th of May state that he had parted on good terms with the Khan Huzrut of Khyva and gone to Kokund. Captain Conoly had furnished the Khan Huzrut at his request, with a summary of British connection with the nations of the East.

BOKHARA

23rd June Colonel Stoddart in a letter to the address of Sir W H. Macnaughten states that the Ameer of Bokhara had relinquished his intention of sending an expedition against Kokund and that he had returned to Khiva, some runaway slaves in return to the compliment paid to him by the Khan of the country in sending 16 slaves back to Bokhara. Col. Stoddart adds that the confidence entertained at Bokhara in the sincerity justice and power of the British Government is unbounded.

SCINDE (UPPER)

25th July Col. Stacy reports that Meer Mohamed Nusseer Khan has tendered his submission to Government and was with him on the 25th July last up to which date the young Khan was very weak and much reduced by recent illness. Col. Stacy has been instructed to continue for the present in charge of Nusseer Khan and Major Outram in consequence of the death Mr Ross-Bell late Political Agent in Upper Scinde, has been appointed to succeed to the charge of our Political relations in Scinde and Beloochistan. Instructions have also been issued to Major Outram the

officer at present in charge of the Upper Scinde Agency, that pending the final arrangements which may be made concerning Nusseer Khan he should be treated with kindness and with such consideration as is becoming the position in which he now stands

The Government of Bombay report that at the date of the last accounts from Quetta, the sickness which has been lately prevailing amongst the troops at Kotra (*vide* News Letter No 22, dated the 2nd August) and Shoorum had considerably abated and that the troops at both those stations were improving in health

ADEN

16th July The Political Agent at Aden reports that an advance guard of 60 mounted men of the Fouthelee tribe had traversed our immediate frontier from the 12th July to the 16th, but that they seldom molested the daily supplies The main body of the enemy with Sultan Hamed Abdulla were to march on the evening of the 16th to take up a position near Bin-zaad (about 2½ or 3 miles from Sheik Othmar or 8 miles from the field works) where they intended to erect a fort Permission to do so had been granted by Sultan Mohamed Houssain Fouthelee of Lahedge Sultan Hamed Abdulla Fouthelee had determined to attack the field works and Captain Haines had given timely information of this to Col. Wilson and the Senior Naval Officer, and these had made every preparation to repel him

SHOA

Captain C W Harris in charge of the mission to Shoa, states in continuation of his last report on the progress of the mission to its place of destination (*vide* News Letter No 22. dated 2nd August), the circumstances of his arrival at Warri-mailee on July 1st and the deliberate murder of 2 Europeans and one Native of the escort at the 1st stage after leaving Khore-Assal (or the salt lake) The particulars of the sad event are as follows While Capt. Harris' party had halted at Goorgoonta an hour before midnight, there was a cry and a rush from the quarters in which the escort slept On Capt Harris hurrying to the spot, Sergeant Walpore and Corporal Willson of H M 6th Regiment were discovered weltering in their blood, and in the agonies of death the one having been struck with a creese in the carotid artery, the other stabbed in the stomach whilst beside them lay a Portuguese follower, who had received a frightful gash in the abdomen On investigation it was found that a party of the Essa Bedouins who seem to have an innate lust for blood had, favoured by the nature of the locality, seized the opportunity afforded by the absence of the sentry at the further end of his distance to perpetrate the cold-blooded deed It is said that for every victim that falls to the murderous knife of one of these Bedouins, he is entitled to wear an additional copper bracelet on arm, and to adorn the belt of his creese with an additional stud of silver, his reputation for prowess and bravery rising amongst

his clansmen in proportion to the number and the foulness and atrocity of such deeds. The murderers unfortunately escaped from the darkness of the ravines but in consequence of the murder taking place so close to the sea the Political Agent at Aden entertained hopes of ascertaining who the murderers are, and bringing them to punishment. He does not however think that they are of the Essal tribe of Arabs for the murder occurred in the Danna Kali territory whither the Essal tribes only resort in bodies for pillage. Captain Harris further states that Mohamed Ali, Esak and Cassim (brothers of the Sultan of Tedjoura) with all their followers appeared much affected by the fatal occurrences of the night referred to and said that their eyes should never again be closed in sleep so long as any danger was to be apprehended from the Essal The conduct of these Chiefs had hereafter been cold and unfriendly towards the members of the mission, but from this moment ' continues Capt. Harris their manner was visibly changed and the anxiety evinced for the safety of the survivors unremitting

During his journey Capt. Harris was given to understand that the road to Zeyla branching off from Dadder passes by four stages fit for a cafila over a level country unimpeded by steep ranges of hills and practicable throughout for artillery and Captain Harris contemplated adopting early measures to ascertain the truth of this intelligence.

In a postscript Capt. Harris mentions that Esak, one of the escorts of the mission received a letter from Shoa from Sahela Sullassick, directing him to forward together with all their baggage. any gentlemen, who might arrive at Tedjoura with the design of visiting the Shoa country

GWALIOR

19th August The Resident in Gwalior reports that on discussing the subject of the Amil of Burunggur s proceedings with the Durbar vakeel he was informed by the latter that, in making their collections of revenue, it was occasionally requisite to employ troops in so doing that they had hitherto done so under such circumstances without making any communications to the British authorities but that as the wish of the British Government had been expressed to that effect the Officers of the Gwalior Durbar would be directed in similar cases in future, to communicate the necessity for such a measure to the Resident at Indore.

BURMAH

19th August A private letter from Moulmein dated the 19th August states that the authorities at Martaban were busily employed in repairing the old brick wall on the river face of the town and collecting materials for stockading and strengthening the other posts of the place. At Tsamponago where the Governor of Bileng has taken up his quarters wood had been collected and both at

that place and Martaban guns have been forwarded from Bileng It is said that the King has changed his mind in regard to visiting Rangoon after the Burma lent, according to the persuasion of the Priests (*vide* News Letter No 24, dated 20th August) and hes decided on adhering to the time first fixed on, *viz*, in September next, and that the preparations for his reception were being actively pursued The people are also said to be haid at work on the houses for the Prince of Prome and the Ex-King which are to be close to each other Men had also arrived to build houses for some of the other princes Report states that an embassy from the court of China had arrived at Amaraporah, bringing letters from the court of Pekin requesting assistance against "a Sea monster which had lately appeared and was eating up the sons of heaven"

20th August A subsequent private Communication states that the princes will certainly visit Rangoon with the King but that there is so much jealously amongst them, that even if they had intended to commit aggressions on our territories they would very likely first commence to fight among themselves

The "Proserpine" and "Ganges" steamers and H M's ship Childers, will be allotted to the Provinces both as a means of communication with Calcutta, and of defence against any aggression that may take place

NEPAL

3rd to 14th August The following particulars are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates quoted —

1st—The Kala Pandey's are alleged still to retain some influence, and to have been consulted in the matter of the intended pardon of the Thappas, and the giving them back their caste and their property There were no signs in Nepal of secret Agents of intrigue from the plains, and indeed since the change of ministry the Durbar seems to have felt the necessity of giving up all such projects

2nd—The crops were most abundant, the soldiery quiet and the chiefs and people reposing in thankful security from spoliations and arrests

3rd—The Raja and Rani were pressing the ministry to be reconciled with their adversaries and to form a coalition administration for the ensuing year on principles of declared amity with the British Government

4th—More placards were reported but no one heeded them

5th—The Raja and the Rani still talk of the necessity of affording satisfaction to the Governor General

6th—One case of denial of justice to British subjects has been fairly adjusted whilst other symptoms indicate a desire to remove all such grievances

14th August The Resident in Nepal states that up to the date quoted on the margin the health of the Maha Rani was much improved and that hopes were entertained of its speedy re-establishment. Neither Her Highness nor her party had dropt their recently improved tone and temper (vide News Letter No 24 dated 20th August) and it was supposed that the present ministry might derive material benefit from it. It is said that the Kala Pandeys and the chountras are believed to be looking with anxiety to whatever may be interpreted into an indication of the probable views of the British Government for the coming cold season. One party is rumoured to expect immediate punishment the other looks for continual support the former seeks to be rid of the dangerous proximity of our frontier force, the latter to establish under cover of it some steady prospective system of good faith and amity

15th August The Resident in Nepal in a private letter states that the Gorkha ministry have used every exertion and succeeded in preventing schemes of mischief in the state, such as intrigues with our allies aggression on our frontier limits denial of justice to our subjects localated in Nepal and all current grievances. The Rani continues Mr Hodgson has been foiled in all attempts she may have wished to make to create lawless popular rupture and uproar and the Ministers have put an end to cruelty and rapacity in the state.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY
The 1st September 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 26.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 10th September 1841 giving information for the period May—August 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Peshawar (4) The Khiber Pass (5) Afghanistan (6) Akbar Khan son of Dost Mohammed Khan (7) Kelat-i-Ghilzie (8) Zamindawar (9) Herat (10) Herat—Persia (11) Kandahar—Persia (12) Gundamak (13) Sind—(Upper) (14) Cutchee (15) Sind—(Lower) (16) Indus Steam Navigation (17) Bushire (18) Mocha (19) Bahrein—Nejd (20) Bushire—Shiraz Karrack—Tungistan—Yezd—Kirman (21) Muscat (22) Zanzibar—Nosbeh (23) Gwalior (24) Hyderabad (25) Badamee (26) Mewar (27) Jodhpur—Jessalmer (28) Lucknow—Gorakhpur (29) North West Provinces—Bharatpur Scholarships (30) Burma (31) Nepal.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

31st July The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates quoted Surdar Ameer Singh Mujeethia was ordered to set out with his contingent to the 'Dhunee country' to take charge of its revenue matters and the officers there

were informed of his appointment The troops remarked that those officers who had embezzled a great part of their pay, had been punished and that had Fukeers Imamoodeen and Tajoodeen, their employers been found at the time they would have shared the same fate The Maha Rajah ordered 60 sepoys and Officers suspected of committing the murder of Soba Singh, to be apprehended and confined in General Pertab Singh's battalion and their trial was committed to Raja Dhiān Singh Raja Dhian Singh again requested the Maharaja's speedy return to Lahore

2nd August Rajah Socheit Singh requested the Maharajah to try the case of Sobha Singh's murder and mutiny in the Gobindgurh fort himself, and a trial being held, it appeared that the leader in the murder was gone on duty to Peshawar and that Chohar Singh, an artillery officer present had also assisted in cutting down Sobha Singh The Maharajah therefore ordered the right hand of Chohar Singh to be struck off, 10 sepoys were punished with dismissal and the confiscation of their arrears, about 10 or 15 were whipped, and as many imprisoned, while the garrison was recruited by 150 of the "Khas Carbineers" The Maharajah told Fukeer Azeezudeen that the best arrangement had now been made at Gobindgurh and that Fukeers Imamoodeen and Tajoodeen should be reappointed, but the Fukeer declined, observing that in his opinion there was still a mutinous spirit in the garrison

An order was issued to Fukeer Shahoodeen informing him of the despatch of Missar Bullaram to settle the custom matters with Mr Clerk directing his attention to the several letters of the Governor General purporting that the diminution of the customs of the Amritsur mart was never intended and desiring him to show Mr Clerk what loss would accrue from too great a reduction Orders were also issued by Raja Dhian Singh to General Avetabile desiring him to consider that he ought not to have sent the troops or to have relied on Kadur Khan and Ahmed Khan Eusofzyes, that he should now himself march at the head of the two Nujeeb battalions, one of the Ramghole battalions leaving the others at Peshawar and all the sowars and take his position in the Eusofzye country, that he should by no means rely on any Afghan, except Arsulla Khan, who was the only respectable man in the whole family, and that on the return of the Maharaja to Lahore reinforcements would be despatched from Cashmere and the Hadsura to punish the insurgents From the Attock news it appeared, that the waters of that stream had again become so shallow as to be easily forded, and it was supposed that the rocks which had lately obstructed the channel had not been removed, which circumstance, it was feared, would probably cause a recurrence of the late calamity Orders were likewise issued by Raja Dhian Singh to Raja Golab Singh Palrooundeah at the head of the two battalions who had killed Mehan Singh to detach them to the Eusofzye country, to act in concert with General Avetabile in punishing the Esusofzye insurgents

4th August The Maharaja directed the Raja to address a letter in the hill dialect to Raja Golab Singh desiring him to come to Lahore without delay and give his opinion on some subjects of importance adding that a Khillut and Jageer would be granted to him and the disturbances in the west be suppressed according to his suggestions

5th August The Officers at Dhunee and Rawul-Pindee reported that the Zumeendars in those districts seemed to be infected with the spirit of disobedience prevailing among their neighbours the Eusofzyes, and were slow in paying their revenues. They were promised assistance but directed to temporize for the present.

At Fakeer Azeezoodeen's request orders were issued to Fukeer Shahoodeen notifying the pleasure of the Durbar at the intended appointment of Dr Jameson to examine the river Attock, and he was directed to send his Sowars with the gentleman to Lahore, whence proper persons would be deputed to conduct him up the river

From the Cashmere news it appeared that Rajah Golab Singh had confined the remnant of the insurgent battalions and confiscated their property that some experienced Commandants and veterans-Raja Fazuldad Khan, one of the Rohtas family and others, had been killed, but that the action had inspired a sense of fear and respect throughout all Cashmere.

6th August Raja Golab Singh proposed some new arrangements in the collections of the shawl tax but this was objected to by Bhaee Goormookh The Raja said he was empowered to do whatever he thought proper that he would after completing his work at Cashmere go to Jummoo and not to Lahore where disorder was still prevailing He replied that His Highness and his Minister seemed to think that affairs were going on well, but that he had now ascertained that it was quite the reverse that the Sikh troops would not tolerate the deductions again made from their pay and that they would resent it unless precautions were soon taken The Maharaja observed that Raja Dhian Singh had the arrangement of this and that it rested with him to do what he thought best. But the Raja resumed that the old Chiefs were dissatisfied and in time might coalsce with the rebel troops.

10th August A Jageer of one lakh of rupees was granted to Raja Bulbeer Sein of Mundee, and town of Mundee being assigned for his residence. Lahore Thannas were ordered to be kept in the two forts of Kumlah and Nundgurh subject to Sirdar Lehna Singh's authority The rest of the forts throughout the Mundee country were ordered to be demolished and the servants of the Sirdar were appointed to collect the revenues in excess of the Raja's jageer

10th August A treaty conferring the above Jageer on the Mundee Chief was drawn up and signed

There are four Sikh battalions in the Mundee country under General Kauk Singh Out of the two battalions at Sooltanpore in Kooiloo's Hookina Singh, the Commanding Officer, had detached 7 companies to punish the Zumeendars of the Oojee districts but the latter having made a night attack, destroyed about 140 men of the Sikh troops About a week ago another attack was made by the Zumeendars at night in which they killed 50 Sikhs and the remainder of the Companies being terrified, fled back to Sooltanpore

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

21st August The Commissioner of Kumaon states that the Sikhs continued to gain footing in the Ghote country having repulsed and put to flight the Honias during a night attack made by the latter at a place called Dogepanchoo, 2 miles from Tukla Kheil Zorawur Singh, the leader of the Sikhs, it is said, was expected to arrive at Mansarowar, on the 15th of August last, together with his wife and family for the purpose of worshipping at the sacred lake at that place, and making an offering of a Golden idol with other splendid gifts, at the Kylas temples

29th August Other private accounts do not represent the conflict at Dogepanchoo to have been decisive of the question of Sikh or Tibetan supremacy on the Hoondes, for the Honia camp appeared to have consisted of police men, and unarmed inhabitants of the country and not of troops

It is reported that there are about 2,000 Sikhs altogether, independent of the garrison of Roodukh, in the North, half way, between Ghartope and Ladakh

25th August The Commissioner of Kumaon writes that by the latest accounts from the Mansarowar Lake it is rumoured that a reply had been received from Lassa by the Ghartope amil, in which, after censuring him severely for his neglect in not immediately reporting the approach of the Sikhs, he is informed that the Lassa Government intended to leave their subjects, the Hoonias, to the mercy of the Sikhs for the present and that next year they will call the latter to account for their conduct

Another rumour is that the Sikhs have declared their intention of building a fort at or near Menbelae and that Dhapa Chupung, and Folung had been taken possession of by a Sikh party of 3 or 400 men, detached from the main body, by Zorawar Singh This detachment is said to have been commanded by Mohamedan who swam his heroes and men across the Sutlej at a place which the Hoonias supposed was not fordable and then moving quickly upon the above named places, took the authorities completely by surprise and after a few shots utterly routed them

PESHAWAR

26th August The Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier states that aggressions have been committed in the Durbar of Peshawar by Nawab Khan Pundialee and Mahomed Sayeed

Khan the son of Khan Bahadoor of Kohat, and that measures have been adopted by the Political Agent at Peshawar to check the in cursion of these Chiefs into the Sikh territory

THE KHYBER PASS

5th August The Political Agent at Peshawar states that Khan Bahadur the Chief of the Afreedees fearing that we might at some future period be led to coerce him and his tribe, in revenge for the trouble they caused us or entertaining an inward conviction that the Afreedees will sooner or later give us fresh cause to be dis-pleased at their conduct was making efforts to gain over the Aurokzye-Oloos, by endeavouring to secure for them a share in the Chowkedarry of Khyber and thus attaching them to his own interests from a sense of obligation and making common cause against the British Captain Mackeson proposed deputing Abdool Rahim Khan Malazi Shah Shoojah s Officer at Peshawar to meet Khan Bahadur with a view to remove from his mind any distrust of our designs by which he might be actuated.

AFGHANISTAN

1st August Captain Bygrave states that cash balance in the military chest at Cabool on the 1st August was Rs 12,48 669-2 5½

AKBAR KHAN SON OF DOST MOHAMED KHAN

13th August The Envoy and Minister at Cabool states that Akbar Khan son of Dost Mohamed Khan, was a guest with the Meer Wallee of Khoolum up to the date quoted in the margin and that he had (though in terms of civility) rejected the overtures which the envoy and Minister made to him to come to Cabool and join his family in India

KELAT I-GHILZYE

10th August The Major General Commanding in Afghanistan, states that an affair took place on the 5th August last between the insurgent Ghilzyes on the one side, and Captain Walke s sowars of the 4th Irregular and Lt Bazett s troops of the 5th Cavalry on the other Lt-Col Chambers had 5 Companies of the 16th Regiment N I in readiness to co-operate with the force alluded to but the discomfiture of the Enemy was complete without his assistance. The Major General bears ample testimony to the good conduct of the troops on the occasion especially the gallantry displayed by the cavalry both Regular and Irregular

A private letter from Cabool of the same date reporting the same affair says that Lieut. Bazett has been severely wounded but that otherwise our casualties are few and trifling while about fifty of the enemy (who are estimated to have been at fully a thousand horse and foot and many of them men of consequence) were killed the private communication adds the notorious Gooroo submitted and came in just before the occurrence of these skirmishes."

A private letter from Cabool states that the Ghilzye insurrection has been crushed

ZAMINDAWUR

25th July The Political Agent at Candahar states that the Dooranee insurrection has, for the present, been suppressed and that Akhtar Khan has retreated to the strong district of Baghnee He adds, that the Cultivators had throughout the Helmund districts returned to their peaceful agricultural pursuits

HERAT

31st July Sir W H Macnaughten states that rumours had reached him that a serious disagreement had occurred between Shah Kamran and Yar Mohamed Khan.

10th August A private communication from Cabool states that there were various rumours afloat there regarding Yar Mohamed—some having represented him as having been imprisoned, others as having been killed by order of Kamran Shah

HERAT—PERSIA

8th July The Resident in the Persian Gulf on the authority of a letter from Shiraz writes that in consequence of the interference of the Russian Ambassador, the Shah of Persia had rejected the overtures of Sheer Mohamed Khan for the surrender of Herat, and suspended his warlike preparations against that city

CANDAHAR—PERSIA

11th August A private letter from Cabool mentions that the celebrated Kerman rebel had arrived at Candahar

GUNDAMUCK

8th August A private letter states that a fight took place at Gundamuck between Mohamed Deen, a mullik of the Shaisa Kheil of Kote-rood and the Afghans, in which the latter were victorious The particulars of the affair are as follows It appears that some of the Government people went to enquire into a case of adultery committed by a party of the Shaista Kheil, and were about to bring the guilty person to Meer Hyder, the Deputy Governor, when they were opposed by the aforesaid Mohamed Deen, who killed two of the deputation and wounded a third On this circumstance being reported to Meer Hyder, he with much promptness and energy assembled his followers and attacked Mohamed Deen and his adherents, who took refuge in a fort This was speedily invested by the Government people, a mine was sprung under the bastion and the fort was taken by assault In this affair five or six of Meer Hyder's people were slain, as also the rebel Mohamed Deen and five of his followers The fort has been secured by the victors

SCINDE (UPPER)

24th to 31st July The precis of Upper Scinde intelligence contains the following particulars —

1st—The death of Mr Ross Bell, the late Political Agent in that quarter.

2nd.—Nusseer Khan was to march with Col Stacy *en route* to Quetta on the 28th July last.

3rd —Mohamed Khan Showanee had been with Col. Stacy and was very desirous to be allowed to accompany the party to Quetta the Colonel however desired him to remain in the neighbourhood of Kelat until instructions concerning him were received

3rd August The Officer in temporary charge of the Political Agency in Upper Scinde reports the arrival of Nusseer Khan at Moostang on the 1st August last in company with Colonel Stacy and a number of Chiefs On hearing of the death of the Political Agent (the late Mr Rose Bell) considerable excitement appeared to have prevailed in the camp but it was soon allayed and Nusseer Khan having expressed a wish to remain at Moostang until a successor to Mr Bell was appointed or some person empowered to treat with him Colonel Stacy has acceded to his (Nusseer Khan's) wishes to the purport stated Col. Stacy says that no fears need be entertained of the Khan going back A Durbar is said to have been held, in which it was determined to be guided by Colonel Stacy's advice a determination, which was subsequently repeated on a formal visit by the Khan and his Sirdars to the Colonel's ten

12th August A private communication states that Major Outram purposed proceeding to Quetta on the 16th August last to join his new appointment as Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan. Before doing this he expected to bring (and has since brought) to a satisfactory termination the Shikarpore negotiations.

From a private letter it appears that Major Outram has addressed a letter to Nusseer Khan giving him every assurance that he will religiously fulfil the promises made to him by the late Mr Bell and act up to that gentleman's instructions in regard to the young Khan

CUTCHEE

It appears from the Precis of Inetlligence from the diaries of the Upper Scinde Political Agency Shikarpore for the week ending 9th August, that Lieut. Postans has granted permission to a certain number of the tribe of Khozahs to proceed to Cutchee, where they proposed to cultivate. The Khozahs formerly occupied considerable tracts of land in Cutchee, and they require protection to make them good and useful subjects

SCINDE (LOWER)

28th July From the diary of the Lower Scinde Agency it appears that the elder Ameers of Hyderabad have made a separation of the states and property of the brothers and that articles of agreement were written on Khorans and exchanged between Meers Shahdad and Hosein Alli The Diary states that a reconciliation took place not only between Meers Shahdad and Hosein Alli but

between all the other parties implicated on either side, whose animosities had attained a pitch of rancour which began to threaten serious consequences This quarrel arose from an attempt of Meer Shadad to cheat his brother out of a portion of his heritage when dividing the estates in accordance with the will of the late Meer Noor Mohamed Khan (*vide* news letter No 19, dated 1st December 1840) The following is the substance of the articles of agreement entered into between Meers Shahdad and Hossein Alli, and the memo of Meer Sohdar, Meer Nusseer and Meer Mohamed Khan, the elder Ameers of Hyderabad, *viz*, that that portion of Scinde and Shikarpore which belonged to the late Meer Noor Mohamed Khan according to the will of his late Highness, shall with the exception of the Tuppa of Shool be divided in equal halves between the contracting parties, Meers Hossein Alli Khan and Shadad, that the contracting Ameers have renewed intercourse with each other and have been reconciled that they shall bring forward no further claims on each other's territory, that should any boundary disputes arise they shall be settled by an arbitration of the elder Ameers, that no disputes shall be encouraged among the servants of the contracting parties, and that they banish all feelings of enmity from their minds towards each other The elder Ameers agree to see that no differences arise between the contracting parties hereafter, that should any boundary disputes arise they undertake to settle the same according to the terms of the treaty, and that should the contracting parties reject the offices of the elder Ameers, they shall conjointly with the Political Agent bring such disputes to a satisfactory conclusion

Indus Steam Navigation

10th to 16th August The precis of intelligence from the diaries of the Political Agency in Upper Scinde, Shikarpore, for the week ending 16th August, states that an instance of the rapidity with which the steamers can now descend the river, occurred in the passage of the "Satellite", which left Sukker at 8 a m on the 8th and reached Hyderabad at 9 a m on the 9th August

Bushire

14th July The Resident in the Persian Gulf states a report that a firman from the Shah of Persia was sent to Shiraz, directing that 100 masons, under a qualified person, be despatched to Bushire, and the sum of 12 or 14 thousand tomans be immediately expended in erecting a series of towers and curtains round the sea and land faces of that town, to fortify it completely

Mocha

19th July The Political Agent at Aden states that there appeared to be no prospect of the Imaum of Senna obtaining Mocha as the Sheriff of that place was gaining greater influence by means

of his increasing wealth which he obtains by frequent and sudden demands on the inhabitants of his seaport towns He has, it is said, strengthened the fort at Bateel Fukee, and removed 4 guns from Mocha and 4 from Hodeeda to complete it.

BAHREIN—NEJD

30th June The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports the submission of Ameer Khaled to the Ottoman Porte and his appointment as the Walle or Ruler of Nejd on the part of Sultan Abdool Mujeed At present I do not think the Resident continues "Ameer Khaled entertains schemes of conquest in the direction of Oman and concludes that affairs at Bahrein continued tranquil

BUSHIRE—SHIRAZ—KARRACK—TUNGISTAN—YEZD—KIRMAN

8th July The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that the Shaik and inhabitants of Bushire being at length quite weared out with the insolent and outrageous conduct of the Shirbaz had sent a petition to Shiraz assuring the Prince that no fear need be entertained for the safety of the Town and offering a present to His Royal Highness provided he would order their return to the capital of Fars. Sheik Nuseer still continued to stop the transmission of supplies to Karrack from the Persian coast but with ill success. Bakir Khan the Chief of Tungistan had made up his quarrel with the Shaik of Bushire The feud which so long subsisted between the Dashty and Tungistan Chiefs is said to have been adjusted by a matrimonial alliance strenuous endeavours were making among all the Chiefs of the Gunaseer or low country to settle their feuds and quarrels with each other for the purpose of forming a general combination Hubeeboollah Khan the Persian Commandant of artillery it is said was laying waste Yezd and Kirman, with the Royal force under him. Report states that this officer's proceedings had incurred the displeasure of the Shah, who had summoned him back to Tehran.

MUSCAT

10th July The Resident in the Persian Gulf states having received a Letter from our Native Agent at Muscat, stating that a Frenchman by name Leppa or Count de Verom had an interview with the Acting Governor of that place and intimated to him that three Frigates were on their way from France to take possession of Muscat, and that the King of Portugal intended to send an expedition to recover Zanzibar and all the neighbouring countries, as having formerly belonged to that nation. The Resident has given instructions to his correspondents in Bushire to look out for Monsr Lappa's arrival there, and keep him fully acquainted with his movements.

ZANZIBAR—NOS-BEH

6th May Captain A Hamilton on a mission to Zanzibar states that on his arrival at that island he found the Imaum of Muscat much dejected and broken in spirit, in consequence of his having received authentic information of the occupation by the French of Nos-Beh

14th May In a letter dated 14th May Capt H states that the French had 2 ships at Nos-Beh, the Colonial Corvette "La Dordague' and a transport, and that they were erecting a fort Captain H adds that there was a strong feeling in favour of the French amongst all the Arabs at Zanzibar excepting the Imaum and the members of his family

GWALIOR

13th to 18th July From the Gwalior diary of dates noted, it appears that Pertab Sing known as a Chief of dacoits, had raised a band of seven or eight hundred men and set the authority of the Durbar at defiance It is said that an engagement took place between this band and one of Coll Jacob's Regiments, in which seven or eight men belonging to the latter appear to have been killed

HYDERABAD

16th to 22nd August From the Nizam of Hyderabad's military diary of dates quoted it appears that in consequence of there being no due or prompt administration of justice, the districts west of Ellichpore, near Sindhiah's frontier and beyond it, were in a very disturbed state The same diary mentions the peaceable state of the Bheel population

BADAMEE

1st to 7th August From the Political diary of the Resident at the court of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad of dates noted, it appears that the minister has established military posts on the roads leading to Badamee

MEYWAR

2nd to 8th August The Political diary of the Meywar agency states that all pending claims between Marwar, Meywar, and Sirohee, were to be adjusted by a Punchayat under Major Dorming

JODHPORE—JESSULMERE

2nd to 8th August The Political diary of the Rajpootana agency states that the international dacoit cases between Jodhpore and Jessulmere have been decided

LUCKNOW—GORRUCKPORE

2nd to 8th August From the diary of the Lucknow Residency of dates quoted it appears that the Zemindars of Muckoocah and Khyreepore, the subjects of Oudh, had destroyed the boundary landmarks, and prevented the cultivation of the Gorruckpore frontier

lands. The Magistrate and Collector of Gorruckpore has written to Col Low requesting that decisive measures be adopted to prevent similar aggressions in future.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES

Bhurutpore Scholarships

2nd to 7th August From the abstract of the Lieutenant Governor's proceedings in the Political Department it appears that the Rajah of Bhurutpore has made a gift of 200 Rs. per annum to the Agra College.

BURMAH

16th August A private letter from Rangoon mentions that His Burmese Majesty was to quit the capital for Rangoon on or about the 30th of August last.

19th August Another private letter from Rangoon states that it was the opinion of the Shawbandah or Collector of Customs, that His Burmese Majesty would be at Rangoon in 40 days from the date quoted, and that the journey was to be undertaken merely from religious motives.

NEPAL

20th August The Resident in Nepal states that the Maharaja has issued a proclamation denouncing the system of placards and the authors of it

20th August The Resident in Nepal states that on his applying to the Gorkah Durbar for orders to the proper Nepalese officers for the apprehension of two fellows who had taken refuge in Nepal, his requisition was promptly attended to by the Maha Rajah granting purwannahs for the purpose

The Resident further states that the Nepal Government have paid ready attention to his representations in regard to dacoits who have taken refuge in his territories, by issuing orders for their apprehension.

26th August The Resident in Nepal states that the Gurkah Durbar have at length restored the family of General Matabar Singh to caste, and to the enjoyment of civil and religious privileges in the state.

28th August The Resident in Nepal states that one of the two cases of denial of justice to British subjects has been satisfactorily adjusted and that the other from the amicable disposition of the Gorkah Durbar recently manifested towards the British Government cannot much longer fail to be likewise settled.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY
The 10th September 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 27—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 20th September 1841, giving information for the period May—September 1841, under the following heads: (1) North-West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Peshawar (4) Zamindawar (5) Fort Abdulla (6) Khiva—Kokund (7) Sind—(Upper) (8) Sind—(Lower) (9) Satara (10) Aden (11) Shoa (12) Hyderabad (13) Haraoti (14) North-East Frontier (15) Nepal (16) Postscript (17) Seistan.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

12th August The following particulars are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally referred to.—

1st—The Maha Raja ordered that 400 men should garrison the Nandgarh and Kumla forts, but that the other forts in the Mundee territory had better be dismantled by Sirdar Lehna Singh

2nd—His Highness desired the Mundee Chief to use his influence with Raja Ajeet Singh of Kooloo in bringing him over from the other side of the River, and to send him to the Durbar, or at least to effect a treaty with him in concert with Sirdar Lehna Singh and to restore him to his "Guddee" in Kooloo

3rd—The Raja of Mundee and Sirdar Lehna Singh have proceeded to Mundee by order of the Maha Raja

4th—Raja Golab Singh has pardoned about 250 sepoys of the Cashmere mutinous battalions, and discharged them from service

5th—A report is said to have been received by Raja Golab Singh from Vazeer Zorawar Singh, requesting his permission to take possession of some places in the Chinese territory, with which he has made himself acquainted and to carry his conquests further on

6th—News from the Hazara country state that an affair took place between Sirdar Nohar Singh of Attaree and some Sowars and Infantry, on the one side, and the "Mookheas" on the other, in which 55 of Nohar Sing's people and 50 of the "Mookheas" were killed

16th August 7th Sheochurn Boogh reported to the Durbar that he was encamped with 3 battalions on the banks of the Attock, and was laying the foundation of a fort at Durbund

8th—Several officers have been ordered to enlist new troops to the extent of 10,000 in all

22nd August

9th—Bhaee Ram Singh is said to have urged the Maharajah to take the management of affairs in his own hands, and thus imitate the example of his late father.

3rd September Mr Clerk s letter of the date quoted, contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—It is said that Raja Golab Singh accompanied by Koonwar Pertuab Singh was expected about this time in the Hazara country The troops at Lahore murmur much at his conduct in Cashmere saying that he strengthened the Khalsas as if they had been Afghans."

2nd.—Raja Golab Singh it is said will take the field against the lower Eusofzyes with a considerable army

3rd.—Some of our troops who had deserted from the cantonment at Ferozpore, with a view to seek service in the Lahore army have been surrendered by the Durbar The high rates of pay which have been promised by the Maha Raja to his own troops induced those mentioned of ours to enter the Sikh army The total desertions amounted 12 men, including Cavalry and Infantry On their surrender an order was issued to Fakeer Shah-Oodeen informing him and recommending them to the mercy of the British Government.

The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars

6th September In a note to a recent account furnished by him respecting the progress of the Sikhs in the reduction of Nair or Western Thibet, and the Nepalese having advanced detachments from Joomla Mr Hodgson says "above Joomla is Hoomla, then Tuklakher whence to the lake of Mansurrower is but a short distance by a good road Hoomla is the frontier district, half Nepalese and half Tibetan.

Peshawar

31st August The Governor General s Agent on the North-West Frontier reports the safe arrival at Peshawar on the 17th August ultimo of the Kafila with magazine stores which marched from Ferozpore on the 19th June last under convoy of party of Horse and Foot of the Lahore service.

Zamindawar

25th August From the Sukkur precis of intelligence for the week ending the 25th August last, it appears that some apprehension was felt in Zamindawar relative to Capt. Woodburne's position in consequence of his being surrounded by three different hostile tribes. Captain Griffin s corps had marched to his relief. Later accounts received this day inform Government of the total defeat of Akhtar Khan and the rebel Dooranee, by the Shah s own troops Horse Foot and Artillery under the command of Captains

Woodburn and Griffin the capture of three principal chiefs and the destruction of 500 of the enemy. The conduct of the Shah's son, who charged the rebels at the head of his own Cavalry, is spoken of as having been most gallant The character for steadiness and bravery of these local levies has been fully tested and fairly won in this affair and considering their recent organization and the strength of the enemy (6,000) with whom they were engaged, the greatest credit is due to them for their conduct and the best promises afforded of their future high utility

THE KUJJUCK PASS—FORT ABDOOLLAH

9th August Captain Bosanquet, commanding Fort Abdoollah, speaking of the Kujjack tribe, states that a body of men about 80 or 100 followers of Kubber Khan and Bazgee Khan Atchickzye Chiefs and led on by the latter, came to the Kujjuck Pass and attempted to persuade Abdan Khan and his followers to join them in the occupation of the pass and to attack Fort Abdoollah It also was rumoured that there had been consultation amongst the Atchikzyes of Tobi on the subject of attacking the above mentioned fort On hearing of this conduct on the part of Atchikzyes, the Political Agent at Candahar despatched without loss of time, Saloo Khan with party of 50 Janbaz horsemen, to reconnoitre the Kujjuck Pass

11th August In a subsequent letter Captain Bosanquet states that there was then no appearance of truth in the rumour of the Atchikzyes having collected, on the date quoted He adds that Captain Walker and his convoy met with no obstacle in their journey through the Kujjuck Pass

KHYVA—KOKUND

11th May Captain Conolly writes that the Khan Hazrut, on receiving intelligence of the Kokundees having committed fresh aggressions on the Khyvan territories sent for Capt Conolly and asked him if he would repair to the Kokund court on His Majesty's behalf and become the means of inducing a better understanding between the two states Captain C replied in the affirmative, but said that he would readily attend to the Khan Hazrut's wishes as expressed above, on the distinct understanding that he proceeded not as the Agent of the Chief of Khyva but in prosecution of his own appointed mission from the British Government to the court of Ferghana To this the chief agreed and Capt Conolly was on the eve of starting for Kokund in company with an intelligent officer given him as guide by the Khan Huzrut towards the latter part of May last (*vide* News letter No 25, dated 1st September) At the Khan Hazrut's command the Khyvan Minister was to draw up and present to Capt Conolly memorandum regarding the frontier of Khorasan, that he might have an authentic document to refer to in his communications with the Court of Kokund

Scinde (Upper)

7th to 12th August From the precis of Upper Scinde intelligence it appears that the Darogah Gool Mohamed has been gradually though rapidly losing influence and that the chiefs now with Nusseer Khan are pleased to see his control over him decline.

Accounts have been received in Scinde of some movement in the direction of Kharam and it is said that Azeed Khan of his latter place together with Kureem Khan of Wusbook and others had raised a force with the intention of proceeding against Punjgoor the son of Alladad Khan, Chief of Punjgoor who was in attendance on Nusseer Khan at Moostang proceeded at once with letters and a confidential messenger from the Khan to put a stop to this movement.

14th to 20th August A subsequent Precis of dates quoted states that nothing of importance has occurred in Nasseer Khan's camp at Moostang and that sickness continues its ravages to an alarming extent. The detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry is reported to have arrived from Candahar without seeing one of the bands of Atchikzyes to be lying in wait for the convoy in the Kujjuck Pass

Scinde (Lower)

25th August From the Sukkur precis of intelligence for the week ending the 25th August, it appears that Major Outram arrived at Sukkur on the steamer Comet" on the afternoon of the 25th He is said to have left immediately for Shikarpore and expected to reach Quetta on the 1st September there in the first instance to take up his appointment as Political Agent in Scinde and Beloochistan.

Sattara

4th September The Government of Bombay report that His Highness the Raja of Sattara has declared by proclamation the buying or selling of Slaves in his territory illegal from the 16th August ultimo

Aden

2nd August The Political Agent at Aden reports that the interpreter at the field works at that place has been treacherously murdered by the Arabs It appears that body of armed men amounting to fourteen, 5 of whom were on horse-back and the remainder on camels came to within 120 yards of the gate of the field works, where they remained, when unsuspicious of their designs and unarmed the interpreter went out to invite them in When he approached the men to speak to them his suspicions were excited and on running back with a view to escape danger he was speared by the party from the wound of which he died. The Political Agent further states that the Abdali and Foudthli Chiefs

with their followers were in the habit of patrolling across our frontier night and day stopping trade and supplies, and murdering indiscriminately everyone that goes out of Aden, or endeavours to enter it

As there was some suspicion that the Arabs would enter our frontier and attack the troops, every preparation was made to repel the insurgent

30th August The Government of Bombay report that the Political Agent at Aden had made arrangement for sending to Bombay about 50 men of His Majesty's 6th Regiment stationed in that quarter and that with a view to keep the Arabs in check he had detained 200 men from that corps until they might be relieved by a detachment of the same strength from His Majesty's 17th Regiments

30th August The Government of Bombay report that the Political Agent at Aden has forwarded to the care of Senior Magistrate of Police of Bombay Presidency the surviving twelve African slave boys and girls, saved from a boat wrecked near Aden on its way from Macullah to Juddah (*vide* News Letter No 20, dated 10th July 1841) The acting Magistrate of Police at Bombay has been requested to endeavour and obtain situations for these children if they are willing to take service in respectable families as also to ascertain whether any of the boys in question could be provided for in the Mint or in the Navy

His Majesty's ship "Endymion" and Honourable Company's sloop "Elphinstone" were by the latest advices from Bombay just about to proceed to the Persian Gulf and thence to the Red Sea

Shoa

28th June Mr. Hatchatoor writes from Tedjoura that the French travellers at Hodada were carrying on their intrigues through the Sheriff of the place, making him write to all the neighbouring Chieftains of Arabs on the coasts, to throw impediment in the way of our mission, to refuse all kinds of assistance and to shut their ports against it.

Hyderabad

6th September From the Nizam of Hyderabad's military diary of date quoted, it appears that a large force of insurgents had assembled themselves at Raichoor and that instructions had been issued to Brigadier Tomkyns to detach a portion of the Bolaram force towards that place to arrange measures for the preservation of the tranquillity of the southern frontier From the same diary it further appears that Brigadier Blair had proceeded with a Ressallah and a half to put down the insurgents that possessed themselves of the Guree of Burroorgee, and to guard the frontier on that side and prevent incursion into the Company's territory

HARAOTE

12th to 18th July The Political diary of the Haraote agency of dates quoted mentions that the Khurreef but more particularly the Rubbee crops are expected to be very good and plentiful in Jhallawar this year

NORTH EAST FRONTIER

22nd to 28th August From the Political diary of the North-East Frontier it appears that the Deb Raja has requested the mediation and interference of the Governor-General's Agent in the settlement of a land dispute between the Rajas of Sidlee and Bignee.

NEPAL

17th August The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal diary of dates quoted —

1st.—The Raja paraded the troops and called on the officers and men of each corps to discover and give up the authors of the placards as calumniators and enemies of the state.

2nd.—The Raja and Rani are both said to be making every effort to induce Matabar Singh to return to Nepal. Two Moslem Envoys of Matabar Singh arrived in Nepal and were civilly received by the Raja, who long to have the General back.

19th August

3rd —Some of the menial attendants on the palace have an intention, it is said, to get up a third party to be called the Raja's or Royal party apart from the Pandeys or the Choutras.

21st August

4th.—The Raja was most anxious as to the course the British Government might take in the affairs of Nepal after the rains

31st August

5th.—The quinquennial mission to Pekin has been ordered to report its state of preparation in January and again in May ere it set off in June.

6th —There was no further talk of a coalition ministry or of a general reconciliation among the Chiefs.

7th.—The British Government and the present ministry (friendly to it) are said to be favourably talked of by all grades of men in the state.

Fort William
The 20th September 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt of India

POSTSCRIPT

24th August A private letter from Cabool, dated as per margin states that the rebellious tribes in the Ghilzye country have been quite subdued The collections in Zoormut (where there used to be a fight annually) are said to be going on with regularity and tranquillity In the neighbourhood of Khyber, the tribes it is reported, were fighting against each other so that there is little chance of a combination against the British

SEISTAN

Accounts have just been received of the murder of Dr Forbes in Seistan

Letter No. 28—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st October 1841, giving information for the period June—September 1841, under the following heads: (1) Peshawar (2) Khyber (3) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (4) Afghanistan (5) Dost Mohammed Khan (6) Kandahar (7) Herat (8) Herat Khas (9) The late Dr Forbes and the proceedings of Ibrahim Khan at Kuddeh (10) Sind (Upper) (11) Shikarpur (12) Sind (Lower) (13) Gujrat (14) Aden (15) Karrak (16) Bushire (17) Persia (18) Lar Yezd Kerman (19) Kishangarh (20) Gwalior (21) North-East Frontier (22) Burma (23) Nepal

PESHAWAR

9th September The Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier intimates that in reply to his remonstrance against the future Government of Peshawar being vested in Raja Golab Singh, the Sikh durbar said that it was not intended that General Avetabile should leave Peshawar and that should he quit it some "Sirdar" of rank well qualified for that Government would be selected

KHYBER

28th August The Political Agent at Peshawar states that hostilities have lately occurred between the Arrakzye and Afreedee tribes of Khyber The Arrakzyes being numerous tribe had made incursions into the Afreedee territory at different points simultaneously attacking in one place the Tokhi Kheil, in another the Aka Kheil and in another the Malikdeen Kheil but with indifferent success The Afreedees, although perhaps unprepared for an attack on so extended a line as that organized by Arrakzyes, do not appear to have suffered much loss The Arrakzyes carried their inroads up to the forts of Afreedees and then were obliged to retreat in their turn

The Arrakzyes leaders appear now to be in want of funds to carry on the war, and the Afreedees having the advantage in this respect over the former will most probably maintain a superiority

The Political Agent adds that there does not appear to be any reason to apprehend an interruption to our hitherto cordial understanding with the Afreedee tribes owing to their being engaged in these hostilities with the Arrakzyes.

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

6th September The Commissioner of Kumaon states that a report was received from the Patwari of Dhurna (Bhote) announcing the occupation of Tuklakote by the force of Zorawar Singh. The rabble of Hoomas collected at that place by the Chinese Tartar Amils appeared to have offered no resistance whatever to the invaders but fled without even exchanging shots, in different directions Many of these unfortunate creatures have, with their families and such property as they could carry off, taken refuge in our Perganna of Bearis where it is concluded the Sikhs will not attempt to molest them.

9th September The Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier intimates that the reply to the representation made by him to the Sikh Government relative to the conquest of Gartope, by Zorawar Singh was to the effect that no certain intelligence had been reported direct to the Durbar of the movements of the Chief named but that the outrages of tribes bordering on Ladakh in that direction, the molestation offered to trade by parties of highway men and especially the confiscation and destruction by the Chinese authorities of opium belonging to merchants, the subjects of the Sikh Government might have provoked Zorawar Singh to proceed and coerce those who had so rendered themselves deserving of punishment.

11th September The Commissioner of Kumaon states from reports received from the Bhote Pergana of Darwa bearing date the 28th August that the main body of the Sikh Ladakh force was still at Tuklakote, that 1 000 men had been sent from thence on the 27th August to Khochur that 500 Sikhs had arrived on the 28th August from Ladakh that Zorawar Singh was in command of the whole force, that there was also a Ladakh Sirdar whose name had not been learnt and that Zorawar Singh had on the 29th August sent three of his followers with a letter to the Nepalese Government of Joomla with what object was not known. There was a report prevalent that 2,000 soldiers had been sent from Lassa via, Yarkund and 2,000 were arriving, via Gartope for the purpose of attacking Ladakh, that strict orders had been issued to them by the Lasta Govern ment to eradicate the Ladakhees (the expression is 'Ladakhee ka beej na rukhna') and to collect from other pergunnahs, people suffi cient to occupy and cultivate Ladakh as the Ladakh people had traitorously brought the Sikh into Gartope. The Darwa report goes on to say that the Chief men of Tuklakote to the number of 25 or 26 had been first beaten then plundered and finally thrown into prison by the Sikhs. Bearis (our Perganna) is said to be filled with the Honias who have deposited their property with the Bearis

villagers The latter at first wished the Hoonias to return to their own country but they refused saying that they would not leave the Asylum of the British Government in which they considered themselves safe and secure from Sikh oppression and that they earnestly hoped their country would ere long be attached to the company's rule It is stated that the Bhote trade has been partially reopened under the sufferance of the Sikh leader Zorawar Singh

13th September It appears that in communication with the Lieutt Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr Clerk has deputed Lieutt Cunningham to Bussahir and has given that officer a letter to the address of the Bussahir Raja accrediting him as the confidential Agent of the British Government to enable him to proceed to any part of that Chief's territories on either side of the Sutlej, to prosecute enquiries regarding the movements of the detachments of troops, and the proceedings or negotiations of such Officers or vassals in the North-East Lieutt Cunningham is to hold the same language to the Officers of the Jummoo Rajas or to those of the Sikh Government as Mr Clerk holds to the Lahore Durbar

Afghanistan

6th September Captain Bygrave's statement shows that the cash balance in the military chest at Cabool on the 6th September ultimo was Coy's Rs 8,55,974

Dost Mohamed Khan

26th September The Officer in charge of Dost Mohamed Khan reports that the Ex-Chief and his party have arrived safely off the fort of Monghyr Some of the followers of the Ameer had suffered from sickness but the whole party was well and in high spirits on the date quoted

Candahar

30th August The Political Agent at Candahar reports that the Zamindawar force marched upon the Baghire on the 25th August with a view to follow up the success obtained by our troops at Secunderabad (vide news letter No 27)

The most influential Chiefs of the Secunderabad district alarmed at the approach of the troops came in immediately and paid their respect to His Royal Highness, Prince Sufder Jang and furnished securities for their future good conduct No opposition whatever is said to have been experienced by the troops in their passage up the valleys Some of the minor chiefs fled to the hills but were expected to return and to bring in their families as hostages, in the meantime the troops retraced their steps to the mouth of the valley and by the last accounts dated 28th August, Captain Griffin was preparing to enter the districts of Baghrars Akhtar Khan continued at Hazara Durukht in the district of Teznee and was endeavouring to obtain from the Tymonee Chief an asylum in his country

It is proposed that from Zamindawar His Royal Highness Prince Sufder Jang accompanied by a part of the force should return to Khakriz where he will meet the troops moving from Candahar and from whence the united force will march upon Nish and Yireen reducing those districts before Akram Khan is attacked in Dehrewat. The troops in Candahar warned for service in Yareen consist of the 38th Regiment Bengal N I., a wing of the 2nd Regiment Bengal N I. (the other wing joining at Khakriz the European details) which have left Kelat-i-Ghilzye for Candahar with two 18 pounder guns, two of Anderson's field guns (one or two more joining at Khakriz) two Rissalas of horse and the 1st corps of Candahar Janbaz.

HERAT

Accounts from Herat state that in March last Yar Mohamed had confined many Persian merchants and others in Herat, demanding eight lacks from them to enable him to proceed against Candahar and it is said that he acutally moved out of the city of Herat, and was there making active preparations for resisting or attacking us. It was rumoured that Yar Mohamed could collect 6 000 or 8 000 horse and that he had fifteen or eighteen hundred Serbaz or regular troops in Herat

HERAT KHASH

The Political Agent at Candahar states that a levy of men was going on with activity under the asserted sanction of H. M. Kamran Shah in the Herat territories with a view to the expulsion of Yar Mohamed and accounts from the post of Washeer upon the frontier mention that the Sirdars were contemplating an attack upon the city of Furrah the garrison of which lately reinforced by Yar Mohamed Khan in the apparent expectation of such an event. A communication is also said to have been established between the Sirdars and Shah Pursund Khan of Laush It was not ascertained whether the parties had come to any definite understanding with each other

THE LATE DR. FORBES AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF IBRAHIM KHAN AT KUDDEH

With reference to the murder of Dr Forbes in Seistan noticed in the Postscript of news letter No 27 the Envoy and Minister at Cabool forwards the following further report of particulars regarding that lamentable event.

It appears that on reaching the place of Mohamed Reza Khan from Laush Dr Forbes was very well treated and that that Chief gave him an escort to take him all over the country and show him the different places After visiting the Island in the lake, he returned to Jehanabad Ibrahim Khan's place when Ibrahim treating him as a guest sent people with him to show him the ruins of Boonaka. After Dr Forbes had left the fort Ibrahim mounted and came up with him on the banks of the river which was not fordable. Dr Forbes therefore stripped and prepared to cross in a canoe. As

soon as Ibrahim saw the Doctor undressed he took up his gun and shot him and threw his body in the river. The Persian attendant who was with Doctor Forbes was at the same time seized and bound

After this Ibrahim Khan collected his men and the next day marched upon Kuddeh and the fort there fell into his hands Ibrahim after the sack of Kuddeh, was preparing to transport the inhabitants to Chuknasoor where he intended to establish his head-quarters and is now said to be preparing to make an inroad upon Khash

SCINDE (UPPER)

20th to 27th August The Precis of intelligence of dates quoted states as follows —

1st —The movements in the direction of Kharan (vide news letter No 27, dated 20th September ultimo) have, it is believed, been suspended and some of the parties had arrived at Nusseer Khan's camp where their conflicting claims were to be settled by arbitration

2nd —The quarrel between the Meagul and Beizungo tribes, which threatened to create an insecurity of the road between Kelat and Sommeeanee was also to be amicably arranged and no other part of Beloochistan appeared to be in a disturbed state.

Brigadier England reports having made arrangements for quartering the Scinde force during the ensuing cold season as follows —

Quetta—By one Native Battn and 2 guns European Artillery with their horses

Moostung—By four companies N I and 2 guns European Foot Artillery

Kelat—By one N Battalion and 2 guns European Foot Artillery measures have also been adopted by Brigadier England to collect a sufficient supply of provisions at the places named and it has been thought advisable to allow the troops a gratuitous supply of firewood against the severity of the ensuing winter

4th September Major I Outram reports his arrival at Quetta on the 2nd September and his having assumed charge of his new office of Political Agent of Scinde and Beloochistan While on his way Major Outram met deputations from all the Khyrpore Ameers with the usual letters and civil messages His first step on arriving at Quetta was to address a letter to Nusseer Khan through Colonel Stacy, inviting his attendance, and he had received the Chief's reply expressing his satisfaction at Major O's arrival and his intention to march from Moostung on the morning of the 4th September to enable him to arrive at Quetta on the 6th idem

SHIKARPORE

7th September—From the Precis of intelligence from the Diaries of the Upper Scinde Political Agency Shikarpore, for the week ending the 7th September it appears that the services of Lieutt. Ferry of the Artillery have been engaged for the purpose of completing the survey of the country in the vicinity of Shikarpore, embracing the whole of the dependencies of the Shikarpore tract.

SCINDE (LOWER)

22nd to 29th August From the diary of the Lower Scinde Agency of dates quoted on the margin it appears that some disputes had arisen between Meers Shadad and Hossain Alli, and that the Asst. Political Agent in charge was requested by the Durbar to mediate between the parties This he declined doing in-as-much as the Senior Ameers agreeably to the late treaty entered into between the brothers (*vide* news letter No 26 dated 10th September ultimo) had stipulated to interfere in their quarrels

30th August to 5th September A subsequent diary states that the difference between the two younger Ameers above alluded to had been amicably arranged The same diary further states that the boundary disputes between Meer Mohamed Khan of Hyderabad and Meer Nusseer Khan of Meerpore were shortly to be adjusted.

GUZERAT

26th July The Commissioner of Guzerat who has recently made a tour through various districts of that tract states that tranquillity reigned throughout the country and that the portion of the Guicowar Contingent inspected by him appeared to him in an excellent condition

ADEN

15th August The Political Agent at Aden states that though the guard of Bedowins placed by the Arabs to prevent all inter courses with Aden (*vide* last News Letter No 27) had been increased yet supplies entered the town on the 4th and 5th of August last, and that our troops were in the enjoyment of good health up to the date quoted

29th August A subsequent communication from the Political Agent mentions that the monopoly enforced on all Kafilas entering Aden by Sultan Mohamed Hussain continued until the 24th August when a strong body of Foundthelees arrived on our frontier and on the morning of the 25th a sharp conflict took place between them, and a Kafila of supplies under the protection of Shiek Mohamed Bin Hameed of Homeida and 15 men of his tribe. The affair was decided in favour of the Foudthelees from the numerical superiority of their tribe. The Kafila it is said was plundered Supplies how ever have entered Aden from time to time with various success. Sultan Mohamed Hossain Futhel of Lahedge is reported to have

a force of 1,000 men collected independent of his tribe, the Abdalee, and had made offers to the Ratfan tribe for assistance The Foundthelee had in all about 1,500 men collected and the Houshebee and Huggabee were all prepared for self-defence so that the whole of the neighbouring tribes were in an unsettled and troubled state

KARRAK

18*th June* The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the health of the troops at Karrak continued to be tolerably good on the date quoted

BUSHIRE

14*th June* The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that Shaik Nasir the Governor of Bushire does not appear to be favourably disposed towards the British, and had sent a verbal intimation to Colonel Davies that he was averse to any Officers from Karrak visiting Bushire In addition to this display of opposition to the English, the attention of Shaik Nasir is said to be especially directed to prevent the transmission of supplies to the Island He is reported to have fined one of the Chiefs of Roodhila, and sent out an Agent to that district, for the purpose of carrying into effect his objects His endeavours, adds the Resident have however, altogether failed, as the steady demand and regular payments of the Commissariat of Karrak are sufficient inducements to the inhabitants of the Persian Coast to keep up the communication and to ensure a constant and plentiful importation of every necessary of life

A reinforcement of two hundred Sirbaz or regular troops, is said to have lately arrived at Bushire

PERSIA

4*th September* The Government of Bombay state that despatches recently sent to Bombay from the Government of India to the address of Sir John McNeil in Persia, were forwarded as follows —

Original packet per the H C 's Schooner "Emily" the duplicate per H M 's ship "Endymion" both which vessels have just quitted Bombay for the Persian Gulf

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy has been instructed to make arrangements to have a steamer at Karrack on or before the 1st November next for the purpose of bringing down despatches from Sir John McNeil

26*th August* The Envoy and Minister at the Court of H M Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk states that he has authorized the Political Agent at Candahar to furnish Aga Khan (a refugee nobleman from Persia and who is desirous of contracting the friendship of the British Government) with the means on the most economical scale of proceeding to Bombay should he be desirous of going to that presidency

LAR YEZD KERRMAN

18th June The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the rebellion of Aga Khan Mallatie has been entirely suppressed by Khan Ali Khan the Governor of Lar This chief having united his forces with those of Kerman completely defeated the Aga Khan, and compelled him to fly to the borders of Beloochistan. Habeeb Ollah Khan the commandant of the Persian Artillery had been despatched by the Shah to Yezd and Kerman, with 8 guns and a considerable body of troops The Royal orders were to burn and destroy every town and village in the latter province suspected of aiding in the late rising

KISHENGURH

25th August With regard to the disputed succession to the Principality of Kishengurh (vide News letter No 21 dated 20th July) the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana writes that there has not been the least reason to apprehend any struggle amongst the petty chiefs concerned in the discussion relating to it. The second brother of the Futtehgurh Chief and the Kuloora Chief are the only houses which pretend to any right to succeed the late Raja but the claim of the latter is deemed too absurd to be maintained and seems to have been dropped. But if the Ranee has not the right to adopt a son the head of the Futtehgurh house is the undoubted successor Both the Futtehgurh and Kulora houses the Governor General's Agent adds have formerly and to a considerable extent been disturbers of the public peace. But they appear at present to be sensible of our power and disposition to punish all who might pursue such a course to venture to adopt it, whatever might be the decision relating to the succession in question. Mr Strachey has been deputed to Kishengurh to investigate and to report on the conflicting claims to this Chiefship

GWALIOR

2nd to 8th August The precarious state of the Maharaja's health forms a subject of great uneasiness to the well wishers of the Mahratta dynasty Col Baptiste and others lately addressed the ministry condemning the expediency of the further postponement of the adoption of an heir to the throne. The ministers not long ago determined to send for a child of the Sindheea family from the Deccan but this important arrangement appears to have been lost sight of amid party struggles for power

NORTH EAST FRONTIER

30th August The Governor General's Agent on the N E Frontier states that the Political Agent, Upper Assam proposes undertaking a tour into the Singphoo and Naga country during the cold season with the view of keeping up our influence on the borders and allaying the feuds which have been of such frequent occurrence of late among the Singphoos.

Burmah

30th August A private letter from Moulmein mentions that the Martaban people continued to clear the jungle round the place and to collect wood for the stockade, the erection of which proceeded very slowly The king, it is said, continued determined to quit the capital about the 6th or 7th September ultimo and the Shahbunder (Customs Collector) was to have left Rangoon on the 14th or 15th and proceed to Prome, to meet His Majesty The object of the king's visit remained unknown The Commissioner had not heard anything of troops having quitted the capital in advance of the King's journey, as had been referred to as likely in other previous communications All was quiet at Moulmein on the date cited

16th September A private letter from Chupra states that the Burmese mission to Benares ostensibly for the purpose of making a collection of religious books and a selection of Brahmins (vide News Letter No 19, dated 1st July) arrived there on the 7th September ultimo

Nepal

1st to 14th September The diary of the Nepal Residency of dates noted contains the following particulars —

1st—The Ministers appear less certain of their ground than they were, and they are said to be very anxious for some sort of help from the British Government

2nd—Letters from Lassa to the Durbar indicate that the Chinese are awaking to the events on the Nepal frontier

3rd—The Rani was still ill and protested that she would go to Benares

4th—The Raja is anxious for the return of General Matabar Singh to Nepal

5th—One of the cases of denial of justice to British merchants was daily before the Council and was to be fairly adjusted

6th—Aid had been afforded by the Durbar to our Officers for the suppression of dacoity

7th—The Sikh conquest of Western Thibet excites much talk in Nepal

8th—The Rani is rumoured to be anxious to create Ranbeer Thappa Minister

9th—The Durbar's Vakeel in Kumaon had written that the Sikhs were close to the frontier of the Joomla and that the Chinese were making great preparations to oppose them

Fort William
The 1st October 1841

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secy to the Govt of n

Letter No 29—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 11th October 1841 giving information for the period July—October 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Afghanistan (4) Kelat i-Ghilzie (5) Zamindawar (6) Bokhara (7) The Hazarrahs (8) Kokund—Capt. Conolly (9) Yareen—Debraunt (10) Sind (Upper) (11) Beila—Kelat (12) Aden (13) Lower Sind (14) Hyderabad (Deccan) (15) Mominabad (16) Oudh (17) Indore (18) N E Frontier (19) Manipur (20) Burma (21) Nepal (22) China (23) Miscellaneous.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

The following is extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates cited —

18th September General Avetabile was ordered to furnish supplies to the troops in the Eusofzaee country From Diwan Lukher Shah's reports it appeared that all the Afghans of the Mazaree tribe and others having assembled had attacked and captured Tonk that he had therefore lost no time in repairing with his troops and recovering the place from the hands of Allahdad Khan the ring-leader and that about 200 men were killed on either side. From the Peshawar news it appeared that the Eusofzaees and the Afreedees having reassembled an obstinate battle was fought between them and the Khalsa troops in which about 2 000 men were killed and that the latter were finally victorious that the Yarhussun village was wrested from the hands of the enemy who had fled in consternation and that this defeat had entirely disabled the Eusofzaees A copy of this report was ordered to be furnished to Rai Govind Jas for communication to Mr Clerk. Bhya Meeadas was deputed with 5 Sowars to escort Dr Jameson from the Sutlej and other Agents to receive him on his arrival within two miles of the town of Lahore. Raja Dhian Singh wrote in haste to Raja Gulab Singh and to his son Meean Jowahar Singh regarding Garoo (Garthope) and directed the latter to send two runners to bring intelligence from Vazeer Zorawar Singh

19th September From the Delhi news it appeared that Sardar Ajit Singh Sundhunwala had dispatched an Agent to England to prefer his complaint to Her Majesty the Queen. General Ventura reported from Karachi his intention to proceed to Bombay Bhagat Ram and Rup Chand Mootsuddies reported that the troops had again begun to murmur for 4 months arrears, and that some disturbances were threatened in consequence.

23rd September Raja Dhian Singh proposed the following dispositions of the troops with a view to proper security to the states during the Dusserah viz 8 battalions of Infantry consisting of the 4 battalions of General Mehtab Singh one of General Avetabile, returned from Peshawar and 3 of General Court's Division, to encamp at Ramnagar near the Chinab under the command of Raja

Soocheit Singh, 8 battalions, consisting of 3 battalions of General Ventura's division, 3 of General Gulab Singh Poohoovindiah's Brigade and two of Dhonkul Singh's, together with 4 Regiments of Cavalry (the Dragoons, the Curassiers the Akal, and the Ram Regts), to remain at Lahore in the lines of Mean Meer under command of the Raja in person, five battalions of the late General Ameer Singh Maun, 2 newly raised by Jemadar Khushal Singh and one of Colonel Courtland's, to encamp at Amritsar, under the Govind Ghur fort commanded by General Tej Singh, and Raja Hira Singh, and that no sepoy of one division is to be allowed to hold any communication with those of any other, with regard to the Cavalry, the Raja proposed that the Khas Ghorchuras, the Rawalpindeeahs, the Charyarees and the Ramgarhias should be stationed at Meean Sumdoo's tank at Amritsar under the command of Sardar Uttar Singh Kalchwala, and that Raja Gulab Singh with his own troops should hold the Fort of Lahore and that all the Artillery Corps should remain at Lahore Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujjeethia reported that the peasantry at Koolls had clandestinely carried away the family of their Raja to the other side of the Sutlej where the Raja is, and that the latter being apprehensive of being treated like the Mundee Chief, it would be better for the Durbar to entrust the duty of conciliating him to the Rajas Sucheit Singh and Dhian Singh

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

23rd September The Commissioner of Kumaon intimates that on the 15th September a Sikh of the name of Kesir Singh, accompanied by three or four others, entered our territory of Bearis, and demanded from our Bearis Bhotias, in the name and by the orders of Jorawar Singh, the rukum or revenue, formerly paid by them to the Thibet authorities

The Patwari of the place, who was present when this demand was made, urged that without orders from his Government, he could not consent to the dues being paid No attention, however, was given to his remonstrances, sundry threats were held out in the name of the Sikh leader and the matter ended in the Bearis Bhotias, or heads of villages, paying the sum demanded of them against their will

24th September A private communication from Meerut states that two or three parties of armed Sowars continued up to the 15th idem to enter the passes and threaten aggression and plunder, the same letter goes on to say that 300 Sowars had gone to the Jowaher Pass on the same errand of demanding tribute and that Zorawar Singh talked of Chowni (holding his camp) on the Southern side of the snow

25th September The Commissioner of Kumaon has signified his intention to proceed towards the Bearis Pass, with a view to report on the movements of Zorawar Singh on our frontier,

28th September Subsequent accounts on the same subject mention that Zorawar Singh had collected from the stores of the people of the country grain enough to support his army and render him for the present year independent of our trade. His party at Tuklakote is under 7 or 8 hundred Sikhs with a rabble of some Thousand Ladakhees.

The general belief among the Hoomias is that the Gurkhas (about 1 200 strong) at Yaree their frontier post, in Jomla, intend to come to an understnding with the Sikhs. Zorawar Singh is reported to have addressed the authorities at Jomla, and the Nepal Durbar and has given out that he is on most friendly terms with the British Government, but that he will not relinquish his right as successor to the Chinese Government in Thibet. It is rumoured that it is the intention of the Sikhs to establish a communication by a chain of small forts, between Ladak and Nepal and that to this the Gurkhas will readily assent.

2nd October The Resident in Nepal states that he has learnt from a credible source that the Raja of Nepal has sent secret despatches, unknown to his ministers to the address of Zorawar Singh at the Camp of the Sikh leader at the lake of Mansarowar on the subject of making common cause with him in the conquest of Chinese Tartary

Afghanistan

30th September The Officer in Charge of the Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan reports the safe arrival of the Ex-Chief and his suite at Dinapore on the date cited. The whole party was in the enjoyment of good health.

4th October In a subsequent letter the same officer reports the arrival of Dost Mohammed Khan at Ghazeepore.

Kelat i-Ghilzie

12th September A private letter of date cited mentions that the rebel Gooroo with the other surrendered Ghilzie Chiefs had reached Cabool on the 13th September

Zamindawar

12th September A private letter from Cabool states that Akhtar Khan and his colleagues have been driven fairly out of the country

Bokhara

19th July A private communication from Bokhara states that the Ameer of that place on the receipt of Sir William Macnaughten's letters had given Colonel Stoddart permission to depart, and had been very well satisfied with the tenor of Sir Macnaughten's communications but that he had requested Colonel Stoddart to remain a few days at his Court till the receipt of the reply from Her Majesty to his despatch on the subject of the wish of the Ameer to enter into friendly intercourse with the Home Government

Colonel Stoddart had pointed out to the Ameer that the reply on the part of the Queen would be merely corroborative of Sir William's sentiments Colonel Stoddart added the Ameer's conduct to him was very kind and satisfactory

12th September The Envoy and Minister at Cabool writes that, he considered the intelligence from Bokhara very satisfactory and that he expected Colonel Stoddart at Cabool about the 14th September

THE HAZARRAHS

10th July. Colonel Stoddart states that the Huzzarahs, under Karimdad Khan, have committed great depredations in the Turkoman and Osbeg countries north of Morghat, and had carried off about 30,000 sheep

KOKUND

Capt. Conolly

19th July Colonel Stoddart, in a private letter, mentions that he learnt from a messenger from Kokund, that Captain Conolly, proceeding to the Court of Kokund, was delayed a long time among the Cossaks and at Aug Musjeed, and that about the 28th June last he reached Taushkend where he was well received by the Governor of that place At Taushkend he awaited orders from Kokund to proceed thither, and expected to pass through Bokhara in prosecution of his mission

YAREEN—DEBRAUNT

12th September A private letter from Cabool states that the expedition against Yareen and Debraunt was to leave Candahar on the 10th September

SCINDE (UPPER)

The following items are extracted from the Diary of the Upper Scinde Political Agency, Shikarpore, for the week ending 14th September —

9th September The Oomranees complained that notwithstanding the generally favourable season in Cutchee, there has been a great want of rain at Manowlee, and that the Corps and forage at that place have this year completely failed The tribe in consequence meditated emigrating to Upper Scinde

13th to 14th September Great lawlessness is said to exist in Cutchee, particularly amongst the tribes to the Eastward, viz, the Boogties, Doonkies, and Jekranees, the Khybeerees traders and cultivators at Chattur made earnest appeals to Captain Costanas for assistance without which they stated that it would be impossible to preserve the place and their crops from plunder, or their lives from

violence and that they would abandon the place if no succour arrived Captain C. thought it advisable to comply with their entreaty by requesting 100 of the Scinde Irregular Horse to be detached to Chattur to protect the interests at stake.

Central Cutchee is also said to have suffered considerably The Political Agent meditated adopting the necessary measures for the protection of the people against any further depredations.

BEILA—KELAT

20th July The British Agent at Soonmeeana reports, with reference to the transit duties between Beila and Kelat that the Afghan merchants were quite willing to pay a duty of 5 Rupees on each Camel laod to the Chiefs of Nul and Wudd for protection between Beila and Kelat.

ADEN

21st September The Government of Bombay have issued instructions to the Political Agent at Aden vesting him with a discretionary power to take advantage of the approaching relief by the Auckland" of the European portion of the troops at Aden, to make a sudden sally on the post which the hostile Arabs have lately erected at Shaik Ottoman, and any other unfinished post in the vicinity of Aden, provided he may consider such a measure expedient in a political point of view and the Commanding Officer may concur with him in opinion that the means at command will be found fully adequate for that object.

The Hon'ble Company's Frigate Auckland" proceeded to Aden on the 22nd September with the above mentioned relief, viz., 500 Rank and File of H M.'s 17th Regiment.

LOWER SCINDE

6th to 12th September The Assistant Political Agent in charge, speaking of the state of the country about Lower Scinde, writes that apprehension had been entertained that there would be a scarcity in that quarter this season, owing to the river having suddenly fallen about 6 feet and caused the crops to blight, which are watered by the canals leading from the Indus Since the 7th September however the water had much increased, and on the 10th the price of Bajeer rose from 16 to 22 seers the Hyderabad rupee There was very little sickness either in Hyderabad or in the country around

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

11th September The Government of Bombay report on the authority of letters received from the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Maratha country that several bodies of insurgents were advancing on the frontier from the Nizam's territories Further that the Nawab of Gungawattee and the Raja of Amgoomdee were collecting large bodies of troops and that a considerable

number of Arabs had actually left Hyderabad Every precaution was being taken in our districts, and the Acting Political Agent had a force ready to act against the insurgents

MOMINABAD

The Resident at Hyderabad states that 3 Companies with the following strength, commanded by Capt Langford, with ammunition were ordered to proceed in advance to Mominabad to await any requisition which might be made by Brigadier Blair, in order to coerce the insurrectionary Arabs Captain Langford has been instructed to use the utmost diligence in reaching Mominabad and was to be there on the 25th September —

51st Regt N I by the Lt and F companies including—

1 Captain
3 Lieutenants
3 Ensigns
3 Subedars
3 Jemadars
18 Havildars
18 Naiks
6 Drummers
270 Privates
3 Puckalies
1 Apothecary
1 Totie

Later accounts mention Brigadier Blair's force to have encountered a body of the Arab Insurgents at the Ghurree of Buloorgee and that the Arabs had been defeated with loss, and compelled to surrender

OUDH

6th to 29th August From the Lucknow Diaries of dates cited, it appears that many parts of the Oudh dominions were in an unsettled state It is mentioned that an attempt was made to assassinate the King's Chief Munshi, Raja Ratan Singh, and that the Amils of Jagdishpore and Sultanpore attacked the Talookdar of Bhoorukpore and drove him out of his Ghurry Some lives were, it is stated, lost in the affair

5th to 22nd September Another Diary states that the Amil of Sultanpore attacked the Gurree of Soojakur and drove Ranjit Singh out of it He took refuge in another Gurhee, which he was obliged to evacuate also In these affairs several persons were killed and wounded

The Gurhee of Bukkurmajeet, in Gurh Amathee was taken by assault and 4,000 Rupees granted to the Amil for its demolition

INDORE

24th July to 6th August From the Diary of the Indore Residency of dates cited, it appears that the health of the Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar was in a precarious state.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER

19th to 25th September It is apprehended that from the great extent and duration of the inundations towards the North-East Frontier the present corps in that direction will be very small. Capain Vetch has been instructed by the Political Agent to lay up a stock of grain for the use of the troops in consequence.

MUNEEPORE

12th September A private communication states that rumours had been circulating at Muneepore that a body of Burmans and Manipuris under Pitambar Singh a brother of the late Prince Tribhuwanjit Singh were about to make an attack upon that place.

21st September The Political Agent in a subsequent communication states the rumour of another attempt about to be made to expel the authorities at Muneepore by the Princes in Cachar Pahitur Singh Phairalea and the prince already referred to The Political Agent has requested Captain Lyons to keep a watch upon these men.

9th October The Political Agent at Muneepur intimates that the Burmese Agent informed him that, in order to prevent agitation caused by unfounded rumours spread by the followers of the Muneepore Prince who frequently stop at Morefoo on their way up to their master s estate on the Ooroo river he had written to his Government suggesting that the Prince should be deprived of his present estate and receive another in exchange in some part of the Burmese territory far removed from Muneepore frontier and that he had in reply been informed that his suggestion would be attended to as soon as some arrangement could be made, for carrying it into effect and that in the meantime Pitamber Singh would be directed to send his men overland in order to avoid passing through any place where they were likely to come into contact with people from Muneepore. The Political Agent further states a report that the interdict by the Burmese on the exportation of ponies to Muneepore had been withdrawn.

As a precautionary measure against any hostile attempt which may be meditated the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has directed Brigadier Littler Commanding North East Frontier Sylhet to detach as many companies of the Sylhet Light Infantry as can be spared without delay to Muneepore to be posted there for the defence of the valley or for any operations that might be judged expedient This detachment is to be accompanied by Artillery but if the roads render it difficult for the transport of Guns, a detail

of Artillery men are to be sent with the detachment as field pieces belonging to the Muneepore state will be furnished It is further directed that Brigadier Littler in communication with the Political Agent, should move the Regiment of N I at Sylhet in advance to such a position as he may select near Baurkandee or Luckipore.

BURMAH

22nd September A private letter from Moulmein, dated 22nd September, states that the Princes and the Queens were in their boats, and that the King was to leave the capital on the 6th idem No body of note was to remain at Amarapoora except the Mekkra Prince, the King's uncle and the former Woonduck of Rangoon, now one of the Woongees, who are to have charge of the capital Great preparations had been made for the journey and an immense multitude, variously reported at 70,000, 100 000, 150,000 to 200,000 men was to follow H M Numerous gun boats were also to form part of the train The communication goes on to observe that a Woonduck had arrived at Rangoon with orders to construct 15 or 20 more gun boats, and that the Chuliah vessels at Rangoon were to be taken up The people at Martaban were busily at work with their fortifications and stockades

24th September A communication from Rangoon, dated 24th September, intimates that the King left the capital on the day appointed, *viz*, the 6th, and that he was prosecuting his journey with much greater rapidity than had been expected, or than appeared to have been anticipated, by the authorities at Rangoon His Majesty is said to have arrived at Sorrwah, at which place it is reported, he is to build a Pagodah, and that he would reach Rangoon by October —

1st.—It seems to be canvassed whether the King will not attach the province of Tenasserim and it is mentioned that certain Boha (Military Officers) pledged themselves to the King to take the provinces in fifteen days, and that the Prince of Pakhan, who is to bring up the rear has with him about seventy pieces of Artillery This Prince is said to be the only one who is favourable to the supposed projected hostile movement of the King, to which the Ministers are reported to be altogether opposed It is further mentioned that many of the Military substitutes received one hundred treals of silver for the whole term of the expedition, with the proviso that a moiety of the sum should be returned if no fighting took place, and a private communication from Muneepore states that each of the followers of the King has been ordered to bring with him for his subsistence, gold to the value of 74 Rupees This by some is taken, as an indication that the period of His Majesty's stay at Rangoon may be long The movements of the King adverted to, coupled with other important circumstances in connection with the

subject, have induced the Right Hon blę the Governor General to adopt the measures necessary for placing the province of Arrakan and Tenasserim in such a state of defence as may render them secure against any acts of rapine they may be subject to from the presence of great numbers of ill-disciplined troops on the frontier as well as from any more organized plan of hostilities which may possibly be designed against them by the Ruler of Ava. For this purpose, the following arrangements have been ordered viz., Her Majesty's 50th Regiment now in Fort William proceeds without delay in the vessels mentioned below to reinforce the station of Moulmein from Midnapur the 14th M. N. I. when relieved by a Wing of a Native Regiment from Barrackpore will proceed to Calcutta for embarkation to Moulmein and another Native Regiment of the Madras Army will be embarked for the same direction from Masulipatam or such other point as may be most convenient —

	Men	Ton
Steamer India	300	1 206
Ship Roberts	234	800
Ship 'Thetis'	173	560
Total	707	

A Corps of N. I. is held in readiness at Barrackpore to proceed to Kyok Phyoo H. M. ship 'Calliope (28) will leave for Moulmein about the 12th the Ganges Steamer well armed with an European Crew on the 12th also The authorities in the straits have been instructed to send up the rifle company of the 24th Regiment M. N. I. and the "Diana' steamer from thence to Moulmein. The 'Forbes" steamer had been sent to Penang with the above orders and with instructions to intercept and desire the Ariadne and "Medusa" armed iron steamers which left Bombay for Gallee, Penang, Singapore and Macao on the 29th September to proceed to Moulmein and place their vessels under the orders of the Senior Naval Officer and orders have likewise been issued to the Marine Board for arming the "Eagle" and Orissa and despatching them to the coast of Arakan in charge of European officers 50 European Artillery men and 60 Gun Lascars proceed to Moulmein on the Calliope and Ganges accompanied by three Subaltron officers, and a transport is to be engaged for the conveyance of 50 European Artillery men to Arakan with provisions and of Capt. Bogle, the Commissioner who is now in Calcutta to Kyok Phyoo The Calliope is to take 12 long and 12 short twelve pounder guns for H M.'s ship Childers and 6 or at least 4 24 pounder 'Howitzers" to Moulmein and four gun boats formerly built for service in Arakan are to proceed to that province duly armed Orders have also been issued to dispatch the steamer 'Enterprize" from Point de Galle to Moulmein.

NEPAL

17th September The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency of dates cited —

1st —Some charges have been preferred against Karber and Kabraj Pandeys whom Ranjang is said to have abandoned in wrath as those who had led him into troubles

2nd —The Raja has written, with his own hand to the Governor of Joomla commanding him to communicate with Zorawar Singh on the subject of effecting an alliance with the Sikh leader and the latter has replied to the Raja consenting to an alliance.

18th to 24th September With all his duplicity and vacillation the Raja is said to be manageable and matters were said to be getting into train, though slowly, for adjustment, and the cases of justice to British merchants promised to be satisfactorily settled. It is stated, however, that many of the Kolraj faction were attempting to devise schemes against the effectual settlement of affairs and to embroil the Raja with the British Government on account of China or the Sikhs China and the Sikhs are now anxiously looked to by the Durbar·—

4th —Though it is believed that the Raja will ultimately confirm Futteh Jung as Premier, yet he has been dallying with Rambin Thappa and with Ranjang as though he would appoint one of them as such This has in a great measure delayed the official arrangements of the year, which should be taking place about this time and has distracted the minds of the people and the soldiery

30th September The Rani was unwell on the date last quoted·

3rd October Mr Hodgson writes that the Maharaja, elated by the news from Lassa and by the continued announcements of the progress of the Sikhs at Naree had apparently thought of evading the engagements he has entered into with the British Government of placing his relations with it on a more friendly footing, but that during the last month the repeated remonstrances of the Government and the faithful advice of his ministers, appear to have induced His Highness to consider the advisability of following a more amicable course of policy in regard to the British

CHINA

15th July A despatch from H M's Plenipotentiary in China intimates that the Kwang-Choo-Foo waited upon Capt Elliot in Canton by the command of H E the Governor bearing the following communication, in reply to three notes on the subject It was declared that whilst the Chinese Government could not make

public proclamation sanctioning the freedom of British intercourse with Hong Kong with the imperial authority it was fully understood and promised that there should be no practical obstruction to the exercise of such freedom.

A Lakh of Dollars was paid at once in part of the sum due for the pillage of the factories and a further sum of $ 10 000 in satisfaction of the loss of injuries sustained by the attack on the passage boat. Black Joke and the Kwang-Chow Foo promised payment of the balance within 15 days

The Plenipotentiaries report the progress of the establishment at Hong Kong and the gradual decrease of the sick lists.

8th August A subsequent despatch from China mentions that Captain Elliot on proceeding to Canton upon the subject of the factory indemnity found that two of the recently discovered channels had been staked Lt Killett of the "Starling" in Company with the "Phlegethon and Atlanta proceeded up the river to see (and they did see) that these obstructions were removed. Captain Elliot states that the damage sustained by the man-of war by the late typhoon, would very shortly be made good.

19th August Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Sir W Parker reached Macao on the 10th and it was immediately determined that the armament should sail for the Northward on the 21st leaving Major General Barrell in command at Hong Kong Annexed is a return of the force which Sir H. Gough proposed taking on with him and of the numbers left at Hong Kong It is observed that the Bengal Volunteers had wonderfully improved in health

European Infantry

To proceed to Northward + To remain at HongKong—		
18 Corps Royal Irish Rank and File with Officers and non Commissioned	730	103
26 Cameronians non-Commissioned	161	368
49 Regiment and non-Commissioned	549	66
55 Regiment and non-Commissioned	805	12
Total	2 245	549

Native Infantry

Bengal Volunteers Detachment		167
37 M. N I		586
		753
Sappers and Miners (Madras)	218	26
Artillery (Madras)	270	20
Total	2,733	1,348

13th September The Medical Board state that the medical stores indented for on account of the Naval force in China have been forwarded per 'Canopus

MISCELLANEOUS

27th September The Government of Bombay report that the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Atlanta" arrived in Bombay on the 26th September from China having on board Commodore Sir Gordon Brener and Captain Elliott

Fort William J W BAYLEY,
The 11th October 1841. Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 30—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 20th October 1941, giving information for the period August—October 1841, under the following heads· (1) North-West Frontier (2) The Eusofzies (3) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (4) Kashmir (5) Afghanistan (6) Bokhara (7) Neesh—Tireen and Dehawat (8) Zuo (9) Sind (Upper) (10) Sind (Lower) (11) Aden (12) Beila (13) Hyderabad—Arabs and Mercenaries (14) Jaipur (15) Miscellaneous (20) Postscript Zamindawar—Tireen—Dehrawat.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

The following particulars are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally cited —

28th August

1st —Col Steinback was asked by the Durbar if his sepoys were satisfied with him and he, replying in the affirmative, was promised the command of them again

2nd —The Manjha Sikhs represented to the Maharaja that they had made him the king of the Punjab, but that His Highness was still guided by the advice of the Raja's (i e, Jummoo) who goaded the Sikhs and that had any of the Rajas attended him on his late shooting excursion they would have met the fate intended for them The Maharaja observed, that it was through his fear that none of them had now attended him and desired the Sikhs to be kind to them The Sikhs however added that if, he would be a king, he ought to dismiss the Rajas towards Jummoo as they would have to depart thither in haste some day, with all the Khalsah troops at their heels A petition received from Raja Dhian Singh was heard in private, from which it appeared that the Raja had cautioned His Highness that as the kingdom entirely depended upon his person, he should look to his own security

1st September

3rd —The ramparts of the town of Lahore were ordered to be repaired

4th —Mohamedan and Rajpoot troops are stated to have been enlisted and forwarded to Cashmere.

5th.—Orders were issued by the durbar to Rajah Golab Singh to facilitate the excursion of Dr Jameson to observe the state of the river Indus near Attock.

5th September

6th —Hoondees for 3 lacks of rupees were remitted to the durbar by Dewan Sawun Mull from Mooltan.

7th.—Bhaee Ram Singh advised the Maharaja not to vest so much power in Raja Dhian Singh. His Highness replied that he had always been consulted by the Rajah and there was no fear whatever Raja Soochiet Singh observed that it was not proper to give Dhian Singh any undue degree of authority the Maharaja's reply to him was in substance the same as to Bhaee Ram Singh.

7th September

8th —Rajah Golab Singh was ordered to raise militia from Jummoo for service at Hazara, and to punish Payundeh Khan in such a manner as to prevent all future disturbances

9th —Sirdars Mungul Singh and Ram Singh complained of the illtreatment they had received from Rajah Dhian Singh but were only referred to him again

10th —The Maha Rajah proceeded to the lines of General Court and desired the troops to receive him again as their commander They replied that they would decide the point on the return of the troops from their furloughs

11th —Of the imprisoned sepoys suspected of the murder of Sobha Singh the Garrison officer at Gobeindgurh, 15 were dismissed and 10 were whipped and turned out.

12th.—Sirdar Lehua Singh Mujjeethia was ordered to raise a battalion consisting of a thousand hill soldiers and to send it to Lahore without delay

13th —Rajah Dhian Singh represented that since the occupation of Thibet by Zorawar Singh the population of Cashmere had nearly doubled that the import of Shawl Wool was being secured by him that this had caused a complaint from the merchants to the Poll. Agent at Simla that a road into Tartary was now open, and that if the Maharajah pleased that country could easily be conquered The Maharaja desired the Raja to be silent for the present, but he replied that silence would produce disappointment. The Maharaja resumed "conquests in China should be made only after having consulted Mr. Cl...

14th—Owing to the objection made by the British Government to the appointment of Rajah Golab Singh at Peshawar that Chief was prohibited from proceeding thither and ordered to return to Lahore

15th—A purwannah was issued to Zorawar Singh, ordering him not to interfere with the China boundary

16th—General Avetabile applied for leave of absence for a year The Maharaja ordered Rajah Dhian Singh to unite and dissuade him from leaving the service

17th—On the Maharaja adverting to the subject of Zorawar Singh s proceedings in Chinese Tartary, Rajah Dhian denied having the least knowledge of the origin of the affair and said that he would write to Raja Golab Singh and through him to Zorawar Singh Shiek Ghoolam Maheeoodeen was ordered to despatch some of his confidential servants to Garoo (Ghartope) to report every particular regarding that country to the durbar and the Maharaja desired two Harearrahs to be despatched with orders to Zorawar Singh, calling upon him for a report on, and a map of that country and prohibiting him from any further encroachments till further orders It is said that Zorawar Singh intimated his intention to capture Lassa and Yarkand agreeably to Rajah Golab Singh's wishes On the Maharaja consulting Raja Socheit Singh and Fukeer Azeezoodeen on the subject of Zorawar Singh's proceedings they replied that were Garroo to be proved to lie in the Ladakh district the right of the Durbar was established but were it proved to belong to Lasaa the case would be different

18th—At first some success, it is said, attended the measures taken to suppress the disturbances in the lower Eusufzye country But disturbances prevail in the Bunnoo Tank district Troops are there in the field also, and required to be reinforced to enable them to restore order The durbar intended to detach eight battalions to Ramnuggur to which the British Agent objected because that place is situated upon the line of march of the British convoys about to proceed to Cabool

30th September From a letter from the Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier it appears—

1st—That a negotiation is being opened between Lahore and Kashgar From what has lately passed at the durbar in regard to the latter country, it is supposed that its early subjection is contemplated by the Jummoo Rajas.

2nd—Rajah Dhian Singh in communicating to Golab Singh the prohibition regarding his going on to Peshawar has required him to be at Lahore again previous to the Dusserah The Rajah intends thus to avail himself of his brother s personal exertions and courage in en countering the khalsa troops at that time.

3rd —The Minister was contriving, on one plea or another to disperse the most turbulent of the battalions during the Dusserah He was prudently commencing to carry into effect this arrangement previous to the return of the men from furlough as there is less difficulty in inducing the headquarters so reduced to move away from the capital than there would be when the battalions are again complete.

4th —At Bhaee Ram Singh s request General Teij Singh was to be appointed commander in chief

5th —The troops mount guard as usual but there are no regular parades and no roll-calls.

6th —It was generally anticipated on the late removal of Sirdar Jooala Singh from Lahore to a dungeon that he would soon be made away with. Accordingly he is now reported to be dead

7th —The Lower Essofzye territory is reported to be in at entire state of rebellion and the Sikh force there had entrenched itself waiting for reinforcements Mook airh Khan of Punjteer was acquiring great influence by the successful forays he has made. Khwajah Mohamed Khan the son of Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan had left Kohat on his way to Lahore.

THE EUSOFZYES

28th July The following account of an action between the Sikhs and the Eusufzyes is extracted from a private note of date cited in the margin —

It appears that officers had been appointed by General Avetabile to proceed with troops into the Usufzye country with a view to collect revenue. On their arriving at the village of Nousherah the inhabitants of the place prepared to oppose them and began firing The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages also assembled in arms to oppose the Sikhs and altogether attacked their camp The Sikh troops it is said repulsed the enemy sword in hand more than once but were at last overpowered by numbers which amounted to about 20 000 Moolkees Half of the khalsa battalion together with Bhoodh Singh their commandant were killed and the rest fled for safety and took refuge in the Jehangeer fort. The Moolkees were said to be still assembled in arms under Mookairh Khan of Punjteer No reinforcements had arrived and apprehensions were entertained that if timely aid was not afforded the Peshawar district would be in danger of being seized for a time at least from the Khalsah Government.

The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars

11th October The Lieut Governor of the N-W Provinces states that the Sikh Chief Zorawar Singh has addressed a letter to the Rajah of Bussahir informing him of his having conquered Chinese Tartary and that Rajah Golab Singh had written to him (Zorawar Singh) intimating his having deputed two confidential servants to Bussahir for the purpose of obtaining information in respect of the Bussahir frontier Copies of these letters are with the British authorities and it is worthy of observation that in neither of the letters from Golab Singh to Zorawar Singh or from the latter to the Bussahir Rajah is any mention made of Lahore, or the Khalsahjee, although Dhian Singh is particularly named in both, whence it may not improbably be inferred as also from certain items from the Lahore Akhbar proceedings that Dhian Singh is acting apparently in this instance in a separate capacity and not as the Prime Minister of the Sikh Government

Cashmere

The sepoys of the late General Mohan Singh's battalions were directed to restore the plundered property of the General They proposed to restore a part of it, but Rajah Golab Singh objecting to this surrounded them with his own troops whereupon a battle was fought in which about 500 men were killed on either side, some of the sepoys in question were apprehended and others fled From the Cashmere intelligence it appears that merchants had arrived in Cashmere with bills for 6 or 7 lakhs of Rupees to purchase shawls but their bills were not sold, owing to the present fluctuations, and partly owing to the want of shawl In consequence of Vazeer Zorawar Singh having marched into Rootuck with troops and with Rajah Ahmed Shah at the head of 300 men the trading classes have deserted their homes

Shawls were very dear but notwithstanding this since the just application of British influence in Afghanistan and the appreciation of its benefits, the general trade in this valuable article, it is said, had doubled, for Cabool and Candahar merchants now more frequently make purchases for Khorasan, Persia and Constantinople

Afghanistan

15th September The following summary of the generally (with the one or two exceptions which will hereafter be fully narrated) improving state of affairs in Afghanistan, is extracted from a letter from the Envoy and Minister at Cabool of date specified in the margin —

The Ghilzye insurrection is said to be completely suppressed and the country between Cabool and Candahar perfectly tranquil The principal leaders in the late insurrection having surrendered were living quietly at Cabool and Major Leech had recently traversed the

whole of the Ghilzye districts with a few attendants meeting every where with the greatest civility and attention from all classes.

At Ghuznee every thing was quiet and the collection of revenue to the south of it was going on in the most satisfactory manner The apprehended combination against us between the Afreedees and the Arakzyes in Khyber is now no longer likely

The Political Agent at Jellalabad reports the state of the country between Cabool and Jellalabad as being in the highest degree satisfactory The roads are now traversed without fear Agriculture is increasing and habits of peaceful industry spreading Affairs at Cabool also wear a prosperous and quiet aspect.

The Ameer of Bokhara moreover seems disposed to cultivate our friendship and the petty chiefs of Khoolum and Koonduz are continually applying to us for assistance against each other

17th September With reference to the foregoing item as to the Afreedees and Arakzyes, the Political Agent at Peshawar states that three engagements had taken place between the tribes named, in which about 25 men had been killed and wounded.

27th September Captain Bygrave states that cash balance in the military chest on the 27th September was Coy's Rs. 9 49,533-13-6½

11th October The Officer in charge of Dôst Mohamed Khan reports the arrival of the Ex-Chief and his suite at Allahabad. The Ameer was to have temporary accommodation prepared for him on shore and was very much pleased with the attention and facilities afforded him in his steam trip up to Allahabad.

18th October By the order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council the two native regiments of regular infantry proceeding with the Convoys to Peshawar are to go on to Jellalabad and ultimately to Cabool, and it is left descretionary with Major General Elphinstone either to detain the troops of Bengal Horse Artillery and the 5th Lt Cavalry now in Afghanistan or to send them back to India as he may think expedient.

BOKHARA

10th July

1st.—Colonel Stoddart in a letter to the address of the Envoy and Minister at Cabool states that on the 11th July last after the receipt of the letters from Sir W Mac naughten which proved so satisfactory to the Ameer (see news letter No 29 dated 11th October 1841) he demanded leave from that Chief and that in reply to

his request which the Ameer immediately granted he stated distinctly that he would send Colonel Stoddart immediately to Cabool with an Ambassador of his own, and that he would forthwith make the necessary preparations for his departure

2nd —That he would send after Colonel Stoddart any news or letters that might come from Captain Conoly en-route to Kokund or from Persia

3rd —That he did not require any money for the Russian slaves they being all in his own possession and that whoever of them desired to return to Russia should be handed over to Colonel Stoddart with a view of being forwarded to the Russians

4th —That he would give Colonel Stoddart sealed documents stating that the Persian slaves at Bokhara would on no occasion be prohibited from being purchased or released by their friends and returned to their own country The Ameer is said to be impressed with a full confidence that the friendly relations now established between his Government and that of the British are sincere, and he justly believes that whatever answer comes to his letter Her Majesty will be sure to confirm and strengthen those relations

Neesh—Tireen and Dehrawat

The districts of Neesh, Tireen and Derhrawat having repeatedly set H M Shah Shooja's authority at defiance during the last two years and the inhabitants of those districts having lately taken up arms and in favour of Aktar Khan, it was judged expedient previous to the withdrawal of the troops from Candahar, which were under orders to return to India in the winter to employ them in reducing the wild tribes of this portion of the Candahar Government, and in imposing such restraints upon the Dooranie Chiefs who control the movements and feelings of those tribes as shall afford a sufficient guarantee for the future tranquillity of the country It was accordingly arranged that a force should rendezvous as Zumboorah in Khakriz under the command of Lieut-Cal Wymer consisting of 4 guns belonging to H M the Shah's horse artillery, two 18 pounders with details of European artillery, a detachment of Sappers, six Rissallahs of Captain Leeson's Shah Soojah's Horse, two Shah Shoojah's Janibaz Corps, the 2nd and 38th Regiments of N I and the 5th Regiment of the Shah's N I His Royal Highness Shah-Zadah Timour appointed his eldest son Prince Secunder to accompany the force, as the representative of H M the Shah and Sirdar Mahomed Abbass Khan was to attend upon the young Prince as his Naib (or Deputy) Lieutt Elliot has been appointed on the part of the British Government to the Political charge of the expedition referred

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NEESH —TIREEN AND DEHRAWAT

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ZUO

24th September Captain G H McGregor has been selected by Sir W Macnaughten to accompany (in a political capacity) the troops proceeding against the plundering Chief of Zuo near Gurdez.

It appears that on a recent occasion the occupants of the forts of the place named fired upon the troops of H. M. and Captain Mc Gregor has been instructed on a surrender of the Chiefs, to destroy the forts and call upon them (the Chiefs) to furnish satisfactory security for their future good behaviour

SCINDE (UPPER)

20th August Brigadier England states that with the concurrence of the Political authorities in Scinde, he has ordered the posts of Kotra and Shoorun lately so unhealthy to be abandoned as soon as the necessary arrangements for so doing can be effected.

He has directed the details of the 3rd Company Golunduze at Kotra to join its Headquarters at Dadur and the party of the Poona Horse at Shoorun also to proceed to Dadur and Quetta in the expectation of being able on its arrival to detach the three Rissallahs of Bengal local horse to Candahar

Brigadier England has ordered the Wing 1st Light Cavalry and Headquarters 2nd Granadier Regiment at Kotra proceed direct to Sukkur and the detachment 6th Regiment N I at Shoorun to march to Bhag there to relieve the detail 2nd Granadier Regiment and the latter when relieved to march to Sukkur

SCINDE (LOWER)

13th to 19th September The paper of occurrences at the Lower Scinde agency of dates marginally noted states that on the 16th September Meer Meer Mohamed Khan sent a Moonshie with a Razeenamah (Agreement) from His Highness Meer Nusseer Khan binding himself to abide by the decision of Meer Meer Mohamed Khan in the settlement of the boundary disputes with Meer Sher Mohamed Khan of Meerpore.

The Razeenamah from the latter Chief to the same effect was daily expected.

17th September The original draft of the treaty concluded with Meer Sher Mohamed Khan of Meerpore duly ratified signed, and sealed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General was forwarded on the annexed date to Meerpore. The substance of the treaty is as follows —

1st article —That there shall be lasting friendship between Hon'ble Cy and the Ameer of Meerpore.

2nd article —50 000 Coy s Rs to be paid by the Ameer annually in part payment of the expense of the British force stationed in Scinde.

3rd article.—The territory of the Ameer to be protected by the British Government from foreign aggression

4th article—The jurisdiction of the British not to be introduced in the principality of the Ameer British Officers not to listen to complaints against the Ameer from his subjects

5th article—The Ameer will refer to the British representative in Scinde complaints of aggression against the other Ameers and the Political Agent will mediate between the parties

6th article—The territorial disputes between Meer Sheer Mohamed Khan and the Ameers of Hyderabad to be submitted to the decision of arbitrators

7th article—In case of aggression by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, the Governor-General will, should he see fit, under certain circumstances, order aid to be afforded with a view to bring the offenders to punishment

8th article—The Ameer not to enter into any negotiation with any foreign state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government

9th article—The Ameer to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence and to furnish it with troops whenever required The Ameer's troops when employed beyond Scinde will be paid by the British

10th article—The Company's Rupee to be admitted in the Ameer's territory

11th article—No toll to be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus, within the Ameer's territory

12th article—Merchandize landed from boats to be subject to the usual duties of the country Goods sold in a British camp to be exempt from the payment of duty

13th article—Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants to the mouth of the Indus (Gorabaree) and kept there till the best period of the year for sending them up the river Goods landed and sold either at Gorabaree or any other place except within the British cantonments shall pay the usual duty

14th article—The provisions of this treaty to be binding on all succeeding Governments of India and on the successors of the Ameer in perpetuity

The Ameer on the receipt of the above treaty expressed his great gratification, and forthwith directed the different bodies of soldiers placed to watch and protect the boundaries and water courses to proceed to their homes, he having no further need of their services,

alleging that this last was in consequence of his treaty with the British Government. At Meerpore he has now only a few followers besides his private servants.

ADEN

9th September The Political Agent reports that from the 30th August until the 5th September supplies into the town were stopped. On the latter day a Kafila of 498 camels guarded by 300 match lock men of the Honshebee and Ratfan tribes was sent by Syed Mohamed Hoosain which brought a plentiful supply of grass, flour vegetables and fruits the guard of the enemy being afraid to attack them. The Fouthelie and Abdalie Sultans were apparently exasperated at the willingness evinced by their north-western neighbours the Honshabees Ameerees Allooes and Ratfan tribes to use force, if necessary in forwarding the British supplies and the former chieftain left Terranear the same evening to consult with the Abadalie chieftain In consequence of the continued revengeful and insulting conduct of the Abdullah and the Fouthelee tribes Captain Haines recommended and was instructed by the Government of Bombay to effect the stoppage of supplies by sea entering their ports on the coast during the approaching season provided the naval means at his disposal are sufficient to enforce it This line of policy it is believed, may tend to convince them that while they have it in their power to annoy us during the hot season the British can with facility retaliate on them for 7 months in the year whilst also we thereby benefit Aden and improve the general trade.

A subsequent letter from the Political Agent, dated 11th September intimates that a Kafila of nearly 400 camels under Sheikh Mohamed Hyder of the Abdullah tribe, entered Aden with supplies

The local authorities having reason to suspect some treachery immediately ordered extra gun boats up from the Honourable Company's vessels Clive" and Euphrates At 7 15 p m. the signal Rockets were fired in the field works for a general attack and for a short time the firing became rapid apparently along the whole line of the wall, when shortly after the assailants were totally dispersed. The troops behaved with courage and alertness. Not a man was wounded on the side of British but from the traces of blood it appeared evident that some of the enemy must have suffered.

Captain Hainest having received authentic information that the enemy in large force headed by their Sultans intended to make a bold attempt on Aden during the night of Tuesday 14th September or the succeeding day and that they were endeavouring to obtain some person to fire the town so as to direct the attention of the troops from the attack outside had with the other authorities at Aden made every preparation to meet and disperse them

BEILA

6th September With reference to the establishment of a more regular system of duties at the port of Soumeanee, the British Agent at that port states that the Jam of Beila has agreed to the alteration proposed, by fixing the duty to be in future levied at the port of Soumeeanee on piecegoods of every description as also on spices, such as cardamoms, cloves, etc, at (Rs 2) two rupees per Soumeanee maund, with a duty of (8 annas) eight annas on the same weight of sugar, coffee metals, and other bulky articles Lieut H Gordon believes that this modification in the scale of duties will be very acceptable to the Afghan traders and, when it is well-known, of considerable pecuniary advantage to the Jam of Beila himself He adds that as goods were probably to be brought to Soumeeanee this reason of a kind not hitherto imported the Jam, evincing a most satisfactory degree of confidence in the British Agency, had delegated to him the privilege of regulating the duty to be charged upon them which Lieut Gordon proposed to fix with a due regard to the just interests of all parties

These proceedings cannot be viewed as affording otherwise than a most pleasing and encouraging result of our political influence in Lower Beloochistan

HYDERABAD

Arabs and Mercenaries

With reference to certain communications regarding Arab and other mercenaries in Mahratta States, the Resident at Indore reported that he heard of none such in the service of Holkar or of the other states in Malwa, except a few Pathan adventurers

In the Bhopal State Sir C Wade mentions that there are some Sikhs Holkar has also a very few of that tribe, and only four or five Mekranees and of the latter throughout Malwa the number he says does not exceed two hundred and fifty None of these are supposed to have any connection with the late insurgents in the Deccan

30th September With reference to the defeat and surrender of a body of the Arab insurgents at the Ghoree of Bolangee (*vide* News Letter No 29, dated 11th October) there may be added in this place the following particulars —

Brigadier Blair states that after the surrender of the Arab and other prisoners he sent for the head Jemadar, Sedee Nusseeb who came with two followers Brigadier Blair fully explained to them the orders of Government as to their surrender, the necessity of disarming them, and the folly of their making any resistance The Jemadar replied "Arabs never surrendered their Arms" and appeared inclined to be impertinent Brigadier Blair rose, and was leaving his tent to mount his horse saying he would see, when the Jemadar and his two followers rushed upon him suddenly with

their daggers. A scuffle ensued, in which the Arabs were mortally wounded by Brigadier Blair's orderlies and have since died and the Jemadar was seized unhurt and put in irons. After this the whole party quietly laid down their arms and marched towards Hyderabad in charge of Captain Trower with a complete troop of the 1st Cavalry and the Sirkar Horse. A few of the prisoners who were found to have no connection with the insurgents were released by Brigadier Blair The total number of prisoners sent to Hyderabad with the exception of Wahib Alee Khan and his party is 155 and the number of arms of various description captured from the insurgents 552. They have safely arrived at Hyderabad and are under guard and as before stated disarmed

Jeypore

30th September It having been determined by Government that the Political Agent at Jeypore in subordination to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, should continue to work in concert with a council of Regency to carry out the renovation of the Jeypore territory during the minority of the Maharaja Lieut.-Col Southerland has directed that it should be intimated to the chiefs that it is necessary for the satisfaction of the public mind at Jeypore, and in Rajputana generally and that they should in reality as well as in appearance, share the responsibility with them (Political Agent and himself) that they should satisfy themselves, and have the means of satisfying others that the administration is carried on in a manner conformably with Rajpoot usage and that it be of a character in which the best chiefs of the land can join and co-operate and of which there can hereafter be favourable testimony to produce to their sovereign Lieut.-Col. Southerland has also caused it to be stated that if the present chiefs of the council cannot thus join from there being something wrong in the system he was ready to make such reasonable alterations as might be required to gain their co-operation but if from a want of diligence or businesslike habits they found themselves unequal to the duty required of them it was their business to resign or to be removed in order that more suitable instruments might be employed for the furtherance of the important object in view

North East Frontier

11th October The Governor General's Agent on the North East Frontier states that ten of our subjects in the North East Frontier have been carried away by a party of Akhas. It appears that 18 men of the Bulleepareah Mouza went into the forest for the purpose of cutting wood for boats on which duty they were engaged for several days when on the night of the 6th October they were surprised by the Akhas Eight of them effected their escape by plunging into the thickets whilst the remaining ten were laid hold of by the Akhas and made away with. Every exertion has been used to trace the retreat of the Akhas and ascertain the best means of surprising them and delivering our subjects from captivity

Burmah

12th October The Marine Board state that the vessels noted below have been engaged for the conveyance to Arracan of a party of the 47th Regiment N I and that the remainder will be embarked on the H C's flagship "Amherst" on her return to Calcutta daily expected —

Zamindar		317
Trio		205
Justina		209
	Total	731
H C'S Amherst		253
	Total	984

13th October The Marine Board report that the ships named below have been engaged for the conveyance of the 14th Regiment, Madras N I expected from Midnapore *en route* to Moulmein —

"Larkains, Elizabeth, Ainstie, Stalkart, Maria"

Nepal

10th October The Resident reports that the Maharani of Nepal, the head of the hostile faction and the supporter of the late ill-disposed ministry, died suddenly on the 6th October, in consequence, it is alleged of the effects upon a debilitated frame, of furious discussion with the Maharaja and others respecting public affairs which took place on the 20th September

China

2nd August The Major-General Commanding the Expeditionary Force states that a Naval storekeeper has been nominated in China, and that by the arrangements he had made, he confidently calculated on supplies of every kind to the middle of April, bread alone excepted The Major-General adds that the whole of the transports had been fully victualled for four months

Miscellaneous

7th October The Government of Bombay report that the necessary orders have been issued for the despatch from Bombay of the Prince Regent "Yacht" to Calcutta

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,
The 20th October 1841 — Asst Secy to Govt of India

Postscript

Zamindawar—Tireen—Dehrawut

20th September A private letter from Cabool contains favourable accounts about Zamindawar, Tireen and Dehrawut The tribes, it is said, refused to support Akram and Auzul and were

only thinking how they might best save themselves from the punishment which their conduct deserved. The chances of opposition seemed remote. In Zamindawar the country was gradually settling down most of the minor chiefs had sent in their families as hostages the Ryots had all returned to their villages and the collection of revenue was going on steadily and prosperously

Authority letter from Candahar states that Auzul Nuboo and many others who had come up were people of great importance and that Akram and his party Dehrawut were the only ones of any consequence who remained at large.

Letter No 31.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st November 1841 giving information for the period June—October 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Kooloo (4) Afghanistan (5) Kelat i-Ghilzie (6) Bokhara —Herat (7) Zamindawar—Nijrom—Furrah (8) Zuo (9) Sind (Upper) (10) Kelat (11) Indus Steam Navigation (12) Kolapur (13) Shoa (14) Tedjoura (15) Persia (16) Tehran (17) The Navigation of the Euphrates (18) Egypt—Steamers (19) Mysore (20) Hyderabad (21) Indore (22) Mewar (23) Manipur (24) North East Frontier (25) Nepal (26) Burma.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

5th September The following items are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally cited —

1st —In regard to the case of Gartope the Maharaja told Dhian Singh that the orders of the British were immutable that disobedience to them was unwise and that Vazeer Zorawar Singh must be dissuaded against any further encroachments. His Highness caused an order to be written to Raja Gulab Singh directing him not to advance towards Gartope. Raja Soocheit Singh is reported to have quietly mentioned to Fakir Azizoodeen that, to his certain knowledge Vazeer Zorawar Singh had reported to his brother Raja Gulab Singh his intention to enter Lassa in order to secure a road to Yarkund and that Raja Gulab Singh had encouraged the design

2nd —Baba Mehan Singh reminded the Maharaja that His Highness was more free while enjoying his petty Jagir but that since becoming a king he had placed himself in the hands of Rajah Dhian Singh and his son Pertab Singh in those of Raja Gulab Singh The Maharaja acknowledged the truth of the observation but desired the Baba to remain silent now that the times were so critical.

3rd —Raja Dhian Singh ordered 3 battalions of the Dragoon and Curassier Regiments to encamp in the Mean Meer plains Similar orders were issued to General Court's division and to the Narsing and Alla Singh's Regiments

27th September

4th —Mean Arbeil Singh reported to the Durbar that he had captured two forts belonging to Payundeh Khan of Durbund

5th —General Pertab Singh was ordered to march with his three battalions to Amritsar, which he immediately did A battalion of General Soodh Singh also marched to that place

6th —Alladad of Tonk is said to have again fallen on the district of Dera Ismail Khan at the head of the 'Moolkeeas, and carried away some cattle and it was thought impossible by the Sikh local officers to resist him and the Vazeereas, without a large army commanded by an able Officer The Sikh Sirdar in the neighbourhood was ordered to raise troops from the Esakheils and Dera countries and from the Jagirdars, to send an express for a battalion from Dewan Sawan Mal and was assured of other reinforcements being detached from the neighbouring districts of Dhunnee Gheib, etc He was also apprised of the appointment of 4 battalions with an able Sirdar from Lahore

7th —Raja Gulab Singh and Kunwar Pratab Singh proposed to station about 12 battalions at Muzzafferabad midway between Kashmir and Hazara, and commanding the Eusofzye and Khatar countries The Raja was directed to come to Lahore on the Dusserah before giving effect to this project that his troops might be first inspected

8th —On the Maharaja and Dhian Singh mentioning to Jemadar Khusal Singh that the British Government wished to rescue Gartope from the hands of the Khalseh, he replied that the late Maharaja, *i e*, Ranjit Singh had never considered his own advantages when opposed to the wishes of the British, that he had given up all thoughts of Shikarpur at their suggestion, and that his example ought always to be followed The Maharaja observed that he also would not care to give up Gartope, and had already despatched two Harcarrahs to order the delivery up of that place agreeably to Mr Clerk's requisition

1st October

9th.—Raja Dhian Singh offered General Tejsingh the command of the troops detached to Amritsar 3 Battalions of General Partab Singh 2 of the late General Ameer Singh Maun I detached on the 1st October and 2 battalions newly raised by Jemadar Khusal Singh, were put under his command and ordered to encamp near Govind Garh The Artillery Corps was put under General Soodh Singh's command and separated from these battalions.

5th October

10th.—From the Peshawar News it appeared that the Eusofzyees had again attached the Khalseh troops but these being on the alert, a fight had taken place, in which about 3 000 of the enemy were killed and wounded and the rest put to flight while the loss of the Sikh troops amounted to 60 men

11th.—With regard to Lieutenant Cunningham's mission towards Chinese Tartary (vide News Letter No 28 dated 1st October) the Maharaja sent orders to Zorawar Singh commanding him to depute his Agents to receive that Officer on the boundary then to attend him personally and to show him all marks of respect. Similar instructions were communicated to Rajah Gulab Singh by Raja Dhian Singh.

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

13th October The Commissioner of Kumaon through the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces reports the murder of five inhabitants of the Bussahir state, by the Sikh soldiery under Zorawar Singh stationed at Jolung in Chinese Tartary and the interruption to which the trade of Kumaon has been subjected from the lawless conduct of these troops. It is mentioned that besides Tolung the Sikhs have established posts at Chaprung and Duba

KOOLOO

14th October The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces reports the escape of the Ranees of the Raja of Kooloo from their captivity at Sultanpur and their expected arrival at Keepoo The deliverance of these ladies and their attendants is stated to have been effected by certain people of the country who contrived to excavate a subterranean passage to their place of captivity

The same Political Officer intimates the death of the Raja Ajeet Singh of Kooloo on the 27th September The deceased is said to have left no direct heirs.

Mr Clerk states that on receipt of the tidings of the Raja's death, orders were dispatched from the Sikh Durbar to Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujjeetheea to place his (the deceased Raja's) territories under the direct dominion of the Khalsa Government

AFGHANISTAN

1st October A communication from Lieutenant Towgood Acting Pay Master shows that the cash balance in the Military chest at Cabool, on the 1st October, was Company's Rupees 9,04,790-14-5½.

KELAT-I-GHILZYE

24th September The Political Agent at Kelat-i-Ghilzye states, that he had received confirmed reports of the return of Sultan Mohammed Khan to Kelat-i-Ghailzye The ex-Chief is said to have spent the first night of his return at the house of one Northa Hussain Khan, in the valley of Dalounah, in the district of Pectao From that place he was traced as far as Candahar, and his destination is supposed to be the country of Martaza Khan Hazara, who, however, professes friendship for the British Government

BOKHARA—HERAT

12th July The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that an Ambassador from Bokhara had arrived at Tehran to procure French Military instructors in order to organize troops, and that he had been referred to the French Ambassador at Constantinople

23rd July The same Officer further states that the French Consul and Persian Agent at Bagdad were working hard to establish a French Mission in Persia, and to facilitate the entrance of French Agent into Bokhara and Herat.

ZAMINDAWUR—NIGROW—FURRAH

8th October A private communication from Cabool intimates that Yar Mohammed Khan had written to Meer Musjeedee, the principal rebel chief in Nijrow, to hold out against the British, and that he (Yar Mohammed) was said to be advancing in force to Furrah

ZUO

28th September to 8th October With reference to the measures adopted for the subjugation of the refractory Chiefs of Zuo, near Gurdez and the destruction of these forts (vide News Letter No 30, dated 20th October) it is mentioned in a private communication, that the inhabitants of the place, who had paid their revenue, would not only stand neuter, but afford us any assistance in their power on account perhaps of their own feuds , the whole country appeared to respect the power of the British The number of people occupying the forts was computed at 150 men, and it was believed that 300

men from the Indranees would be added to them The prevalent opinion throughout the country was that nothing would tend more to establish Shah Shuja s authority to prevent the people sheltering or countenancing plunders and to pave the way for future easy collections of the revenue, as the destruction of the Zuo forts.

Since the above was written accounts from Cabool up to the 8th October have been received stating that the refractory Chiefs had surrendered that the Zuo affair had satisfactorily terminated, and that the forts would be demolished

SCINDE (UPPER)

13th to 19th September The following items are extracted from the Upper Scinde Digest of intelligence —

1st.—28 Camp followers were murdered it is said near the Kooch lock pass who went thither to cut grass. These murders are committed mainly from the circumstance of the followers carrying considerable sums of money and the miscreants appear invariably to add murder to robbery

2nd —At a revision of the detachment stationed at Mustong the young Khan was present, and took considerable interest in the spectacle. He discovered great quick ness in discerning the object of the various movements.

3rd —The detachment referred to was in good health on the date last quoted

24th September With regard to the relief of troops in Afghan istan, the Political Agent in Scinde states, that measures were in progress for the movement of H M. 40th Foot the 21st Regiment Bombay N I and 4 Guns (9 Pounders) of the Bombay European Artillery to Candahar to relieve 3 Bengal Regiments returning to India of a detachment to Kurrachee via Kelat and Soumeeanee, consisting of the 4th Troop Bombay Horse Artillery 2 Companies H M 40th Foot and 25 Madras Sappers and for the return of a wing of the 1st Bombay Cavalry to the Headquarters of its regiment at Deesa and of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Bombay N I to Kurrachee there to await the orders of the Government of Bombay and to its ultimate destination also for the completion of the wing of Her Majesty s 41st Foot from Kurrachee.

KELAT

Major Outram reports the investiture of Naseer Khan son of the late Mehrab Khan in the Khanate of Kelat The ceremony of the inauguration was performed in the presence of Major Outram all the British Officers and the Sirdars of the young Khan It was conducted with much eclat and the chief of Kelat appeared con siderably affected on the occasion even to tears. He expressed his gratitude to the British Government for the accomplishment of this happy event which he observed was brought about through their

Bombay was charged with a special mission to Persia, by way of Cabool and Herat By passing through India he hoped to disarm suspicion

31*st August* Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburgh states that Count Meden late Russian Consul General in Egypt was appointed Russian Minister at the Court of Persia and that he was to proceed to his post about the beginning of September

18*th October* The President in the Persian Gulf reports on the authority of the News writer at Sheraz, that the Persian force under Habeeb Doollah Khan the Ameer i Top Khana, was defeated by a night attack made on his camp near Lawur on the border of Kerman by Aga Khan Mullatee. This Chief having, it is said, succeeded in obtaining reinforcements in Beluchistan marched by the foot road and having as before stated fallen upon the Persian Camp killed a great many and took a greater number prisoners. There is however much reason to believe from the subsequent arrival of Aga Khan at Candahar that this rumour is without any foundation.

TEHRAN

31*st July* The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia writes that a Roman Catholic Patriarch, named Owaunees a Convert from the Armenians and who has studied at Rome and been lately appointed to the Ecclesiastical Superintendence of Roman Catholicism in Persia, is the present French Agent at Tehran.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES

14*th June* The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that Lieutenant Selleg was occupied in investigating the Karoon river

EGYPT—STEAMERS

15*th September* The Abstract of Proceedings in the Political Department of the Government of Bombay states that great readiness had been displayed by the Governor of Suez in rendering every assistance in his power to our steamers visiting that quarter

The Government of Bombay has addressed a complimentary letter to His Highness Mehemet Ali Pacha conveying the acknowledgments of the British Government for the obliging and friendly conduct of his officer A similar communication has also been addressed to the Governor of Suez.

MYSORE

The Resident at Mysore states that the Canarese types of the Raja of Mysore's printing press being considered very defective His Highness had sanctioned a new set of punches etc. being prepared at his own expense which when completed would it was hoped make the Canarese type equal to that of any other language. His Highness has printed at his own cost some very useful elementary

works in English and the Vernacular, and seems to take a deep interest in his free-school especially and in the promotion of education generally

HYDERABAD

22nd October The Resident at Hyderabad states that the whole of the Nizam's country towards the Company's frontier was perfectly quiet on the date cited, and that he had heard of no more levies of Arabs or other troops The Resident adds that the Nizam's Government were proceeding with the trial of about 200 prisoners who include, besides those taken at Buroorgee, several Mahratta Brahmins and others who had been recently employed as Agents at Hyderabad

INDORE

10th September. The Resident at Indore states that Naroo Brihnoo Aptea Sooba of Malwa proposed to Raja Bhao through the medium of his Vakeel that some effectual measures should be adopted to check the extortion of the insurances who, when they lost any property of 50 Rupees value, laid the amount of their damages at 500 Rupees In consequence of this information Raja Bhao ordered that it should be publicly made known to all the Sahookars in the city, that when sending money or goods which were insured they should state the exact amount to the authorities, otherwise they would not be entitled to any compensation in the event of loss

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has ordered the Malwa Bheel Corps to be located at Bhopowur with outposts at Checulda and Tandla

MEWAR

13th to 19th September The Political Diary of the Mewar Agency states that the Boondee people had entered into an agreement to refrain from committing any further acts of violence in the district of Jehazpore

MANIPUR

27th September The Political Agent at Manipur states that the Manipur Regent informed him that the three princes, Pubitur Singh, Pairaba and Tribobunjeet Singh's brother intended to attack Manipur on the Dussera festival (vide News letter No 29, dated 11th October) In consequence of this intelligence the Political Agent had written express to Captain Lyons at Kachar with a request to cause the three Princes to be placed in confinement, or under surveillance in order to prevent their disturbing the peace of the country

With reference to the above the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has ordered the Commissioner of Dacca to remove the Princes to Dacca to be kept there in order to prevent their return

to the hills without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. By later accounts it appears that they are now under the surveillance en route to Dacca.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER

3rd to 9th October An officer had been deputed to the Sidlee frontier to report on the state of affairs in the Doars to the Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Magistrate of Rangpur

These two officers will shortly meet together to concert measures for putting a stop to the violence of the Booteahs on British subjects in their neighbourhood.

NEPAL

13th to 15th October The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates cited in the margin —

1st —Now that the Rani is not more, the Rajah's weak character is alleged to be attracting all kinds of persons round him who profess to be able to manage the British in war or in peace. His Highness appears likely to incline to such, for he is all fraud and already affects inability to arrange matters without his son's approval.

2nd —The Choantras were to be set at liberty when, it was believed no further delay would take place in regard to the ministerial arrangements of the coming year though the Raja's inveterate duplicity and habits of postponement and indecision encourage mischief makers still to perplex affairs by placards, rumours and intrigues. The Premier though at times staggered by these proceedings yet in the whole is said steadily and prudently to hold his way and expected to be re appointed formally His intentions in regard to the external and internal policy of the Government appeared alike commendable Peace, good faith and a respite from violence and feuds both personal and political are his aims Nor has the death of the Rani the prop of his enemies, made him less prudent than before in regard to state affairs.

BURMAH

The remainder of the 14th Madras N I will embark on the 4th November on the *Stalkart* for *Moulmein* and the remainder of the 47th Bn. N I. about the same date on the Hon'ble Company's ship Amherst for Arakan thus completing within one month from the first requisition being received the complete reinforcement of the Eastern Coast of the Bay the further particulars of which have been fully detailed in former news letters.

Fort William
The 1st November 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 32—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th November 1841, giving information for the period May—October 1841, under the following heads : (1) North-West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Peshawar (4) Kandahar (5) The Eastern Ghilzies (6) Gandamak (7) Tagau (8) Sind (Upper) (9) Sind (Lower) (10) Aden (11) Jeddah (12) Persia (13) Kerman (14) Abyssinia (15) Eddu—Amphila (16) North-West Provinces (17) Indore (18) Manipur (19) Burma (20) Nepal.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

11th October The following items of news are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of date cited —

1st —Dewan Moti Ram reported to the Durbar that disorders in the Eusufzye country had been settled That the collection of revenue had been resumed, and that all the Arabs had submitted

2nd —The battalion detached by Dewan Sawan Mal to Dera Ismail Khan, (vide news letter No. 31, dated 1st November) marched against Alladad Khan who fled befort it, and concealed himself

3rd —A thousand rounds of balls and Gun powder had been distributed to every gun in the artillery Corps by Raja Dhian Singh's orders

4th —Alif Shah, with seven sepoys, was ordered to accompany Dr Jameson on his journey in the hills, and the Agent of the Chumba Chief was instructed by Raja Dhian Singh to attend to every requisition of Dr. Jameson while passing through Chumba Orders were likewise issued to all the officers on the road to assist Dr. Jameson's passage through their respective districts

13th October The Maharaja, according to Raja Dhian Singh's suggestion, conferred on General Court the command of his former division, and of a regiment under Assar Singh, Commandant, as well as of the Artillery under Imam Shah and the Akal and Ram Regiments

6th —It is said that the officers of the troops in the Eusofzyes were going to erect a fort in Kohat

7th —Sirdar Ameer Singh Majeethia was ordered to proceed with his Sowars into the Tonk district, to protect the country, and to report regarding the construction of a fort by Futteh Shah Khurul

8th —The Maharaja ordered that 5,000 muskets and matchlocks should be prepared

9th —His Highness ordered it to be written to Mr Clerk that Zorawar Singh's brother had been despatched to deter that Chief from any aggressive acts

10th.—General Gulab Singh Pohoovindeeah was promised the command of his troops again in Kashmir

11th.—Raja Dhian Singh observed to Bhaee Ram Singh that according to his loyal suggestions, he had written to Zorawar Singh to retire into the Ladakh country immediately merely levying some small tribute on his newly acquired possessions and to leave future arrangements regarding it to some other time and to receive Lieutenant Cunningham very respectfully that he had pointed out to the Vazeer the impropriety of his encroachments and desired him to act according to Lieut. C's advice. The Bhaee in reply merely persisted in the propriety of cordiality with the British Government.

26th October Mr Clerk states that by the latest accounts he received from Lahore there appeared to be no unusual excitement prevailing among the troops there although about the period of the Dussera.

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

20th October The Governor General's Agent in the North-West Frontier has written to Lieutenant Cunningham deputed to Chinese Tartary with the view of reporting on the movement of the Sikhs in that direction, stating that the Sikh or Jammu rulers, are to be called on not to retain Zorawar Singh or any troops in advance of the Ladakh borders after the 10th of December the period thus allotted being deemed sufficient to allow the Sikhs to withdraw with all convenience in compliance with the requisition of the British Government.

21st October Lieutenant Cunningham writes that in his interview with the Raja of Bussahir and his Vazeer they expressed generally their apprehensions of the Sikhs and complained—

1st.—That the portion of revenue due to them from the village of Manning, in the Pergunnah of Dumkur in spite, had recently been refused as they believed at the instigation of the Sikhs.

2nd.—That certain inhabitants of Kunawur proceeding on their annual journey to the neighbourhood of Garoo (Gartope) to purchase wool had been plundered and murdered by the Sikhs at Tholing, and also at another place near the Boot pao pass between the Indus and the Sutlej

3rd.—That two Sikh messengers had arrived at Rampore, with letters from Raja Dhian Singh or Rajah Golab Singh demanding a daughter of the Rajah Mohindur Singh in marriage for one of their sons, and threatening in case of refusing to seize the Trans-Sutlej possessions of Bussahir

4th —That their Agents at Shalkur had reported that Zorawar Singh had given out that the Kunawur district, as far as Cheendee, was properly a part of China (Ladakh) and that it would be occupied by the Sikhs. Lt C further states that in his conversations with the Raja, his Vazeer and others, he ascertained the following circumstances relating to the progress of the Sikhs in Thibet:—

1st —After the conquest and settlement of the affairs of Iskardo, the district of Rohtak was invaded, and the fort taken about the beginning of June last Chooiel and other places then fell, and in July, Garoo was occupied The Sikhs are now in possession of Taklakote (on the Gagra) to the South of the Mantullao They allege that they occupy these countries as part of the kingdom of Ladakhs which extends, they say, as far as the valley of Maighil, four or five marches to the east of the lake

2nd —The Sikhs have small posts at Rohtak, Chooret, Tasheegong, Garoo, and Taklakote, and their parties before stationed in Chuprang and Thiling are said to have been removed towards the lakes Chooret is one march only to the north of Shalkur—it is in the pergunnah of Sumbhil, and the pergannah of Chomoorta, which includes Chooiet, appears to be beyond Lumghil towards the Indus

3rd —Zorawar Singh has four or five thousand men in all with him, chiefly Kishtewarees, Ladakhies, and men of Iskardo He has also, it is said, five or six small guns, probably Ginjals, which can be carried by men or on mules

4th.—He is said to have with him the present Vazeer of Ladakh, the dispossessed Raja of Iskardo, the brother of the Raja placed by the Sikhs on the Ladakh Guddee, and Ghulam Khan the son-in-law of Rahim Khan, the Killedar of Dunker in spite

5th —All trade especially in shawl wool to the Company's provinces was at a standstill and had been prohibited

6th —Zorawar Singh himself was in the pergunnah of Proontz near the lake, he had the Governor of Garoo, and the Killadars of Chuprung and of Proonty prisoners in that fort

PESHAWAR

From the Peshawar intelligence it appears that on the 23rd September the Ooloos having collected together came upon the Sikhs, who were all in a stockade and who fired from within their

cover The Ooloos having charged several times up to the stockade, and making no impression on them, were drawn back, and being totally defeated, took to flight and dispersed. After this affair the Sikh force having come to the village of Shewah, encamped and from thence sent the Sowars after the Ooloos to surprize them, but the Ooloos collecting came to meet the Sikhs, a fight ensued, and many on both sides were killed and wounded. The Sikhs were thrown into disorder and returned to their encampment

Candahar

3rd October With regard to the distribution and relief of the troops serving in Afghanistan the Brigadier Commanding Scinde Force states that he ordered the troops detailed below to march on the Candahar without delay —

Headquarters and 4 Guns (9 Pounders)
3rd Coy 1st Bn. European Artillery with horses
1 Russala 1st Bengal Local Horse.
H. M. 40th Regiment

The two remaining Rissalahs of the 1st Bengal Local Horse were under orders to march to the same place about the 18th October

13th October A private letter from Cabool mentions that Lt John Conolly with the son of Shah Shuja s minister and some Jan baz, made a "Chupao" upon Akram Khan a notorious rebel in the Candahar district, and effected his seizure with three of his associates after a march of sixty miles over a most difficult country and while the rebels were ensconced in a fort, Akram Khan was betrayed by one of his associates.

The Eastern Ghilzyes

13th October A private letter from Cabool states that some rebel Ghilzyes having occupied the Pass of Khoord Cabool 10 miles distant from Cabool General Sale deemed it expedient to dislodge them from the place. To effect this the 13th Lt. Infantry and the 35th N I were employed. They succeeded in forcing the pass with the loss of about 20 killed and wounded General Sale is said to be severely wounded in the leg Captain Younghusband is wounded in the same place and Lieutenants Combs Oakes and Mayne are also wounded the last named it is feared mortally The 35th with 2 guns remained on the other side of the Pass and the 13th returned to Boot Khok. Every Chief has his rival and enemy and the efforts of the rebels to raise the sorrounding tribes were utterly unavailing and the Khoord Cabool pass was shortly after entirely clear of the enemy the chiefs of whom were seen retreating and venting angry expressions against their confederates for not joining them

Gundamuck

17th October The Political Agent at Peshawar writes that affairs between Gundamuck and Cabool were becoming some what more settled The same officer reports the death of Khan

Bahadur Khan, Malik of the Malik Din Kheil tribe of the Afreedees

TAGAU

13th October· The Political Agent at Peshawar reports that a party of 300 Hazir bash, or orderly troops under a European Officer, and with Mohammed Azim Khan, had, it is said, invested a fort of Khoda Buksh Khan's reputed to be a strong place, near Tagan A desultory firing was kept up in the fort till evening when a party of thousand men from Tagan came to the relief of the garrison An engagement took place between them and the Hazir bash, in which the latter are said to have suffered a good deal Mohammed Azim Khan himself has reported to have been wounded and to have retired with his party into Laghman, not being able to make his way back to Cabool.

SCINDE (UPPER)

27th September to 6th October Major Outram in his Digest of intelligence, states that the 25th Regt and Detachment of Artillery heretofore stationed at Kelat had marched *en route* to Moostung With regard to the investiture of Nasir Khan in the Khanate of Kelat, (*vide* News letter No 31, dated 1st November) Major Outram writes that His Highness agreed to every article of the treaty, prepared by the Major for his approval, and signed both copies of it applying the signet with his own hands The sickness at Quetta is said to be gradually abating the last returns, dated 3rd October, give—

	Sick	Convalescent	Total
H M 40 Regiment .	109	40	149
20 Regt N I	81		81
21 Regt N I	166		166
	Grand total		396

3rd October The Officer Commanding Scinde Force reports that the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery marched on the 28th September from Quetta, *en route* to Soumeeanee and Kurachee where it was expected to arrive about the middle of November The left wing 1st Lt Cavalry was ordered to join its Headquarters of Deesa, via Jesulmer if the state of the local rains rendered that route practicable, otherwise by the left bank of the Indus and Northern border of the river The 2nd Grenadier Regt has been ordered to Kurachee by water there to await orders Brigadier England expected to send the 5th Company of Golandauze also by water to Kurachee These arrangements would, it was hoped, complete the relief or withdrawal, from Scinde and Afghanistan, of every portion of the Scinde force which served in the late campaign, or arrived in Scinde in the years 1838 and 1839, with the exception of the 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery and His Majesty's 40th Regiment.

12th October Major Outram contemplated sending the detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Sukkur via Jaisalmer and Balmere to Deesa. The Detachment proceeding from Quetta *via* Soumeeanee was expected at Kelat on the 12th October

Two Sirdars named Gazee Khan Bungulzye and Sher Dil Khan Lherree, who were deputed by Meer Nuseer Khan to accompany Captain Boyd to examine and survey the passes leading direct into the Bolan, having afforded that officer material assistance in the accomplishment of the object of his deputation, and in the most kind and friendly way Major Outram presented to each of them, in the presence of the young Khan a loongy and 100 Rupees as a reward for their exemplary conduct.

16th October Major Outram reports the capture of the actual murderer of the late Lieut. Loveday The name of the man is Kaissoo who confessed that he was the sole and uninstigated perpetrator of the deed and that he did it in a moment of excitement caused by the loss of some relatives in the action that took place just previously

SCINDE (LOWER)

11th to 17th October From the Political Diary of the lower Scinde Agency of dates quoted it appears that Brigadier Ferquharson Commanding in Lower Scinde, had made a requisition for the steamers Satellite" Planet" and "Comet at Tattah early in November for the conveyance of troops.

11th to 17th October From the Digest of Lower Scinde intelligence it appears that their Highness Meers Meer Mohammed Naseer Mohammed and Shadad Khan have entered into a compact which was duly sealed and sworn to by them, to the effect that they would abide by each other in opposition to Meers Sobdar and Hussain Ali Khans and the Nawab Ahmed Khan. Their Highnesses make it appear that they found this step necessary from the threatening bearing of the Chiefs last named These bickerings among the Ameers have caused a feeling of uncertainty among the people.

The price of grain is said to have fallen but there was a great scarcity of forage in Scinde up to the date last cited

ADEN

10th October In consequence of the discretionary power vested in the Political Agent at Aden by the Government of Bombay to surprise and destroy the post erected by the hostile Arabs at Shaikh Othman and other posts in the immediate vicinity of Aden that officer sent, through Colonel Croker C. B., Commanding the Aden Force a detail of troops consisting of 300 Europeans and 200 natives with a gun and 80 Artillery men under the command of Lt-Col Pennycuick of the 17th Regt. to effect these objects On arriving at Shaikh Mahdee the place was found deserted The Sultan's tower was however ordered to be destroyed which was

speedily and effectually done with Gunpowder The force next reached Shaikh Othman and attacked and repulsed the Arabs, who are said to have suffered a severe loss there After this the tower usually occupied by the Arab guard there, was directed to be destroyed which was effected in the same manner as at Shaikh Mahdee In these engagements the troops are stated to have displayed much gallantry and performed their duties with great cheerfulness One Officer and four privates were wounded in this affair One of the latter has since died of Coup-de-Soleil Captain Haines has been instructed by the Government of Bombay to come to an understanding on honourable terms with the Sultan, should he seem disposed to make overtures of peace to the British

JEDDAH

31st August The French Counsel at Jeddah, M Fresuel, is reported to have left that place

PERSIA

16th June Her Majesty's Charge d' affaires in Persia states his having received a letter from the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs in which much anxiety is expressed for re-establishment of a British Mission in Persia

2nd July In a letter of subsequent date, the Charge d' affaires mentions that one cause of his anxiety is the conviction that the Persian Court has begun to feel that the cessation of relations with England is enabling Russia to establish gradually a domination from which emancipation would be difficult.

KERMAN

17th May Her Majesty's Charge d' affaires in Persia states that orders had been received in Tabreez for the immediate preparation and despatch to Tehran of six regiments of Infantry and 500 Artillery men A force of 20,000 men and 20 guns was under preparation at Tehran, ostensibly for the purpose of proceeding to Kerman to suppress the rebellion of Aga Khan For results of this expedition see News-letter No 31, dated 1st November 1841

ABYSSINIA

18th August The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that the French desiring to form a station in Abyssinia, had landed on points on the coast, arms and munitions of war from their merchant vessels

EDDU

Amphila

2nd July The Officer Commanding the H C's Schooner "Constance" and who made a recent visit to Mussowah, states that the French have purchased Eddu and some extent of cost on each side of it, comprising more than one protected anchorage, 1,800 Dollars are said to have been paid down,

and 500 more promised by the purchasers The same officer adds "so much of the French plans regarding Amphila is current among the people, as that they intended to build houses, and to have a fort and vessels of war in these seas

NORTH WEST PROVINCES

27th September to 3rd October From the Political Diary of the Saugor and Nerbudda Agency it appears that a proclamation had been issued at Rewah prohibiting the custom of putting female children to death among the people of the Kuchorahur Purchar tribes.

INDORE

28th June to 14th July From the Political Diary of the Indore Residency of dates quoted it appears that various effectual measures were being successfully carried out with a view to the suppression of Bheel and other plunderers.

MANIPUR

9th October Orders have been issued to Brigadier Littler commanding North-East Frontier-Sylhet to detach as many companies of the Sylhet Light Infantry Corps as can be spared to Manipur to be posted here for the defence of that valley if necessary and for any other operations which may be judged expedient It is thought desirable that this detachment should be accompanied by Artillery but if the state of the roads renders the transport of guns a work of much difficulty it is proposed that a detail of artillery men should go with the detachment as they can be furnished with field pieces belonging to the State of Manipur

The Brigadier has also been further directed to move the Regiment of Native Infantry at Sylhet in advance to such a position as he may select near Banshander or Luckeepore. These movements are to be made in communication with the local political authorities

BURMAH

30th October A private letter from Moulmein states that though matters were quiet at Rangoon yet a great deal of excitement existed there on the date quoted. The British Residents and others had been obliged to discontinue going out both from a fear of getting into any dispute with the people and also from its being whispered that they want to spy His Majesty's proceedings for the purpose of reporting them to the British authorities at Moulmein The streets it is said were crowded with soldiers and chiefs horses and elephants and armed men were scattered about in every direction. The king is said to be well pleased with the situation of his palace and the country surrounding the Pagoda and was removing the town there It was to be enclosed by an earthen and brick embankment of 3½ miles in circumference This work was going on and the king was strengthening and fortifying the great Pagoda and mounting cannon on the walls It is

rumoured that 50 war boats have been sent in great haste towards the capital in consequence of some insurrection that had broken out It is said that the Prince of Pakhan was about to pay Martaban a visit, and that preparations were making along the road for his journey Bodies of armed men were stationed at some of the principal villages between Martaban and Rangoon These are said not to belong to the party of the king

Another private communication of the same date as the foregoing intimates that the whole of the guns had been removed from the Rangoon Wharf and stockade to the palace To the new town already referred to, 70 guns had been brought from Ava and about 70 more from Rangoon Those from the former place are said to be field pieces mostly brass

31st October The Commissioner in the Tennasserim Provinces, in a public letter, states that there were no indications at Rangoon of any march of the King's troops in the direction of Moulmein and that the rumour of his designing to attack our provinces appeared to have very much subsided

Another private communication states a report that after the completion of the embankment of the new town, His Majesty was to return to the capital towards the end of November

NEPAL

17th October The Nepal Diary contains the following —

1st —It is said that Rambano Thappa, a most active Agent of mischief, was in prison and would be fully punished on conviction

2nd —The hostile faction at Court is alleged to retain its insolence and some of its secret influence

18th October

3rd —Placards continued to be put up abusive of the ministry though not so frequently as heretofore

4th —Nothing was doing in the way of business, on account of the Dussehra, but the Dasin being an auspicious day for a beginning, the premier was reinvested His leniency and easiness are much complained of by his friends as being excessive

5th —The Raja has again betaken himself, it is said, to the apartments of the Chotee Rani, who, it is presumed will become senior Queen, and more or less influential She is said to bear a good character, and the people appear to draw good omens from her expected influence

6th —The Kala Pandeys are said to have lost all hope since Futteh Jung was reinvested

7th —The Misr Gooroo had a secret audience of the Raja

8th —The Raja is said to take a more decided interest than ever in the contest between the Chinese and the English.

9th —The Ladakh envoys were still in Nepal

10th —Great efforts were making to screen Rajbullab the extortioner and torturer of our subjects in Tuboot

11th.—The Raja had ordered enquiry to be made as to how small a sum a soldier could subsist upon.

Fort William
The 10th November 1841

J W BAYLEY
Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 33 —This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 20th November 1841, giving information for the period September—November 1841, under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Kooloo (3) Punjtar (4) Upper Sind (5) Sind (Lower) (6) Aden (7) Shoa (8) Hyderabad (9) Haraotee (10) North East Frontier (11) China.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

21st October The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted —

1st —From the Hazara news it appeared that Raja Goolab Singh had appointed his own officers to the different forts and districts there, to the entire exclusion of the old Khalsa officers that he had called on the latter to give in their accounts that the Raja s Thanas were also placed in all the forts of Payandeh Khan that the people were trembling through fear of the Rajah that the Chiefs of the Arabs who had never acknowledged subjection to anybody were now voluntarily coming to pay tribute that revenues were fully collected from Hazara, as well as Rawalpindi and that the Rajah wished to continue his own officers in the forts, and had ordered the collection of ammunition in all the forts on the frontier

2nd.—General Mehtab Singh reported from Ramnuggur that the troops there were conducting themselves mutinously towards him

23rd October

3rd.—Fakeer Azeezoodeen observed that Mr Clerk had several times written to the durbar on the subject of Vazeer Zorawar Singh Raja Dhian Singh replied that Zorawar Singh was quite ignorant of the rules of the treaties between the two Governments that he would no

longer dare to infringe them, that two servants deputed by the durbar would wait on Lt Cunningham in Bussahir, that they would supply him with every necessary on his crossing the Sutlej, that the Vazeer would also attend on him, show him every place and give true explanation on every subject, and that he (Zorawar Singh) would no longer retain Garoo, etc since all the "Khalsa" were displeased with the Rajas for provoking a war with the British Government by violating the territories of their dependants Raja Dhian Singh observed to the Bhaees, Ram Singh and Golab Singh that he had directed Vazeer Zorawar Singh to return to Ladakh, and give up all his late acquisitions before the arrival of Lt Cunningham in that quarter The Bhaees remarked, that had he first prevented the Vazeer from making such encroachments, these discussions would not have occurred nor would Lt Cunningham have been deputed, nor would Mr Clerk have written to the durbar on the subject in the way he had

4th —General Mehtab Singh Mujeetha reported from Ramnuggur that he had given his gold bracelets and greater part of the property he had with him to the troops to pacify them, and had begged their pardon He was desired to humour the troops, and that Khillluts would be afterwards sent to the Officers

5th —The following disposition of the troops was to be made in the Punjab —

Troops to be despatched to Ramnuggur and Bar of Doolla Bhattee

4 Battalions of General Mehtab Singh

1 Battalion of General Avetabile

2 Battalions of Colonel Courtland

2 Battalions of John Homes

Troops at Amritsur

4 Battalions of General Pertaub Singh

2 Battalions under Bishen

2 Battalions of late General Ameer Singh Maun

1 Hazzooreea Regiment

Ghor Cherah Horse	1,000 men
Rajah Hera Singh's	1,500 men
Churyaree do	1,000 men
Orderly do	2,500 men
Ram Ghuryas and Missuldars do	2,200 men

Troops at Lahore under General Court

3 Battalions of General Court.
1 Battalion of Assar Singh Commandant.
1 Regiment of Cavalry called Ram Regiment.
1 Regiment of Akali Regiment.
7 Guns of the General's Corps
21 Guns of General Imaum Shah's Artillery

Troops at Lahore under Dewan Ajoodhia Pershad

3 Battalions of General Ventura.
1 Battalion of Goorkhas.
1 Dragoon Regiment Cavalry—700 men
1 Cuirassier Regiment under M. Monton—700 men.
39 Guns of Illahee Buksh's Artillery
15 Guns of Ameer Chund Follee.
2 Battalions under Dhemkil Singh.
2 Battalions under Col. Jowala Singh
1 Sheer Regiment under De la Roche—500 men.
Sowars under Sham Singh of Attaree—1 000
80 Guns under General Soodh Singh Kishen Singh Sheo Pershad and Meera Singh Tej Singh and Lehna Singh Mujeethia.
29 Guns and 2 Mortars under Sooltan Mohamed
19 Zumboorucks (Wall pieces).

Troops at Shahdurrah

Churryaree Horse	1 000 men
Sepahees with Khowajah Mohamed Khan Barikzye	300 men

25th October

6th.—The Raja proposed to take the command of all the troops upon himself, observing that the late Maharajah having given independent command of the several battalions to each of their respective officers the latter had in fact begun to consider the troops as their own, and this had upset all discipline that General Ventura having been allowed only one month's leave of absence, had not yet returned and that therefore his division should be placed under Rae Kissree Singh's command

7th.—Bukshee Bhugget Ram being asked as to the number of mounted guns replied that 209 pieces were ready for service and the Maharaja proposed to prepare 100 pieces more.

8th.—Vazeer Zorawar Singh is said to have reported to Raja Dhian Singh that he had conquered forts and territory to the extent of 50 miles from Ladakh and that were two battalions and 4 guns to be sent to his aid he would capture Yarkund

26th October

9th—Orders were issued to Raja Golab Singh to dismiss any Swat Bonier Agent from his camp (*vide* Tripartite Treaty) to prevent them from coming to Lahore, to be kind to Mokarib Khan and to attend at Lahore with all his troops

10th—The Officers of the troops at Amritsur reported that they plainly saw that the Maharaja had distrusted them, and that this had dissolved all ties between servant and master From news from the town it appeared that the troops were dissatisfied and had abused the Rajas, *i e*, the Jummoo Rajas The Maharaja desired Raja Dhian Singh to take care of the capital, to guard it with his hill troops, and proposed to go himself with Raja Soochiet Singh by dak to review and pacify the troops at Amritsur

3rd November. The Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier states that the Dusserah passed off without disturbance, but the measures which the minister had recourse to for preventing it, had tended to increase the dissatisfaction of the army, and to raise their voices still louder against him

KOOLOO

3rd November Mr Clerk states that up to the date cited in the margin nothing seemed to be settled in regard to the Kooloo succession on that side of the Sutlej, and nothing for certain was known as to the heirs on this The conduct of Koopooroo Vazeer, however, has been such as only the greatest confidence in the support of the British Government could divest of imprudence He refused to visit or hold any communication with the Lahore Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujeethia and hoped that by keeping matters in an unsettled state and the people's mind in a ferment for some time longer, *i e*, till snowfall, he would either compel the Sikhs to withdraw, or disable them from contending with the "Moolkheeas" or the peasantry

PUNJTAR

23rd October The Political Agent at Peshawar states that the Sikh troops in the Eusofzye territory in chastising the "Ooloos" for their late rebellion had followed up their success against the "Ghazis" headed by Mokarib Khan, by making a "Chapao" on Punjtar, the capital of that chief In the "Chapao" the Sikhs met with no opposition, and the general belief appeared to be that Mokarib Khan was induced by his friend Arsala Khan to vacate Punjtar on receiving a large money consideration, which Arsala Khan was authorized by Rajah Goolab Singh to pay to the first-named chief The Sikhs are said to have made no stay at Punjtar, but returned to their camp outside the hills in the plains about 10 miles from Punjtar It is understood that they were waiting

at Toolandai having demanded from Mokarib Khan the restitution of the guns and property taken from the Sikhs by the tribes under his command. Mokarib Khan it is said refused to render up anything and was preparing for another attack on the Sikh Chauni at Toolandai.

3rd November Mr Clerk in a subsequent letter remarks that Punjtar had again been subjected by the Sikhs as in 1837 and that their tenure of it would probably be as short as was Ranjeet Singh's on that occasion.

UPPER SCINDE

9th October Lt. Postans intimates that the Murrees had descended into the country beyond Lehree, and had committed various excesses and violences on the inhabitants in that direction A private letter from Major Outram received this day states that that officer had successfully taken some preliminary measures, which he was sanguine would result in effectually putting a stop to the state of things in the Murree country above described

7th to 21st October The Digest of Upper Scinde intelligence of dates* quoted on the margin contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—Major Outram left Kelat on the 15th October

2nd.—Nusseer Khan was to leave that place on the 21st October accompanied by Colonel Stacy by a different route, and was to join the Major at Sir-i Bolan.

3rd —The troops proceeding below the passes from Moostung and Quettah having united at Sir i Ab were to march to Sir-i Bolan on the night of the 21st October

4th.—The sickness among the troops at Quetta had very greatly abated though it was severe in Major Outram's camp

Major Outram writes that not a single robbery or murder has occurred at Quetta or in the valley of Shawl since the enforcement of the measure of rendering the Zemindars responsible, and the introduction of other improvements in the system of Police of the district by Lt Hammersley

SCINDE *(LOWER)

21st to 31st October The precis of intelligence from Lower Scinde dated* as per margin contains the following —

1st.—Left Wing of the 1st Light Cavalry was to commence its march to Deesa via Jesulmere on the morning of the 25th October The Cavalry were ordered to march from Roree on the 27th and the left wing of the 23rd

Regiment Light Infantry was in orders to proceed to Kurachee under Captain Watkins, as soon as tonnage was available.

2nd.—Meer Roostum Khan was requested to afford every assistance he could to the troops marching through his territory.

The "Satellite" steamer, arrived at Sukkur on the 30th October, with 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naiks and 180 Rank and File, and Recruits for the 20th, 22nd and 25th Regiments Captain Watkins is said to have embarked on the "Satellite" with 200 men of his Regiment, the 23rd for Tattah, en route to Bombay

Aden

2nd October The Political Agent at Aden states that the attempt made on the British outworks by the Arabs, on the 11th of September (vide News Letter No 30, dated 20th October) and the reception they met with, caused a division in their Councils for a time Instead of resolutely attacking Aden in force, the Arabs contented themselves with preventing all supplies from entering the town, which they succeeded in doing until the Political Agent diverted the attention of the Foudthelee Chief from the Aden Roads, to the security of his own villages, by despatching the Hon'ble Company's 10 Gun Frig "Euphrates" to blockade his coast, by which manoeuvre the British obtained a Kafila of 380 Camels of supplies, and on the 26th another Kafila fought their way in successfully, with the loss of one man killed, and four severely wounded, killing and wounding about an equal number of Foudtheles, who under Sultan Fuzzle had arrived and secreted themselves at Khan Muksa in the early part of the night to way-lay them No supplies had entered Aden by land since the 26th October, but the sea was open for all the small trading boats which arrived daily Fresh meat was very abundant, and the boats from the Eastward had commenced bringing in grass and sheep, and from the Westward, fowls, limes, vegetables and other necessaries Sultan Hamed Abdulla Foudthelee and his tribe were to return to our frontier about the 3rd October, and during his absence the labourers at Sheikh Othman and the vicinity were preparing baked bricks of clay to continue the new fortification at Bin Zaad, Sultan Mohamed Houssain Foudthel Abdhallee having secretly given his consent to the measure On the 1st of October Sultan Nassir Foudthelee, with 9 Horsemen and 60 mounted Camelmen, arrived at Sheikh Othman, where they remained to assist a party of the Abdalli tribe, in preventing a very large Kafila, which the Political Agent sent on the 26th September, to Sayd Md Houssain, to collect and to force their way in There had been matchlock firing near the jungle for 2 hours, on the 2nd October, which led the Agent to conclude that the Kafila had made an unsuccessful attempt to pass the guard.

Sheriff Houssain Bin Ali Hyder had removed 13 Guns, (7 iron and 6 brass) from Mocha to Aloo Aush which town he had considerably strengthened by a wall and towers, and during the approaching family marriage he had relieved Sheriff Hanrood from the Government of Mocha by Sheriff Mohamed Jevegger

Shoa

17th September The Political Agent at Aden reports that Captain Harris of the Engineers reached Shoa on the 18th of July The whole party was in good health. His first visit to the king of Shoa was to take place on the 23rd of the same month His reception on the whole, was favourable, though a French messenger by the Tygre route had forwarded a letter with presents a few days before his arrival

Hyderabad

17th to 23rd October From the Political Diary of the Resident at the Nizam's Court, it appears that His Highness ordered 200 Arabs and 25 Sowars of the party under Bin Shams to be discharged

Haraotee

27th September to 3rd October From the Political Diary of the Haraotee Agency it appears that the Rao Rajah of Boondee has assured the Political Agent that every means would be adopted to prevent disturbances taking place between his people and those of Jahazpore.

The same Political Diary states that the Maha Rao of Kotah being fearful of active strife between the Maharajah of Karowlee and Gayenta had sent some of his troops to preserve the peace between them.

The Political Agent had directed that the troops should limit their operations to the object mentioned

North East Frontier

10th to 16th October From the Political Diary of the North East Frontier it appears that Captain Jenkins had written to the Rajah of Cooch Behar desiring him to send a Mooktear to the frontier to meet the Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Magistrate of Rungpore, in order to set on foot an enquiry into the aggressions committed by the Bootealis on that frontier

China

(*See* Gazette of this date.)

Fort William J W BAYLEY

The 20th November 1841 Asst. Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 34—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st December 1841, giving information for the period July—November 1841, under the following heads: (1) The Sikhs and the Raja of Bushir (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Afghanistan (4) Dost Mohammed Khan (5) Scinde (Lower) (6) Indus Steam Navigation (7) Guzrat (8) Sholapur (9) Southern Mahratta Country (10) Persia (11) Yezd (12) Manipur (13) Khambat on the Burmese Frontier (14) Burma (15) Nepal

THE SIKHS AND THE RAJA OF BUSHIR

10th November: Mr Clerk states that the Lahore Durbar, with reference to the fact of the Sikh authorities withholding the Raja of Bussahir's dues from the village called Maning in pergunnah Dunkin, and killing five traders, his subjects, and otherwise molesting the trade carried on by the Bussahir people with Thibet, had issued orders to the Sikh Agents, deputed to attend on Lieutenant Cunningham, to enquire into these complaints, and to redress them in a manner satisfactory to that officer

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

11th November A report received by the Commissioner of Kumaon from the Bearis Patwari, of date the 24th October, communicates the intelligence of Zorawar Singh having left Tuklakot with the main body of his army, and being up to the date quoted encamped near the Mansarowar lake, three days' journey from the former place A guard, however, of 150 or 200 men had been left behind at or near Tuklakot by the Sikh leader The same report adds that the trade of our Bearis and Dama people had been reopened and prosecuted as far as the supply of salt would admit

12th November. Mr Hodgson writes, that on one occasion the Raja of Nepal told him before all his chiefs that his Vakeel at Lassa had reported the march of 4,000 troops at two different times to relieve Nari—the first time 2,500 and the second 1,500 The Nepalese Chiefs, and especially the Premier, however, looked incredulous at this announcement "But", says Mr Hodgson, "It must be added on the other side, that my secret intelligence confirm the Rajah's assertion in part, and state that 1,500 troops including 100 Assal China, or Tartars have actually been despatched from Lassa with orders to remove the intruders (Zorawar Singh and his followers) by negotiation, if possible, if not by force"

The Maharaja, according to Mr Hodgson, continues much disposed to secret dealing with Zorawar Singh, but the Ministry are wholly averse to these proceedings, and were determined to put a stop to them sooner or later A private letter from Kumaon states that Zorawar Singh left Mansarowar for Gartope with his whole force on the 6th November The Honias have taken possession of Tuklakot and hoped before the passes were quite shut, to open some trade with out Bhootias A Thibetan force of four or five

thousand men is said to have assembled somewhere near the Kylas mountains a march or two north-east of the lakes. Zorawar Singh sent them word that he would give up all Heoondes lying east of Gartope, and keep all the country west of that place. He received for answer "You seized Ladakh and we remained silent, you became bold in consequence and took possession of Gartope and Tuklakot. If you desire peace give up Ladakh and go down to your own country. Zorawar Singh gave out in his Camp "We must play fast and loose with the Thibetans, until we reach Ladakh, there we shall fight and chastise them—after which I shall move back and take Lasha for which Gulab Singh has a force ready" It is mentioned on the spot that now the Gurkhas pretend to attach themselves to the Hoomas and to be opposed to Zorawar Singh though a belief prevails that they are in heart joined to the Sikh cause. It is rumoured that there was some stir in 'Dotee" and that troops were being marched about thence against the Sikhs.

Afghanistan

22nd November A Demi-official letter from Delhi states that the latest intelligence received in that city was to the effect that the road from Gundamuck to Cabool had not apparently been open since the 1st November

For news of Sir Robert Sale's proceedings, see official Gazette of 27th November Subsequent accounts show that Sir Robert Sale's force has fallen back upon Jellalabad where the enemy are collected in force. A Sally of our Cavalry had succeeded in destroying 150 of the rebels but the British force was deficient in supplies and ammunition. Both these however had been called for and Mr Clerk had immediately on the receipt of these requisitions sent large supplies and reinforcements consisting of the 60th, 64th and 53rd Bengal Native Infantry and it was hoped that with this aid the present inconvenience would be checked and remedied. There is no doubt of an insurrection having taken place at Cabool, and of a conflict between the British troops and the insurgents But as yet no definite report has reached the Presidency sufficiently precise and authentic to justify its insertion here.

From a report from the Envoy and Minister dated 26th October it would appear that the rise and progress of the Eastern Ghilzye insurrection took place in the following manner —

The first intimation the Envoy and Minister received of this rebellion was about the 4th of October to the effect that the Chiefs had suddenly left Cabool and the day after he learnt that they had stopped a Caravan on the high road and had taken the property and its owners to the hills at a distance from the road.

Sir W Macnaughten immediately waited upon His Majesty and prevailed upon him to send the Governor Humza Khan with a message to the rebels inviting them to

return to their allegiance and promising redress of any real grievance they might have sustained This mission failed of success because Humza Khan was the Chief instigator of the rebellion

Two reasons have been assigned for this rebellion first the reduction of the allowances of the Ghilzye Chiefs, and secondly the engagement that was required of them to be responsible for robberies by the Eastern Ghilzyes whenever committed

On the first point Sir William states, that the necessities of His Majesty and the assurance that the Chiefs had admitted the justice of, and cheerfully acquiesced in the reduction, led to this Sir William Macnaughten was assured, moreover, that after the reduction was effected the chiefs would, in consequence of the enhanced value of grain, receive larger allowances than they did in the time of Dost Mohammed

On the second point unfortunately they never represented their grievance to the British Envoy They had been prohibited from visiting him by the before-named Governor on the part of the Shah (Humza Khan), a worthless man, alike inimical to us and to His Majesty The good result of the recent rebellion is the disgrace and imprisonment of this man His father was killed in the Shah's service and His Majesty from an amiable weakness was unwilling to acknowledge the demerits of the son, of which, however, he is now fully sensible

One of the chief rebels, Mohamed Shah Khan, has very large possessions in the district of Lughman The Envoy, therefore, urged the Minister to send out a relative of his own with 300 Huzarbash Horse to that neighbourhood This was done without the delay of an hour and the designs of the rebels were for the time frustrated They attacked the party *en route* but did comparatively little damage, and conspirators found it necessary to separate and each to look after his individual interests before the plot was matured

There are 4 Thannas or posts guarded by Ghilzies between Cabool and Gundamuk The first belongs to a chief named Khoda Buksh, a relative by marriage of the Ex-Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan The second to Sher Mohammed Khan, the third to Allahzar Khan, and the fourth to Gul Mohd Khan The second-named of these (who has by far the greatest influence) was gained over to our cause at an early period, and the third was always staunch in his allegiance Khoda Buksh and Gul Mohammed went into open rebellion, and with them was joined Mohammed Shah Khan already mentioned, a Ghilzye Chief possessing extensive property in Lughman, and a relative also by marriage of the ex-Ameer

The conduct of Gul Mohammed was the most inexcusable of all On the Shah's arrival in this country that individual was in a state of destitution, and was placed in power and affluence by His Majesty He has been indefatigable in his endeavours to stir

up the surrounding tribes to rebellion but could not succeed. He was immediately deposed and his place supplied by Burkat Khan, a Chief of great influence and respectability

On the separation of the rebels Mohammed Shah Khan retreated to Lughman Khoda Buksh Khan with not more than 100 followers proceeded to occupy the Khoord Cabool pass, and Gul Mohammed Khan went into his own country to raise the tribes The first thing to be done was to dislodge Khoda Buksh and his party of rebels from the strong defile which they had occupied. The manner in which this service was performed has been reported in the official Gazette.

Captain Macgregor having in the mean time returned from Zoormut expedition the Envoy caused him to communicate with the rebels and he promised in His Majesty's name and that of the Envoy and Minister to enquire into and redress all their grievances. Messengers with conciliating proposals were also sent but to no purpose. Whilst professing the greatest desire to return to their allegiance, the party of Khoda Buksh and Gul Mohammed (which latter has joined the former after his expulsion from the pass) made a night attack on the position of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry at Khoord Cabool the particulars of which have been communicated elsewhere.

After the night attack the 35th N I. were joined by His Majesty's 13th L. I. and 37th Regiment N I. with a suitable portion of Artillery and Cavalry and the rebels were in the mean time joined at Tazeen by Mohammed Shah Khan Azeez Khan and a party from Tugno. Captain Macgregor estimates their united numbers at about 700 men.

Our troops moved upon Tazeen on the 22nd instant and for these operations see official Gazette.

Dost Mohammed Khan

22nd November The Officer in charge of Dost Mohd Khan reports the arrival of the Ex-Chief and suite at Delhi on the 20th November Captain Nicolson intended starting with Dost Mohammed Khan from Delhi to Kurnaul on the 24th idem.

Scinde (Lower)

Brigadier Farquharson Commanding Lower Scinde reports the arrival per "Indus" steamer at Kurrachi from Bombay of details of His Majesty's 40th and 41st Regiments and the departure in that vessel of the 2nd Company of Sappers and Miners. Also that the details of His Majesty's Light Infantry had returned to Kurrachi from Tatta

Indus Steam Navigation

18th October The Officer in charge of the Indus Steam "Flotilla reports the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat at Bukkur on the 4th October with 8 officers of different regiments, 16 followers and about 10 tons of baggage.

The vessel left Sukkur on the 22nd of June for the mouth of the Indus and arrived at Seehan on the 28th of the same month She remained at that village until the 21st of August and on that date commenced her voyage to Tatta for the purpose of rendering assistance to the "Meteor" steam boat, at Gurrah Bunder

On the 29th September, she left Tatta at the requisition of the Assistant Political Agent at Hyderabad, and arrived at Bukkur after a very tedious voyage of 14 days exclusive of stoppages, on the 4th October as reported above

GUZERAT

13th October From the abstract of proceedings in the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, dated as below, it appears that the districts under the management of the 1st Assistant to the Political Commissioner of Guzerat were in a very tranquil state

SHOLAPUR

27th October The abstract of proceedings in the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, dated as below states, that some excitement prevailed in the Sholapore districts in consequence of an extensive collection of insurgents from the Moghlaee on the borders of the Zilla

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY

3rd November From the abstract of proceedings in the Political Department of the Government of Bombay it appears that the Fort of Mounshur, in the southern Mahrattah country, has been captured by the troops sent for that purpose by the Kolhapore Government, and that there was a prospect of an adjustment of existing disputes

PERSIA

19th July A letter from Shiraj reports that the King of Persia had taken up his residence at Sheemeeroon, and that constant reinforcements of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery have been sent after the Commandant of the Persian Artillery Habibullah Khan. at Kerman (*vide* News Letter No 27, dated 10th September). The object of this force is not yet ascertained

YEZD

24th July A letter from Shiraz states that Habibulla Khan had appointed his Adjutant General, Aslam Khan, Acting Governor of Yezd in the room of the deposed Prince the Baba-oo-dowlut

MUNIPORE

7th November The Political Agent at Munipore reports the destruction, by the Augamis of Sumberum, of a village a little to the North of Tharol, and a battle between the inhabitants of Tharol and the Augamis, whilst enroute to the relief of Sumberum in

which the Augamis are said to have been repulsed Their leader a man of some importance, and four men were killed, the people of Tharol having one man killed and two wounded.

In consequence of the attack on Tharol the Munipore Regent had despatched sepoys to that place and the Political Agent has suggested to Captain Jenkins to place a permanent post at Papoobaugmie, and to take such other measures as may appear likely to curb the Augamis The aggressors are said to have come from Gnamuee proper in the Eastern part of the Augamie country to the north of Papoobaugmie.

9th November In a subsequent letter dated as per margin the Political Agent reports that the village of Chung Kang Lang, which supplies labourers to the Munipore road, has been destroyed and four of the inhabitants killed by the Augamis the Augamis having three killed on their side.

KHUMBAT ON THE BURMESE FRONTIER

9th November The Political Agent at Munipore reports that everything was quiet at Khumbat that the King of Ava was stated to have no intention of war that the woon of Khumbat felt no alarm at the preparations making in the neighbourhood of Munipore, and that he (the woon) declared he would consider every thing peaceful until British troops came into the valley

BURMAH

Private letters from Moulmein up to the 13th November state that all was quiet at Rangoon on the 6th November The King is described as very restless by all who go over to Moulmein from Rangoon and as constantly visiting different places attended only by a small number of followers. It is said that similar restlessness has always shown itself previous to an attack of insanity (an hereditary disease) in the present Royal family of Ava.

2nd November Captain A. Bogle Commissioner of Arakan reports that everything was perfectly quiet and tranquil in that province and that no serious alarm existed with reference to the Burmese frontier

In a subsequent letter Captain Bogle adds that at the foot of the hills the Chokeys were as usual only garrisoned by a very few armed men At Chaleng a new fort was being erected but that at Maphi and Phyug places much nearer to our frontier all was in *status quo* At Bassein there were not more than 400 armed men the Governor of which place is said to have lately visited Thurrawaddy at Rangoon and to have sent many boats thither with provisions etc. for the Burman Army Captain Bogle concludes all the news I can collect from beyond the frontier inclines me to think that nothing is further from his (the king's) intention than to give us any annoyance.

The Brigadier Commanding the Tenasserim Provinces intimates that the 50th Queens Regiment had all landed at Moulmein and were comfortably encamped Up to the 13th November they were in the enjoyment of good health and perfectly ready for active service

The detachment under Lieutenant Orphants of the Bengal Artillery had also arrived safe in H M's ship "Calliope" with 4 twenty-four pounder Howitzers

Two detachments, with the headquarters of the 14th N I had also landed and were comfortably encamped

The Rifle Company of the 24th N I with the exception of a small party under a Subaltern, on board the Diana Steamer, landed on the 11th November The Brigadier adds that the troops were in the highest health and spirits Subsequent reports mention the arrival at Moulmein of the enterprize steamer from Bombay

24th November The Government Agent at Benares states that the Burmese party (vide News Letter, dated 1st October No 28) left Benares for the Presidency on the 18th November after having accomplished the object they put forth, viz, the procuring certain Sanskrit books and eight Pandits from the city The latter, it is said, accompany the party to Calcutta

NEPAL

The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates marginally noted —

1st to 4th November.

1st —The Gurkha Governor of Joomla has written to the Nepal Durbar to say that Zorawar Singh having already committed some aggressions on the Company may probably encroach on Nepal also, and as he (the Joomla Governor) had an intention to check the movements of the Sikh Chief which might be undertaken with that view, he wished for 300 firelocks, these were sent him

2nd —The Durbar is reported to have set several times on the case of Rajballab, (i e, the Tirhoot Jummoo Nuddee frontier case) in consequence of the Resident's demand for his punishment

3rd —Two chiefs are said to have fallen off from the Premier, whose general reputation, strength and influence, however, are otherwise increasing slowly but surely

4th —Nothing is said of the Thappas just now, nor any notice taken of them by the Durbar openly

5th —The two Gurus and the two Chountras form effectually the administration They were to meet on the 7th to take into consideration the best method of bringing about a reconciliation between the two Governments of conducting affairs generally and controlling the Heir apparent whose wild conduct is said to be insufferable.

6th.—No more placards, or talk of punishing placarders.

7th.—The Raja dines with and abides in the appartments of the Choti Rani, whose promotion to the vacant Guddi of the Senior Rani was daily expected.

8th —The Ministers have all been reinvested but have not made any considerable arrangements at present They proposed to ask the Resident for the recall of the frontier Brigade. This question was to be settled before the Raja on the 11th

7th November The Resident states with reference to the outrages committed by the Nepalese in the neighbourhood of the Jummi Nuddee (*vide* News Letter dated 2nd August No 22) that he has accepted a deposit of Rs. 2786 until the actual losses have been ascertained and has stayed for a while his demand for the immediate punishment of Rajbullub

Fort Willian — C H. MADDOCK,
The 1st December 1841 — Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 35.—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 10th December 1841 giving information for the period October—December 1841 under the following heads (1) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (2) Trade of the Bhotias with the Trans Himalayan Pergunna of Gartope (3) Afghanistan Kabul Insurrection (4) The Khyber Pass (5) Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab Lahore Government (6) Ferozepore—Reinforcements (7) Sind—Kandahar—Detention of Troops (8) Sind (Upper) Assemblage of Chiefs to wait on Misseir Khan (9) Soomceanee and Kelat—Route (10) Sind (Lower) (11) Oudh (12) Burma (13) Nepal.

THE SIKHS AND THE TARTARS

A communication from Byans states that up to the 21st October no kind of outrage or aggression had been sustained by our British Kumaon people at the hands of the Sikhs, and that everything was quiet and orderly For the previous act of the Sikhs in these parts see News Letter Nos 29 and 31

24*th November* The Assistant Commissioner in Kumaon writes, that from information he received up to the 11th November, it appears that Zorawar Singh was either massacred, or in chains A Chinese Commander by name Kulun Seer Kang with an Army of 10,000 men from Lassa had encompassed the Sikhs and their leaders 7,000 are said to be in or about Missur, *hemming* in Zorawar Sing, and 3,000 in Provang (Kurdum Kot, Tuklakot country), 100 Sikhs forming a guard at Kurdum Kot have been slaughtered Bustee Ram the Wukeel who lately communicated with the Commissioner of Kumaon was hemmed in with 150 Sikhs and 2 Guns in the fort at Tuklakote (built by Zorawur Sing) by 1,500 Chinese, and would it was feared be destroyed The Thana at Gartope also has been surprized and the guard killed In fact the Sikhs are said to be in a perilous situation and that nothing but hard fighting will save them With Zorawur Sing are two guns and 2,000 men—the latter of various description, and the Battee, Ladakh and Heoondes people have made common cause with the Chinese against them 14 refugees from an outpost of Tuklakot, consisting of Sikhs, Ladakhees and Cashmeerees had fled for British protection into Byans, and the Assistant Commissioner had sent them into Almorah

The Chinese have stopped the trade and allow no Bhotia of our side to cross In the interval, between Zorawur Sing's departure and the approach of the Chinese Army, the trade was partially reopened in the Byans Pergunnah

Two hundred men (Nepalese) from Joomla were on the 11th still stationed at Nairee

Information received from Joomla and Dotee is to the effect, that a reinforcement of 1,500 men had reached Joomla in order to prevent the Sikhs re-entering there, and that some alarm still, though causelessly, prevailed about the Sikh movements The Nepalese were also looking carefully after the Kumaon frontier, and an inspecting officer had come to the Kalee to see that the guards were in good order At Darchoola, opposite Arkot, a Company of Goorkahs is said to be stationed to guard the pass into Dotee from Byans

The peasantry in Dotee and Joomla have been compelled much to their dissatisfaction, to shave their heads in mourning for the death of the Maharani of Nepaul

Dharma and Jwahir were closed by snow and so was Keetee In Joomla and Dotee there are now 3,000 muskets, there were till lately 1,500 men

Mr Hodgson our Resident in Nepaul writes that at the suggestion of the Prime Minister he has required from the Maharajah an explanation of the fact of the Nepalese having put themselves into active communication with the Sikhs

Trade of the Bhotias with the Trans Himalyan Pergunna of Gartope

15th November The Commissioner of Kumaon intimates that the annual value of the trade carried on by the Niti and Mana Bhotias (Ghurwal district) with the Trans Himalyan Pergunnah of Gartope, etc. is estimated by Captain Haddleston the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Gurhwal at 30 to 35 000 Rupees the value of the import exceeding in a small degree that of the export which may be placed to the credit of the carrying traders our own Bhotias. The trade, it is said, has somewhat declined of late years According to a calculation recently made, there are above 8 000 sheep and goats regularly employed in the carriage of goods to and from Tartary by the two passes in the district of Gurhwal belonging to this side the Himalaya, besides the flocks of sheep and a few other animals on the other side. There are also nearly double the number of sheep and goats in the northern pergunnahs used for the transport of the different articles from Mana and Niti to the several parts of the district.

Afghanistan—Cabool Insurrection

2nd to 8th November The following precis of intelligence from Cabool of dates quoted on the margin relative to the insurrection of the Ghilzyes is extracted from the Journal of a lady —

On the 2nd states the Journal "an insurrection broke out in Cabool the shops were plundered—Johnson s house and treasury plundered and burnt he was in cantonments—his guard and servants murdered Troup and Warburton were in the cantonment their houses burnt. M A Burnes his brother and Broadfoot murdered—Skinner supposed to be secreted by his Gomashta Stuart was sent by the General on a message and was stabbed in four places in the king s presence—the face, the shoulder a glance in the arm and on the side. There are three principal chiefs at the head of this outbreak. Abdoulah Khan Atchickzye, Moolah Momin and Secunder Khan The Kuzzul bashees are not in it, but are afraid to declare openly in our favour Shelton with 2 Regiments and 9 Companies of H M s 44 is in the Bala Hissar

On the 3rd the 37th B N I came in they had to fight their way being followed by 200 men and had five killed and fifteen wounded Gordon slightly wounded A number of Kohistanees came into Cabool The Trevors got out of the city with just the clothes they had on their backs their houses burnt. The Afghans attacked the *Commissariat Fort* but were repulsed by Waller he was wounded Another large party who had raised the religious standard came against the

cantonments at the rear gate, where our guns dealt destruction and the Cavalry cut them up Stuart able to speak—the wound on his shoulder deep, the side not so bad and the lungs uninjured In the face, near the corner of the eye, he was struck on the bone with such force that he was stunned for the moment, he had warded off two blows

On the 4th, Khan Shureem Khan and some others drove part of the fighting men out of the town The enemy took possession of the small fort nearly opposite our bazar that joins on to the King's garden The guns played all day against the gate of the Shah Bagh which is filled with the enemy—it cannot be blown open with powder there being too many people about it A large party of Horsemen showed themselves on the Seah Sung hill Mohammed Khan's fort, where the tower was thrown down, has been taken possession of by the enemy—he is on our side and therefore they have cut off his son s ears We shotted and shelled the fort, opposite our bazar, all day with little or no effect The Kohistan is all up Manle and Wheeler have been murdered—their men were overpowered This day killed Gordon 37th, Swayne and Robinson 44th and 4 men Wounded—Walsh, Hallaham and Warren—16 men of the 6th Cavalry wounded, 31 missing In the evening there was a very brisk firing

5th —The troops were employed all day with guns and mortars, shot and shell at the fort with very little effect

6th —Stuart insisted, weak as he was, on going to the General as there was no engineer here but himself We have only Warburton and Eyre as Artillery Officers By 10 o'clock we got all in order, and at 12 a good breach was made, and in a few minutes it was carried Raban killed, Deos wounded—Hobbouse and 12 of H M's 13th volunteered for the assault, 1 man badly wounded Those who escaped were joined by a large body of Horsemen, well dressed, and mounted, evidently Kuzzalbash Stuart says these amounted to about 2,000, others say 3,000, they formed a beautiful sight Anderson's horse charged up the hill and drove the enemy all along the crest of it to the extreme left where the 5th Cavalry charged up, they were hemmed in—more Afghan horse came up, and they had a great struggle with swords, but the Afghan matchlock fire was so hot, that they in turn drove ours back all along the ridge (Torn) outnumbered, they retired in excellent order (Torn) horse again went up the road to challenge them, but (Torn) position was good and they maintained

it. We had (torn) out or on duty in the Cantonment. A Brigade was much (torn) the field. Two guns of Warburton's were seized in (torn) the men forced to work them. They have thrown a number of balls into the Cantonment and in Stuart's garden from Mahomed Khan's fort. M. William has given 50,000 Rupees to a Kuzzulbash Chief to create a diversion in our favour and promised him two Lakhs if he succeeds. The Envoy and the General agreed to send for His Majesty's 13th and 35th B. N. I. and orders went off for General Sale to return with them leaving his sick, wounded, and baggage in safety to come on by long marches. The enemy have had possession of the Commissariat fort these two days; today they have set it on fire as also a village near the town that fired on them—we thought it was the city in flames. Stuart got the wall of the garden next to the Commissariat fort down by the Sappers today. A new King and Vazeer were set up but the other Chiefs won't have them.

Codington's corps is in Chareekar and surrounded, all the officers wounded—Rattray and Salisbery killed—Stuart's wounds doing well but he overworks his strength. He cannot yet open his mouth to get food in properly; his tongue and throat have suffered and all the nerves about—he is out all day and the soldiers help him about—McKenzie defended the fort he was in till the ammunition was expended and then cut his way out; he has 3 wounds. He had intelligence that we were to be attacked tonight and that the insurgents were making boosa bags to throw into the ditch. Stuart received a carte blanche; he has told off the people and officers to their posts and paraded them this evening and at 9 went with Patton, Eyre and Bellew all the round. The Envoy is in the cantonment and his place is a Cavalry and Infantry Camp and the walls loopholed.

8th.—We had an alarm at 4 o'clock. The enemy attempted to take the fort back; they mined a large hole and set fire to the bastion but were driven back.

(Torn)—Great reliance was placed by all upon the probable (torn) of Sir Robert Sale with a reinforcement of two regiments (torn) this return has become absolutely impossible from (torn) of carriage and of camp equipage and supplies and it is itself in some difficulty at Jellalabad.

The writer however speaks of all present being staunch and in good spirit.

Later, private communications from Peshawar state, upon the authority of other news from Jellalabad, that an engagement took place between our troops and the rebels at Cabool on the 11th November in which the former were completely victorious and our men recaptured from the enemy the two guns taken in the city A prospect appeared of the British being able to gain over the Ghilzyes and thus break the confederacy against us The troops at Jellalabad, after defeating the Ooloos on the 15th, had placed the city in a state of defence, had got in supplies from the country and were quite safe They expected another attack on the 20th but were perfectly confident as to the result 100 Mds of powder and lead had then already been despatched to Jellalabad in aid of our troops

18th November The Regiment in Kohistan is said to have held its ground Major Pottinger was doing well Captain Paton, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to have been wounded severely in Cabool and accounts have since been received of his having had an arm amputated

At Jellalabad the troops were making good use of their time by strengthening the place Gool Mahomed Khán, a hostile Ghilzee Chief, was said to be in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad

THE KHYBER PASS

20th November A letter from Captain Mackeson states that the country between Peshawar and Gundamuck continued quiet up to the time of Captain Burn's Afreedees and Lieut Dowson's Jan Baz being necessitated to abandon the cantonment there When the Gundamuck cantonment had been burnt the whole country rose at once, and our posts were attacked Captain Ferri's cantonment was attacked on the night of the 13th November He repulsed the assailants and then withdrew into the cantonment fort He had a garrison of 250 men, Eusufzais, and one gun, but running short of ammunition he was compelled to abandon the fort on the 16th, and dividing his remaining ammunition between his men, cut his way through the surrounding Ooloos at night This he gallantly effected with great success, losing 15 men He had reached Lalpura in safety and was on his way to Peshawar, Captain Ferris had recalled the post at Landi Khana and Huftchah in Khyber, to his assistance, and their leaving the pass was the signal for disorder there A Kafila was plundered by the Sheenwaris, and the tents of the sepoys at Landi Khana, and some bhoosa set fire to The Zukka Khail tribe of Gharri Lala Beg came and plundered the bazar below Ali Musjid and attacked the fort The Afreedees of Captain Burn's Corps who had quitted Gundamuck reached Tira and spread the report that all the Europeans at Cabool had been destroyed Hundreds after hundreds came down to Khyber from Tira bent on rapine and plunder, and from the 16th to the 19th Ali Musjeed was invested, and the garrison consisting of Mr Mackeson and 150 Eusofzys badly armed, were opposed to one or two thousand Afreedees At the commencement a bastion of the fort was blown up by the explosion of some gunpower and

16 men of the garrison killed and wounded, with two Munshis On the evening of the 18th the Afreedees had succeeded in cutting off from the garrison all access to the water and had taken possession of Mr Mackeson s house built on the platform of the hill nearly as high as the fort and kept a galling fire from it on the fort. They also made two or three assaults on the gate or doorway of the fort but were repulsed, leaving about thirty dead on the ground. Mr Mackeson and the men with him did their duty well and though the Maliks frequently offered him and his men safe conduct to Peshawar and they had little hope of success they remained staunch From the commencement of the attack Captain Mackeson was in communication with the Afreedee Maliks who disclaimed all participation in it but said they were unable to control the Ooloos who had risen up as one man and now that men had been killed on both sides it would be very difficult to put matters right Captain Mackeson on the 19th went out with General Avetabile to Jumrood with three or four hundred horsemen and the Ooloos of Peshawar He also despatched Abdul Rahim Khan an influential Sirdar with 1,500 Rupees to the Maliks to enable them to dismiss the Tira Ooloos and withdraw them from near the fort. This the Maliks succeeded in doing on the afternoon of the 19th The water of the garrison was released and the men who had possession of Mr Mackeson s house withdrawn to below the hill The Afreedees also asked permission to carry off their dead This was granted On the morning of the 20th as most of the supplies of the garrison had been plundered with the bazar Captain Mackeson sent 50 bullocks laden with the supplies to the Maliks and told them if they sent them to the fort he would rely on their professions of friendship They sent the supplies and it is said have re-established their Chokees on the road and the fort has been preserved to us Captain Mackeson was sending in supplies to it and as soon as the crowd were dispersed, was to increase the garrison to 600 men

The Afreedee Maliks are to restore the property the tribes have plundered and have sworn to serve us as they have hitherto done and to keep the road open so long as an European remains alive at Cabool

Agent to the Governor General Punjab Lahore Government

27th November Mr Clerk states that Rae Kishen Chund waited on him on the 27th November and read a Perwannah addressed to him from Maharajah Shere Singh directing him to state that His Highness hearing of the rebellion of the tribes around Cabool and Jellalabad had despatched Rae Keisree Singh with 4 Battalions 2 000 horse and six guns with a good deal of ammunition and that Keisree Singh had been directed to proceed by forced marches and to perform whatever Captain Mackeson and General Avetabile may after consultation require him to undertake

FEROZEPORE

Reinforcements

27th November Mr. Clerk intimates that the 30th and 53rd Regiments Native Infantry, with Convoy as given below, crossed the Sutlej on the 27th November in progress to Peshawar For previous reinforcement, see last News letter —

Col Wild's 53rd Regt in Command
Commandant Chey t Singh Sikh Motermoned
Sheikh Sadut Oollah, British—

30th Regt N I	1,008	2,053
53rd Regt N I	1,045	
Officers ..		49
Followers		860
Baggage Camels		599
Commissariat		650
Ordnance Stores Camels		71
Horses and Ponies		150

The 60th Regiment crossed on the 20th November Mustang—1,044 men and 14 officers

SCINDE—CANDAHAR

Detention of Troops

8th to 14th November Major Outram in his digest of Scinde Intelligence mentions, that he received accounts from Major Rawlinson of the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Cabool, which had induced that officer to halt the Bengal regiments (which had made two marches from Candahar on their return to India) until he should ascertain the extent of the reported insurrection

SCINDE (UPPER)

Assemblage of Chiefs to wait on Nusseer Khan

1st to 7th November The digest of the Scinde Intelligence of dates cited in the margin states, that the Chief of the Kahan Marrees had accepted Major Outram's invitation to attend the general assemblage of Chiefs in that officer's camp at Bagh, to meet Nusseer Khan and that he mentioned to him that whatever crimes his people may have committed since his agreement with Mr Bell were done against his will, and that he (the Chief) would be most happy to aid Major Outram in punishing the offenders, which without assistance he had not the power to do.

As this chief and his ancestors have heretofore refused to attend on the Khans of Kelat or any other power, in person, this submission is a gratifying proof of his sense of our justice and power And the alacrity which has been displayed by all the chieftains of the country in hailing Nusseer Khan, is referred to as undeniable evidence of the popularity of the young prince.

Colonel Stacy writes that the number of Chiefs who have notified their intention to meet Nusseer Khan amounts to 44

22nd October The British Agent at Soomeeanee states that in consequence of instructions received from Major Outram to that effect he was to set out for Gundava on the evening of the 22nd October to accompany the Jam of Beila and other Chiefs whose attendance has been requested by Meer Nusseer Khan of Kelat, at a general meeting of the Sirdars already alluded to

SOOMEEANEE AND KELAT ROUTE

5th November The Political Agent in Scinde reports on the authority of a demi-official letter dated Kozdar 25th October the very satisfactory progress to the last mentioned place, of the detachment *en route* from Kelat to Soomeeanee.

SCINDE (LOWER)

1st to 7th November The Assistant Political Agent in charge Lower Scinde states that a disagreement arose between Meer Sobdar Khan and Meer Meer Mohd. Khan of which the following are the particulars —

It appears that Meer Sobdar Khan on one occasion complained bitterly against Meer Meer Mohamed and Nusseer Khan with regard in the first place, to Meer Hossein Ali Khan who had sought his protection, because, while a fair division of territory and property had been duly arranged by Major Outram for the sons of the late Meer Noor Mahomed Khan the Ameers had altered the portions and given the larger to Meer Shahdad by decreasing the right of his brothers and

Secondly because Meer Meer Mahomed Khan had been persuaded to nominate Meer Abbass Ali the youngest son of Nusseer Khan, his successor on his death This Meer Sobdar considered unjust as he was more closely related to Meer Mahomed Khan Meer Nusseer and in consequence had a right to expect his eldest son would succeed if not to the whole estate at least to half of it Meer Sobdar said that should this injustice be carried into execution he was determined to resent it by force of arms and called upon Shere Mahomed to state which side he would take and that in this contest the tribes of Nizamanee, Jummallee Sugharee and a part of the Murees were ready to assist him In answer to Meer Sher Mahomed recommended Meer Sobdar not to act as he intended but suggested to him the propriety of referring the different points of grievances to Major Outram for his arbitration.

Mr Leekie, on the conclusion of his Diary, states, that since the above was written he had learnt that Meer Meer Mahomed had had an explanation with Meer Sobdar through Nawab Ahmed Khan, and that they had met each other and a reconciliation had been effected between them

OUDE

1st December The Resident of Lucknow reports that the notorious freebooter Bugwunt Singh who committed so many dacoities at different times both in the Company's provinces and in Oude, attended with great loss of life and property, was attacked on the night of the 1st December by the King of Oude's troops, killed, and his head sent to Lucknow, where it was fully identified

BURMAH

27th November The Commissioner of Arracan reports, from late accounts which he had received from the Burmese frontier, that everything continued perfectly tranquil within the Burmese territories, and that the number of troops in the several towns nearest to Arracan did not exceed a few hundreds, and that even at Amarapoorah there were said to be not more than 4,000

The Shan merchants who annually visit Aeng with large droves of Bullocks laden with the produce of the Shan states and various parts of Burmah, and which they exchange for the produce of Arracan and its dependencies, as also for British goods, were daily arriving at Aeng as usual They report that no preparations indicative of hostile intentions were being made in any part of the Burmese Empire The number of Boats which had arrived from Bassein was very small, but this unusual circumstance may, the Commissioner thinks, be attributed to Thuirawady's visit to Rangoon, and the necessity arising therefrom for the employment of a great many boats in conveying to his camp the supplies required for the support of so many persons The non-arrival at Arracan of Bassein boats may also perhaps, Captain Bogle adds, be, in some degree, owing to fear of encountering any of our men-of-war or steamers on the high seas, and to a suspicion that they might not be allowed to return With a view to remove any such impression, the Commissioner intended to endeavour to induce such Arracanees, as are in the habit of trading with Bassein to proceed on their voyage without delay, and to afford the Bassein traders every assurance of the peaceful posture of affairs

27th November The force at Arracan continued perfectly healthy up to the date cited

NEPAL

15th to 19th November The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates cited in the margin —

1st—On the evening of the 14th the Heir-apparent set off suddenly for Than Kote and thence towards the plains, and next morning the Maharaja followed with a large

force and several Sirdars. The Maharajah expostulated with his son, against his quitting the capital, but in vain, and the whole party went off towards Pherplung Two of the ministers had been sent for and arrived at the last-mentioned place. In consequence of this movement all business was suspended On the afternoon of the 18th the Rajah and Heir apparent came back and proceeded with the Court to Nyakote on the 26th accompanied by the British Resident.

The Heir-apparent is said to have decided on a journey to the Terai during the current month (December) on which occasion 5,000 troops it is alleged would follow him with all the Court, but this is a mere rumour wanting confirmation. The restlessness of the late Ranee is said to have been inherited by the Prince.

22nd to 24th November

2nd.—The Punjam was proceeding slowly and some few changes both Civil and Military had been effected.

3rd.—On the 23rd an amende by Kharitah was tendered to the Resident.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 10th December 1841 — Asst. Secy to the Govt of India.

Letter No 36—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 22nd December 1841 giving information for the period August—December 1841 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) Reinforcements through Punjab (3) Jellalabad (4) Kabul (5) Captain Woodburn's Detachment (6) Ghazni (7) Kandahar (8) Ghilzie (9) Killa Abdulla (10) Sind (Upper) (11) Soomeanee and Kelat Route (12) Sind (Lower) (13) Indus Steam Navigation (14) Persia (15) Persia Herat (16) Hyderabad—The Impostor Appajee (17) Gwalior—Female Infanticide (18) Burma (19) Nepal (20) China.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

8th November 1841 The *Lahore Akhbar* contains the following items of intelligence —

1st.—Raja Dhian Singh required the Charyaree troops to hold no consultation among themselves. Orders were issued to Utter Singh Kalewallah informing him of the despatch of the Maharaja's advance tents towards Amritsar preparatory to His Highness's arrival there and he was instructed to advise all the troops and officers to address the Maharaja with courtesy and that any disrespectful language would not be listened to with impunity

2nd —Raja Dhian Singh received the 500 hill soldiers lately enlisted and ordered them to remain as his orderlies as the other 300 hill sepoys, already on that duty The Raja proposed to detach the 5 battalions under John Holmes and Col Courtland, lately sent towards Bar Doolla Bhuttee, to the Dera Ismail Khan, Dombanoo and Tonk districts, and to direct the 4 battalions under General Mehtab Singh Majethia to march towards Mozafferabad, observing that the assemblage of troops in any one place was productive of riot, and that the mutinous conduct of one proved as an incitement to others The troops are said to be very discontented owing to the deductions made in their pay

3rd —Rae Singh, brother of Rai Kishan Chand, requested some promotion, his brother was promised a Jagheer if he would bring Mr Clerk to Lahore with a Khillat from the British Government

4th —Fakeer Shah Deen was ordered to send reports regarding the British Magazines and troops at Ferozepore

5th —Raja Dhian Singh and Sardar Futteh Singh Maun were sent to Rani Chand Kunwar They attended on her, and represented that the rumours regarding the march against the Punjab of Sundhunwallas with the British troops and Governor-General's Agent had proved false, that reports from the Vakeels had brought every assurance to the Maharaja, that it was now due on her part to consider the Maharaja as her dear relation and to give in a Razeenamah, and to take whatever more she wanted The Raja recommended Rani Chand Kunwar to give in a Razeenamah in order at once to clear up all differences, but the Ranee observed that she was already a prisoner, that her imprisonment might be rendered more severe, but that still she was the widow of Kurruck Singh, and that her right could never be destroyed, that Maharaja Ranjit Singh had also respected her above all other Ranees After some further conversation the Raja retired Strict watch was set round the fort

6th —Orders were issued to all the officers of the Goorchurn Orderlies, Ramghuria, Rissaldars and other Sowars and Battalions at Amritsar to form in review order on the morning of the 12th when the Maharaja would receive them

7th —Sardar Gunda Singh of Korjah, Uttar Singh Kalewalla, Gulab Singh, Dewan Ganpat Raee, and other officers of the sowars formed a line of their troops on both sides of the road, and paid their respects to the Maharaja

8th.—Syed Alif Shah in attendance on Dr Jameson reported his arrival at Pind Dadur Khan.

9th—Sardar Lehna Singh Majeethia reported that Vizeer Kussooroo had rejected the terms offered to him that he was accordingly compelled to settle the Siraj per gunnah in the Kooloo district for 32 000 Rupees on Raja Balbir Sein of Mundee that the Ropee Bursal district was farmed for 8,000 Rupees to Gangoo Shah that he had collected the bones of the 200 Sikh Sowars killed by the peasantry at Seraj and had them burned after the Hindu custom, and intended sending the remains to the Ganges He further reported that all the arrangements for Mundee and Kooloo had been completed and requested permission to return

10th—The Maharaja promised two hundred Shawls as re wards to the officers if they would prevail upon the Sowars to be satisfied with only three months pay for the present. The Raja urged the officers and the garrison in the Govind Gur Fort to receive Fakir Tajoodeen as their officer in charge, but they replied that they had no particular objection except that they did not believe those duties could be performed by the Fakeers

11th—Fakeer Shah-deen reported the preparation of the bridge of boats on the Sutlej In reply he was order ed to discontinue it soon after the passage of the British Convoy

12th—The Raja remarked that the release of Abdoor Rah man Khan would have facilitated the security of the Candahar road through him as he was the head of the Ghilzyes

13th—Sardar Lehna Singh reported that he had detached the two Battalions from the hills to Lahore, and that he had enlisted in their stead 2,000 warlike hill soldiers to garrison the Kooloo Siraj and other forts in that district He was ordered to prepare ammunition and stores in the hills.

14th.—From the Hazri news it appeared that Sardar Nohar Singh of Attaree had taken the single fort of Payendah Khan, that Raja Gulab Singh was resolved to destroy the capital of Payendah that is Amland to rescue all the districts from the Khans leaving Kunwar Pratab Singh for the present at the Harkishangarh Fort.

15th.—Rajah Hira Singh reported from the Lalwara encampment that the troops there were ripe for a mutiny that their complaints of being stationed on the Lal wara sands and the dilatory distribution of pay which would at this rate be protracted for four months were

loud; that they observed that they were going to be deluded, that he was therefore obliged to march every evening to Lahore and join them again in the morning, and he urged the return of the Maharaja from Amritsar. Babee Ram Singh also wrote that the troops at Lalwara ferry demanded immediate payment of four months' arrears, afterwards to be regularly paid without deductions, and that otherwise there was every probability of a disturbance

16th —Raja Dhian Singh has cleverly won over the Charyaree Cavalry and proposed to undertake the command of them himself

17th —In consequence of the receipt of news from Peshawar, an express was sent off to Kunwar Pratab Singh and Raja Gulab Singh to warn them that the rebellion of the Afreedees and Khyberees might soon require the employment in that country of the troops under their command

29th November The Governor-General's Agent in the North West Frontier states that the commandant Cheit Singh with a party of Sowars has been appointed by the Durbar to attend upon the 30th and 53rd Regiments proceeding to Peshawar

The following items of intelligence are extracted from the *Lahore Akhbar* —

22nd November:

1st —Orders were issued from the Durbar to the officers on the Ravee to prepare boats for the passage of the British troops and Fakeer Nooroodeen was ordered to attend to all such requisitions on the part of the British officers immediately

2nd —Rajah Dhian Singh proposed that, were an invasion to be undertaken in great force on the frontier of China, in concert with the British Government, it would be very beneficial to both the Governments

24th November

3rd —The Maharaja observed to Raja Dhian Singh that if Mr Clerk expressed a wish to that effect he was ready to appoint all Kunwar Pratab Singh's and Raja Gulab Singh's troops to Peshawar to intimidate the insurgents in Khorasan He also issued an order to the Kunwar and the Raja to be ready with their troops and to attend to whatever orders may henceforth be issued for their movements

4th —General Mahtab Singh Mujeethia was ordered to march with his four battalions to Rawalpindee, and it was determined that Vizeer Kesree Singh and the Charyaree Sowars should also be despatched to Peshawar

to serve the British Government Raja Dhian Singh and the Maharaja told Fakir Azeezuddin that if Mr Clerk desired the assistance of the Khalsa troops at this emergency the Durbar would appoint any number to punish the Ghilzye insurgents

28th November

5th—From the Peshawar news it appeared that the disturbances in and around Khyber were still going on that General Avetabile was engaged in preserving order at Peshawar and in the Doaba that orders had been issued by Kunwar Pratab Singh and Raja Gulab Singh to the District Officers to be on the alert.

6th—Raja Gulab Singh is said to have besieged the forts of Aral and Chattengarh and appointed Dewan Moti Ram with Arsula Khan to intimidate the Khan

7th—Orders were issued to the Kunwar to protect the Hazra and Usofzye countries

8th.—At Fakeer Azeezuddin's request, the Maharaja reappointed Fakeer Azezoodeen to the charge of the Gobindgarh Fort.

9th—Rajah Balbeer Sein reported from Mundee that it was advisable for the Durbar to keep their troops in the Kooloo district for one or two years longer that Vazeer Kappooroo and the peasantry could not be relied on and that, therefore, troops should be collected from the Hill Rajas Raja Dhian Singh accordingly drew out the following list *viz* —

From Raja Kooden Chund Kattock	200 men
From Raja Goodbeer Chund	150 men
From Raja Gobind Singh of Seba	100 men
From Raja Shamsher Singh of Gobeir	100 men.
From Raja Omed Singh of Juswan	100 men
From Raja Ajab Singh of Chumba	200 men

Orders were issued to Surdar Lehna Singh Majeethia to send for the above troops from the Rajas and thus to garrison the Kooloo forts. He was also informed of General Gulab Singh Pohowindeah's being put in command of 4 battalions subject to the control of the Sirdar

30th November

10th.—From the Peshawar news it appeared that Mr Mackeson with some of the Khalsa troops was encamped at Futtehgarh endeavouring to open the Khyber Pass which it was expected he would soon effect. The account goes on to say that no reliance could be placed on the Khyberees that their Chiefs were still keeping

up appearances, with Mr. Mackeson, and waiting only the result of the insurrection at Kabul, and that they were ready to rebel in case success attended the insurgents, if otherwise, to side with us

11th—Raja Gulab Singh has written to Vazeer Zorawar Singh of the disturbances in Khorasan and ordered him to protect the country in his charge, and to report his arrival at Ludakh, as well as the despatch of his Agents to Lieutenant Cunningham

1*st December*:

12th—Raja Dhian Singh reported his arrival at Ramgarh 12 Coss on this side of Jammu on leave of absence to visit that place

13th—According to General Avetabile's request orders were issued to Raja Gulab Singh and Kunwar Pertab Singh to postpone the capture of the Arul and Chutturgarh forts of Payendeh Khan, and to be ready to meet the requisitions of General Avetabile if their presence may be wanted by him to intimidate the tribes of the Moolkeeas. The General was informed of the above orders, and assured that the Raja and the Kunwar would be detached immediately if required He was also directed to protect the Khalsa districts against any infection of the mutinous spirit in the people, and to take measures to effect the safe passage of the British troops proceeding to Afghanistan

14th—Orders were issued to Raja Dhian Singh calling for his return from Jammu as so many British Kafilas were passing through the Punjab and his presence in the Durbar was so much required

15th—Orders were issued from the Durbar for the preparation of supplies on the road, and the protection of property and of the letter dak laid by Mr Clerk on the line of march of Colonel Wild's Brigade, and for the assemblage of Boats on the rivers

16th—Orders, were issued to the garrison officers at Rohtak, Rawalpindi and Attock, directing them to protect their forts properly, as British troops were passing along

17th—Fakeer Shahdeen reported the arrival of the Kafila with Captain Lawrence at Sharukpore

18th—The Maharaja, by Gurmukh Singh's advice, proposed to set out on a tour in the Moujha to intimidate his troops and other troublesome characters there and only awaited the return of Raja Dhian Singh

8th December—Mr Clerk writes that the Maharaja was still at Amritsar up to the date cited. His Highness had not been able to induce the detachment to move which was ordered to proceed from Amritsar and Lahore to Peshawar Rai Kesri Singh a hill man, appointed to command this detachment is said to be a zealous and brave officer but the troops refused to accompany him until their demand for increase of pay was complied with. The only Punjab troops, from which Mr Clerk expects useful co-operation at Peshawar at the present moment are those in the field with Raja Gulab Singh and the Maharaja in compliance with Mr C.'s wishes to that effect has authorized General Avetabile, to call them to his aid. His Highness has also informed Mr C through his Vakeel that several orders have been despatched to General Avetabile to attend to Captain Mackeson's requisitions as far as lies in his power

The distrust subsisting between the Maharaja and Raja Dhian Singh is said to have arrived at such a pitch, that they are, every two or three days, renewing to one or another the most sacred oaths of mutual friendship The Minister had obtained leave for a few days to visit Jammu.

The Maharaja inclined to rely upon the fidelity of the Mundee Raja whom His Highness lately released from imprisonment, had adopted his advice of holding the Kooloo forts by means of garrisons of Hill soldiers of Raja Bulbir Sein's selection. Trade carried on by the line of the Sutlej between Thibet and our provinces.

Lieutenant Cunningham reporting on the trade referred to states that the principal articles of import are Shawl wool, sheep woollens sheep wool, Borax and salt but many other articles of luxury or use or curiosity such as chourees, Felts, silks tea leather sulphur musk Chinaware, Coral Amber etc. are also brought to the fair held at Rampoor Our exports are chiefly mules Poorwehs (wooden cups) cotton piece goods grain dried fruits brass pots and spices but similarly as with imports. Indigo madder horse shoes Broad cloth Kinkob sugar tobacco medicinal seeds and Bussahir tea are carried to Ladakh or the Garoo fair Opium was, until the recent regulations of the Chinese Government by far the most considerable article of export. It was taken to Ladakh for the Yarkund market and in the former city also our traders usually disposed of their indigo but the consumption of that article is not one-fifth of what it was before the invasion and exactions of the Sikhs had greatly impoverished the country Some traders from Leh report that they scarcely realized any profit from country indigo as the Yarkundees now get the drug through Bokhara

The balance of trade is entirely on the side of Tibet owing to the large quantity and great value of the Shawl wool brought from that country Lieut C. roughly estimates that our traders import 80 000 Rupees worth of goods annually from Tibet and that more than two thirds of our purchases are made with cash

Shawl wool is produced generally in Ladakh and throughout the valleys of the Indus and its tributaries above Leh, but the goats are also bred along the valley of the Sutlej above Tholong and around the Mansarowar Lake, while some few are reared in Spite The finest wool, however, is that of Rohtak and our traders either purchase it direct from the goat-herds or from the Government officers, who are said to store up large quantities on their own account in exchange of Tea, etc, or they resort to the Garoo fair and thence proceed to Rampoor to dispose of their investments

In Rohtak, a goatherd or farmer has occasionally as many as 1,200 goats, male and female, and to tend them he keeps from 30 to 40 servants The price of wool in Rohtak some years ago was eight annas the seer, but the increase of purchasers has latterly almost doubled its value No wool of the wild goat appears to be taken to Rampoor, though it is known as an article of trade to Cashmere

Sheep-wool and woollens are produced generally in Tibet The wool is purchased by the Kunawarees at about 4½ seers the rupee The woollens measure from 25 to 40 ft by 1½ feet and sell in Rampore for 3/ to 6/ each piece Salt is produced in a series of lakes to the north-west of Rohtak The salt is sold on the Kunawar frontier from 25 to 30 seers the Rupee, or weight for weight for barley Borax is also procured in small quantities in the salt lakes of Rohtak and is of a good quality That article, however, is chiefly brought from the northern part of the district of Roopshoo (in Ladakh) and nine days journey from Shalkur A valley near a village named Roogba seems the most productive spot, and it there sells for 32 seers the rupee The trade in this article to Rampur is chiefly in the hands of the Kampas the itinerant traders of Ram poor

Sulphur is also found in an impure state near the village of Rooghoo above mentioned, it sells for about 4 annas the seer Felts, leather, etc, from Yarkund and Silks, Musks, etc, from Garoo, are rather articles of occasional, than of regular trade

Tea of three kinds is brought to the Garoo Fair, it is made up in packages named Chuddams each weighing from 3¼ to 3¾ seers The packages are of paper and several Chuddams are packed into one box or skin The first sort is termed "Zungerba" and the second "Chhongehoo", they may be called Black teas and they sell for about six rupees the Chuddam The 3rd sort is called "Kopurjeh", it may be considered as green tea and sells for 18/ the Chuddam The leaves of the first and second sorts are not rolled Those of the third (Kopurjeh) are, and it is described as resembling our tea

Of our export the Tea of Bushair is the first It is only carried to Garoo by petty traders and is not always saleable, but when there is a scarcity of Chinese Tea in the market, somewhat more than a seer may be sold for the rupee Poorawehs, (wooden cups) are made of the excrescence or knob of a tree known as the "Kunzil"

The only grains exported are rice and barley a small quantity of ata is however occasionally taken to Garroo Madder though produced in small quantities in these hills is nevertheless exported to Tibet. It is used to dye the garments of the Red order of Lamas. All the grain exported and most of the dried fruits are the produce of the hills As carriage Rams the Goats Asses mules ponies and zhos are used but men also are employed.

The report goes on to say that in Ladakh under the native government the subjects of Bussahir are exempted from all duties. All the people of Kunawar appear to be traders but no one realizes more than 300 Rupees in a year and these are the more respectable ones of the trading body It is said that only two trade with their own means the rest borrow money in Rampoor at 20 per cent almost entirely for the purchase of wool The trade is entirely in the hands of the money lenders of Rampoor

REINFORCEMENTS THROUGH PUNJAB

5th December The Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier intimates that our troops were marching through the Punjab towards Peshawar in the highest spirit The Sikh escort officer provides the camp it is said with every thing required, and the people of the country are most attentive to all the wants of the troops

Mr Clerk was further informed that the 19th N I. had left Kurnaul in the same high spirits as all the sepoys have shown in the 4 Regiments preceding them.

JELLALABAD

27th November A private letter from Jellalabad has the following —

> Since our action of the 14th we have not been molested by the enemy and each day adds strength to our defences The Ghilzye Chiefs with their followers are in our neighbourhood but apparently afraid to approach us I don t think they will be able to hold many days longer We are greatly in want of money"

29th November Captain Mackeson writes from Futtehgarh as follows —

> Travellers say that all is well at Jellalabad Aziz Khan with the Ghilzyes is said to be at Charbagh 5 miles from Jellalabad but apparently has no stomach for a second fight The gates at Jellalabad are said to be open during the day and the Kachis bring in supplies

Letters had been received by the Shinwarra and Afridee tribes from Cabool from the Doorani Khamanni and Nawab Zaman Khan and Jabbar Khan calling on them to rise and telling them that 150 "Sahibans" and 2 000 of our troops had been destroyed at

Cabool and that only a few remained in the cantonment and the Bala Hissar, that Nawab Zamdar was the head until Mohammed Akbar Khan, eldest son of Dost Mohd Khan who was expected, arrived

4th December A later communication from Peshawar states that letters had been received at Lallpoora containing an account of another victory, obtained by our troops at Jellalabad over the rebel Ghilzyes (Khajwaira, and Ghonwariis) under Azeez Khan and Gul Mohammed The rebels are said to have been totally routed and vast numbers of them slain

Further reports state that the troops at Jellalabad had supplies for 40 days and were in high spirits and that there was every prospect of the 4 Regiments from Hindustan, proceeding as reinforcement, being able to pass through the Khyber to Jellalabad without risk and the very circumstances of their joining Sir Robert Sale's force at the latter place cannot fail to have the very best effect on our interest at Cabool

CABOOL

28th November A private communication from Jellalabad mentions that two very successful sorties had been made by our troops at Cabool with heavy loss on the side of the enemy, but none on ours The troops were said to be in high spirits All hands hard at work at the defences They were said to have three months' supplies, and were secure in the Bala Hissar with camp followers and cattle

Azeez Khan and Gul Mohammed were at Bala Bagh with about 600 followers and about 300 Shunwarees were near our troops to the South, but they had not been troubled by either

6th December The following is extracted from a letter from Captain Mackeson, dated 6th December —

> "The rebellion at Cabool is said to have originated in the fear of some of the Khawannis that they were to be sent to Hindustan like Haji Khan and the Haji The insurgents murdered Sir A Burnes with a view of raising the cry of a Balwa for Islam", and

implicating all who might have a share of the plunder of his and Johnson's treasure By this stratagem their numbers which were at first not more than forty, were increased by the whole of the Cabool population, the treasure and property plundered in the houses of the different Europeans in the city became the prize of the rabble The leaders in the insurrection saw the necessity of choosing a head in order to give form and purpose to their masses; and finding that Shah Shuja was not prepared at this stage of their affairs to put himself at their head, they sought out Mullah Mohd Zaman Khan, Barakzaye This Chief was selected because he was the only person known to possess any wealth, and whether willing or otherwise he found himself in the hands of the insurgents, and

accepted the distinction conferred upon him It is he who gives the rebel troops their minsura" and confers Khilats and I am told that coin is now struck in his name It would not appear however that his resources have gone far for by the advice of Amin Ulla Laghan several merchants have been seized at Cabool and put under restraint and money to the amount of 30 000 Rupees exacted from them Most of the merchants have removed their property to places of security and retired from Cabool Every day now must add to the difficulty the leaders find in keeping their ill organized bands together not only from the failure of their resources but because the inclemency of the weather will prevent the tribes from remaining collected together without shelter and without food after the small supply each man brings with him is exhausted I am told the leaders were concerting to provide against this difficulty by appointing a certain position to each tribe to maintain so completely to invest and surround the cantonments on all sides but it was not expected that their plan could be carried out At present the Ooloos retire into the valleys and city at night leaving the roads to the cantonment unguarded, and I am told that Atta is taken and sold in the cantonment at night Our troops are now reported to be all together in the cantonments the Shah with Lieut Conoly and his own people being in the Bala Hissir

Captain Woodburn's Detachment

8th November A private letter from Kelat-i-Ghilzye states that the detachment under Captain Woodburn was a coss or two in rear of Captain Conoly s baggage near Sydabad about two or three marches from Cabool when two or three Sowars came back and informed Capt. W that it (the baggage) had been attacked and plundered On receiving this intelligence he halted the advanced party let the baggage close up got the main body to the front and recovered 5 of Captain Conoly s camels. On reaching Sydabad he got into a fort with all his party and baggage cattle, etc., where they remained unmolested all day About 11 at night a strong body of men (about 500 or 600) tried to get admittance into the fort on the plea of having come to assist captain Woodburn but the Subadar at the gate would not allow them to enter The people in the Boorjees (bastions) then opened a cross fire on the party which after a time became so galling that Captain Woodburn determined on sallying out This he accomplished driving off the party outside and taking half of his men himself and sending the rest round the other side of the fort under Ramdeen Subedar who fought under him Both parties however were surrounded in short time by 4 or 5,000 men when a sepoy came and reported to Ramdeen Subedar that Captain W had fallen being shot dead Ramdeen with his party then retreated having only 7 or 8 men left and their ammunition expended At this moment the Subedar himself was killed and the few men left with him separated and only two escaped by rolling themselves into the bed of a stream after having been plundered of every thing and severely wounded

It appears that Captn W was killed soon after he left the fort, and after this sad event Shaikh Khoosal, a Naique, 3 sepoys and 3 sowars of Captain Conolly's detachment but who were with Captn W made for a hill to the end of the pass near Shasgur, which they reached on the morning of the 4th and hoped to get protection from the Zubalchees, 40 in number (our paid servants) stationed there to keep the pass, but these latter fired upon them killing some and wounding those who escaped

GHUZNEE

30th November A private letter from Kelat-i-Ghilzye mentions that Col Outram commanding at Ghuznee had received intelligence from Cabool to the purport that all was again quiet there, and that the Envoy and Minister had gained over the Kohistanees and Khan Shureem Khan but it is known that this news cannot be true and it only shows the impression which was made by the successful sally of the 14

CANDAHAR

13th November A private letter from Candahar states that Lieut Crawford who was proceeding to Cabool in charge of the Dooranee prisoners was attacked on the 8th November at Nasmee, lost all his baggage, servants and 45 horsemen and himself escaped with difficulty into Ghuznee Lieut C had been requested to execute the prisoners in the event of an attempt on their part to escape As the prisoners were men of influence and though from this it was feared their flight would occasion some inconvenience at Candahar, yet up to the latest accounts none had occurred Major Rowlinson was endeavouring to seize other parties who might serve as hostages for the Chiefs who have escaped

A private communication from Candahar states that Lt-Col McLaren's brigade of 16th, 42nd, 43rd, B N I, and a troop of Shah's H A and Sappers was on its way to Ghuznee and even travelling to Cabool in aid of our troops there and that Captain Hart's Janbaz was to follow the Brigade with Prince Sufdar Jung

Major Outram writes that Col McLaren's Brigade had reached half way to Kelat-i-Ghilzye without encountering any difficulty in its march The troops were eager, it is said, to meet the enemy

19th November A private letter from Candahar states that the Ghilzye country was tranquil and that there was no immediate symptom of disturbance in Candahar

GHILZYES

28th November Major Outram reports the death of Guddoo Khan, an enterprising Afghan Chief, by the revolutionary Ghilzyes This individual was the most opposed to the British on their first

entrance into Afghanistan but afterward became their most attached friend On one occasion he accompanied Major Outram in his pursuit after Dost Mohamed Khan His death, Major Outram remarks must be felt as a public loss to our cause in Afghanistan

Killa Abdulla

25th November Official despatches from Upper Scinde up to the 25th November mention that an apprehension was entertained that our post at Killa Abdulla would be attacked by the Atchikzyes The fort, it appears was suffering from the want of water but as it is in all other respects a most strong and a very important position and secures the communication between Quetta and Candahar and as its evacuation would be merely creating a temptation for all the tribes about the Kujuck Pass to rise Major Outram had issued orders to Lt Godfrey to maintain his ground in the fort until reinforced and to use means to fill a well that is in the body of the place by the water-courses as also to excavate tanks or ponds and thus secure a supply of water for the garrison Major Outram was to reinforce the place with one or two companies of infantry from Quetta with ample ammunition and provisions.

Scinde (Upper)

15th to 21st November The following items of intelligence are extracted from the precis of Upper Scinde intelligence —

1st —Major Southeley Commanding a company of Bengal European Artillery entered the pass on the 15th November *en route* to Candahar having under his charge a large Convoy of Military Stores A party of Native Infantry and Poonah Auxiliary Horse had been attached to Major Southeley to aid him in escorting the stores to Quetta

2nd —The Kaukar portion of the Bolan Rangers had deserted.

3rd —From medical advice as to the unhealthiness of Dadur Brigadier England and Major Outram have decided on reducing the post there next hot season to the lowest strength consistent with safety as it cannot possibly be abandoned and supporting it from some other healthy and otherwise favourable position

20th November A private communication states that Yacoob Adeemzie with a band of the Sarawzyes attacked the Brahoees in the pass Lieut Hammersley exculpates Shah Boozroog from any participation in the attack alluded to and states that that chief parted from him on very friendly terms

To secure the people at Quetta from any attack by the Kakurs Lieut Hammersley in consultation with Major Forbes decided on detaining the wing of the 25th Regiment there in order to inspire confidence as al o to guard against any event which might arise

By accounts from Candahar and Dadur, dated 23rd November, and from Quetta, 25th November, all was perfectly tranquil throughout the Candahar province and Major Rawlinson confidently relied on its continuing so--he had had no direct accounts from Cabool, but reports had reached Ghuznee that the insurrection at the capital had been put down and Major R argued that from the disposition which the rebellious chiefs near Ghuznee now display to make terms, it was evident a reaction had begun

29th November The apprehension of insurrection among the Kaukars is now proved to have been entirely unfounded by Guffoo Khan, the head of all the Kauker tribes having deputed his brother, the chief priest of the tribes and other men of importance among the Kaukars to Major Outram's camp to solicit terms They arrived on the morning of the 29th November

The arrival of the Muree Chiefs has been delayed by an attack of some hostile tribe from the opposite side of their hills, but they are now on their return and may soon be expected

The following extract from a letter from Major Le Messurier, dated Beila, 13th instant, gives the progress of the detachment to that place —

> "We arrived here this morning having happily completed the most part of our journey with ease and comparative comfort to ourselves, and without the slightest incident having occurred to our men, followers or property, no one of our numerous stragglers (and they were plenty of them) from sickness and other causes lost so much as the smallest trifle, while the report of the feeling of alarm and opposition, at our transit through the country may not very inaptly be met with by an act of great kindness, experienced by Sergeant of the 41st who in a long march lost his way near Toorkuk, the wildest part of the country and wandered amongst some ravines, where he found himself in the midst of Goodons (tents of the country), the people came out on seeing him and by signs assured him of their being well disposed They gave him milk and bread and having rested himself he was shown the way to camp by one of the Brahoees, but I regret to add that the Sjt on seeing our tents, dismissed the guide and I could not discover by any means who the individual was, as I wished particularly to reward such an act of kindness From the fort of the Baram Sukh (as you may have seen yourself) our greatest obstacles in the road occurred particularly from Kamjee to the Parwalee river, 20 miles from Beila the road was generally in the bed of rivers, with high and wall-like banks rising from 100 to 300 feet in height and some part from its extreme narrowness delayed the guns for a day or so, but I can report what I stated before that had we had an entire company instead of 20 Sappers with us, the road would have been cleared so perfectly that the

benefit we should have done the country in this respect would have been lasting whereas now the first fall of rain may reduce the roads to almost their original state of difficulty"

SOOMEANEE AND KELAT ROUTE

3rd December The Government of Bombay report on the authority of communication from Major Holland the arrival at Beila on the 14th of November without encountering any difficulties of the force proceeding under the guidance of that Officer from Kelat to Kurachee via Soumaenee.

SCINDE (LOWER)

1st to 7th November From the Political Diary of Lower Scinde Agency of dates cited it appears that the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry and party of 1st Light Cavalry had arrived at Kurrachee and that Brigadier Farquharson made requisition on the Political Agency for three steamers for conveying the Right Wing 8th Regiment from Tattah and Sukkur

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

The precis of Sukkur intelligence states that the "Comet" steamer arrived at Sukkur on the 18th November from Tattah with the following passengers —

Captain Blackburne,
Lieut. Saddler
Lt Farmer—H M. 41 Foot.
Assistant Surgeon.
Horse Artillery
1 Apothecary
90 Rank and File.
H M 41 Regiment.
500 public followers and
Baggage.

PERSIA

4th August In a letter dated August 4th, Sir John McNeill. G.C.B H B M s Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia reports his arrival at Trebigoude on the 1st Idem

12th September In a subsequent letter Sir J McNeill writes that he had received letters from the Shah and his ministers expressing a strong desire that friendly relations between the British and Persian Courts should be re-established and that all recollections of the differences that had arisen should be obliterated The envoy

adds that the reception which had awaited the mission everywhere since it entered the Persian territory has been in all respects as honourable as on former occasions and in some respects even more distinguished

Persia—Herat

13th September In a communication from him, dated the 13th September, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Persia reports that Sheer Mohamed Khan, the Envoy from Herat to Tehran, was at that place up to the date quoted, that he had not received the sum of money that was promised him by the Persia Government and that the Shah had lately treated him with little or no consideration

A treaty of Commerce had been entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and Persia Under it, two Commercial Agents, on the part of the British Government were to reside, one in the capital of Persia, and one in Tabreez, with the understanding that he, who resides at Tabreez, shall be honoured with the privilege of Consul-General Also that a Resident of the British Government reside at Busahir as heretofore Two Commercial Agents likewise to reside on the part of Persia, one in the capital London and one in the Port of Bombay, and these shall enjoy the same honours and privileges in their respective residences which the Agents of Great Britain shall enjoy in Persia

With reference to the ratification of the above treaty with the Court of Persia, Sir J MacNeill in accordance with the instructions from His Majesty's Government has addressed a letter to the Officer Commanding the British Detachment at Kariak directing him to cause that Island to be evacuated by the British troops

Sir J McNeill's reception at Tehran is said to have been most courteous

Hyderabad

The Impostor Appajee

The Officer Commanding Hingolee division, Nizam's Army, intimates that as the Deshpandeahs, Deshmooks, and other people of the Woon Pergunnah have been extensively implicated in the impostor's proceedings, he proposed leaving a Company of Infantry at Woon, with the view of employing it for the seizure of the parties mentioned This officer directed Bapoo Despandeah of Woon, who accompanied him to the boundary of his pergunnah to be placed in confinement, and proposed carrying that individual with him to Hingolee

Captain Johnston, Commanding the Nizam's troops writes that, along with the Impostor, he succeeded in apprehending his adherents amounting in all to about 30 persons and that all Appa's papers have fallen into his hands Captain Johnston further states that thirty Sikhs deserted the pretender's party on his apprehension.

8th December The Resident in Hyderabad states that since the apprehension of Appajee and his adherents another disturbance had arisen in the districts to the West of Ellichpur and that considerable body of armed men from Scindiah s dominations had obtained possession of a portion of the country in the neighbouhood of Jelgaum. The insurgents alluded to are also headed by an individual who has assumed the designation of Appah Saheb Orders had been sent to the Officer Commanding the Ellichpore division, with whom the Officers Commanding the Aurangabad and Hingolee divisions were to co-operate, if necessary in the apprehension of the rebel and his followers. The result has been that the insurgents were attacked and dispersed by Brigadier Tremlow The Brigadier mentions that 83 of the rebels were killed and the Ghurris of Jamoor in which they had taken refuge, and which they obstinately defended had been captured.

GWALIOR

Female Infanticide

24th November The Resident at Gwalior states that female infanticide prevails in the neighbouring territory of the Gwalior Government to a considerable extent and that he had used every effort with the Durbar Authorities to induce them to put a stop to this revolting crime.

Lieut-Col Spiers has furnished a copy of the Durbar of an Ordinance instituted by Raja Bejay Singh of Manoar in Sumbat 1821 or 75 years ago on the subject of female infanticide, with a view to its prevention with a request that it may be adopted and carried out with reference to all classes of its subjects.

BURMAH

2nd November A private letter from Rangoon of date cited contains the following particulars —

1st —An opinion prevailed that the King of Burmah was to leave Rangoon in twenty days from the date stated and that the General of the Ordnance was to be left in command of the place. This person was formerly the Governor of Dullah. It was conceived that His Majesty would make Sarnwah his Head Quarters He surveyed the mouth of the Rangoon river in company with his sons.

2nd —It is reported that the Governor of Martaban applied for 500 men owing it is thought to the arrival of our troops at Moulmein but His Majesty it is said declined to send them

3rd —A rumour prevailed that His Majesty was going to expell all foreigners from his country

4th —The King s measures appear to have rendered him every unpopular with his subjects

Nepal

30th November The Resident in Nepal states that the Maharaja has addressed a Khureeta to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in which, His Highness humbly tenders an *amende* to His Lordship, solicits forgiveness for past offences, pledges himself solemnly to abide by the arrangements concluded at Nagakote, and concludes by entreating that the old amicable relations between the two Governments may be restored by the removal of the frontier force It appears from Mr Hodgson's letter that at the requisition of the Maharaja Futteh Jung Sah, the premier and the other chiefs who form the effective body of the Nepalese Ministry, waited on that gentleman and solicited his intercession with the Governor General on the points alluded to above.

Mr Hodgson further states that the ministers mentioned to him with reference to the late movements of the Rajah (vide News Letter No 35) that in future no such movements should be made without due notification to the British Resident and with a proper limitation of the number of troops

4th December The Resident in Nepal writes in a demi-official letter that the Maharaja had left the Capital for Hitounda with a smaller number of troops than that which accompanied him to Thankote The Maharaja has undertaken this journey with the previous knowledge of the Resident who was shortly to follow His Highness to Hitounda

10th December In a private letter dated 10th December, the Resident intimates that the Maharaja had returned with his followers from Hitounda and that he (Mr Hodgson) saw no reason to ascribe this movement to any material political cause

China

15th October A private letter from Macao states with respect to the Madagascar's Crew, that the intelligence of their misfortune reached Canton on the 8th October, that two linguists, with a Mandarin, were instantly despatched, the linguists speaking English and Hindoostanee, and that instructions were given to provide for them, and treat them with kindness The Chinese suppose the "Madagascar" to be a merchant-man

Chinese troops were being collected from the Canton river and the defences reconstructed 500 men were posted near the Macao passage and the other 500 somewhere behind Golgotha It is said that the enemy expected the English fleet and had sent these men to oppose them

7th October The following is the distribution of the force in China under the command of Lieut General Sir Hugh Gough,

Royal Artillery (1)	Officers (2)	Rank and File (3)
NIMJPO—		
Royal Artillery Madras Artillery European Madras Artillery Natives 18th Royal Irish Regit. 26th Cameronians 19th Regiment Royal Marines 55th Regiment Rifle Compy 36th M. N I Madras Sappers and Miners	61	1 069
CHIN HAE—		
Madras Arty European Madras Arty Natives 18th Royal Irish Regt. 49th Regiment Royal Marines 55th Regiment Rifle Compy 36th M N I Madras Sappers and Miners	24	541
CHUSAN—		
Madras Artillery Europeans Madras Artillery Natives 49th Regiment 55th Regiment Rifle Compy 36th M. N I Madras Sappers and Miners	16	557
KULUNGSU—		
Madras Artillery Europeans Madras Artillery Natives 18th Royal Irish Regt. 26th Cameronians Madras Sappers and Miners	19	529
HONG KONG—		
Madras Artillery Europeans Madras Artillery Natives 18th Royal Irish Regiment 26th Cameronians 49th Regiment 55th Regiment Bengal Volunteer detachment 37th M. N I Madras Sappers and Miners	45	1 256
ON BOARD SHIP CHINHAE AND CHUSAN —		
Royal Artillery 18th Royal Irish Regiment 49th Regiment 55th Regiment	2	55
Grand Total	167	4 007

Fort William
The 22nd December 1841

G H MADDOCK
Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 37—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 1st January 1842, giving information for the period September—December 1841, under the following heads (1) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (2) Peshawar and the Khyber Pass (3) Kabul, Jellalabad, The Khyber and Lieut Colonel Laren's Brigade (4) Sind (Upper) (5) Soomeeanee Route (6) The Persian Gulf (7) Turkish Arabia (8) Baghdad (9) Baghdad—The Euphrates (10) Baghdad—Persia (11) Oudh (12) Rajputana (13) North-East Frontier (14) Burma (15) Nepal (16) China (17) Chusan (18) Chinhae (19) Ningpho

The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars

9th December 1841 The Commissioner of Kumaon states, with reference to the fact of Zorawar Singh's camp being invested by large Chinese force (vide News Letter No 35 dated the 10th November 1841) that on some date between the 10th and 20th November, a fight took place between the two, in which from 200 to 250 Sikhs of various descriptions were killed and 60 taken prisoners

Zorawar Singh is said to have received a letter from Rajah Golab Singh to the effect that "if he (Zorawar Singh) came back to Lahore with the loss of his Tibetan conquests he would also lose his nose" On the receipt of this letter the General is said to have fought his way back from Missur to Joogoombo in the neighbourhood of the Munsurawar Lake, and to Gyanuna distant only 3 marches from Tuklakote and the Commissioner states that Zorawar Singh was about to fight his way to Tuklakote and reinforce Bustee Ram He is said to have lost about 400 men from death and desertions besides his Kundunkote Garrison, and the heads of all the dead Sikhs and Ludakhees were collected in the Chinese Camp at Tuklakote, to be sent off by dawk in baskets to Lhassa The Sikh leader expected reinforcement from Golab Singh It is reported that eleven hundred Yaks from Lhassa laden with grain, barley and other supplies have reached the Chinese force at Tuklakote

The temper of the Chinese towards our Bhotias is said to be most oppressive and haughty, and the latter say, that of the two they would far prefer the Sikhs under Zorawar Singh, to the Chinese under Kullam Seer Kwang

The Goorkhas had not been heard of either in the Sikh Camp or at Tuklakote The Joomla pass is said to be closed and all was quiet in the Dotee frontier up to the date cited above

17th December 1841 The Resident in Nepal intimates that a Khureeta was about to be despatched by the Nepalees Durbar to the Viceroy of Lhassa tendering the services of the Gorkha for the expulsion of Zorawar Singh This offer is a mere p

and designed most likely to blind the Viceroy to the Rajaha's intri gues with the Sikh General of whose retreat the Raja is said to be now aware.

PESHAWAR AND THE KHYBER PASS

13th December Captain Mackeson reports that Lieut. Liptrott s detachment with the Magazine stores arrived at Pesha war on the 13th December

10th December Captain Mackeson writes that there appears some doubt in whether Mahomed Akbar Khan has not sent letters from Cabool of an inflammatory nature to the Afreide tribes calling on them to close the Khyber Pass and allow no European a transit as also to the tribes of Ningrabar calling on them to unite and attack the force at Jellalabad This Chief however was much straightened for want of money

Captain Mackeson has written to Lieut. Col Tulloch to hasten to Peshawar en route to Cabool in order to allay any new excite ment that might be caused in consequence of Mohamed Akbar s conduct Captain Mackeson adds "our enemies are contemptible in everything but their numbers.

Lieut Col J Tulloch has arrived at Rawalpindee with his detachment.

CABOOL, JELLALABAD THE KHYBER AND LIEUT COL. LAREN'S BRIGADE

11th December Captain G H. McGregor states that they were not afraid of treachery within the town at Jellalabad that they had turned out all suspicious persons leaving out tradesmen and Artificers and that they had established a market outside the walls to which the villagers brought Attah sheep fowls, grain etc.

24th November Sir Robert Sale reports that incessant labour has put Jellalabad in good state of defence. Eleven guns and five mortars are mounted on the works which have now a widened rampart and growing parapet of 3 feet

5th December Captaln Macgregor reports on the authority of a messenger who left Cabool on the 30th November last that a battle was fought on the 23rd idem The enemy first occupied the Dehmarrow hills and were attacked by sallying parties from the Bala Hissar the cantonment Shahzada Futteh Jung and the Nizamood Dowlah led the party from the Bala Hissar The con test is said to have been a sanguinary one. Meer Musjeede and several other chiefs were slain and the enemy defeated

10th December A private letter mentions that the enemy had not ventured on even a demonstration towards Jellalabad since the 1st December last The hostile chiefs were at Unkhiel twelve miles distant but were said to have few followers and were distracted with dissensions amongst themselves.

The private communication goes on to say that our ultimate success in the action of the 23rd November at Cabool does not appear doubted Our troops however, met with a check in the first onset and a gun fell into the hands of the enemy

Lieut-Col Oliver 5th N'I, Captain Mackintosh of the same corps, and Lieut Laing 27th, were killed and Captain Walker, Irregular Horse, died of his wounds On the part of the insurgents Meer Musjeedee the most influential chief of the Kohistanees fell and Abdulla Khan, Uchikzye the assassin of Sir A Burnes, was wounded Captain Mackeson writes that a person from Cabool arrived at Peshawar confirming the intelligence of the action of the 23rd referred to, and stating that at Cabool it was rumoured, that the force that had gone against Aktar Khan had reached Mackkoor on its way from Kandhar to Cabool and that the rebels were suing for terms

11th December Captain McGregor states that on the 6th and 7th December he had heard at Jellalabad throughout each day sounds of Artillery He was not certain whether these sounds came from Cabool, but that they were not to be traced nearer to Jellalabad

16th December Captain Mackeson states a rumour that Akbar Khan had been bought over by the envoy and Minister This intelligence was received from a Mulla from Cabool

4th December A private letter from Dadar dated 4th December last states that letters had been received at Kandhar mentioning that Col MacLaren's Brigade had reached Kelat-i-Ghilzye without difficulty, and continued its march from the day of its arrival without a halt It is said to have lost some of the cattle The sepoys were most eager to meet the enemy

Later accounts from Col MacLaren's Brigade give information that the inclemency of the season, and the consequent loss in his carriage cattle, had obliged the Colonel to return towards Kandhar, which it was expected he would be able to do without obstruction or much inconvenience The conduct of the Sepoys is said to have been most enduring and spirited

SINDE (UPPER)

29th November to 5th December The following is extracted from the digest of Upper Sinde Intelligence of dates cited in the margin —

The Murree Chief, Deen Mohammed, writes that he had deputed his uncle to meet any person from Major Outram at Lehree

As Col Stacy is about to proceed to Lehree in company with the Khan, who proposes making a circuit of Kutchee, Major Outram had little doubt that that Gentleman would, by personal

communication with Deen Mohammed's uncle entirely remove all mistrust, and induce him to adhere to his original proposition to come personally to the Major's camp

30th November Announced to the Khan that the Governor General had ratified the treaty and that to evince the sincere desire of the British Government for the welfare of the chief and prosperity of this Government His Lordship had acceded to the Khan's solicitation for protection against foreign enemies which would be pledged in an additional article to the treaty Meer Nusseer Khan wrote in reply expressive of the gratitude he felt for the kindness of the British Government on this subject

1st December Issued proclamations announcing that Catchee had been restored to the Kelat state and enjoining obedience to Meer Naseer Khan Proclamations were likewise promulgated by the Khan assuring all present possessions of Jagheers lands, and property of uninterrupted enjoyment thereof and expressing his determination to earn the goodwill of his people by his just government also intimating that he was about to proceed on a tour through the district and inviting all who had aught to petition for to attend on his approach to their neighbourhood when he would personally hear anyone.

7th December The Kanker Deputies took leave much gratified by their treatment, fully assured and pledged to take Guffoor Khan the principal chief of all the Kanker tribes, to Lieut Hammersley at Quetta, who would there conclude a mutually advantageous settlement with them to the exclusion of the Refugees from the Bolan Rangers who the deputies prove to have believed that chief by pretended rebellious intention to gain their own ends. These ends Major Outram states are quite opposed to those of the Chiefs of the tribe it being the aim of Shah Boozzorg the leader of the deserted rangers to raise himself to the chieftainship through the aid of British influence and backed by the worst characters of the tribe whom he had drawn to his interests by the means obtained in our service.

Captain Owen Commanding a wing of the 1st Bombay Lt. Cavalry en route from Sukkur to Jessulmere reports the arrival of the wing at the place last mentioned on the morning of the 13th November last Captain Owen states that during a difficult and trying march through an almost barren land he received the most valuable aid in regard to supplies and guidance from Bahadur Khan the servant of Meer Roostum Khan and from the Meer himself in his own territory Captain Owen concludes by reporting that no kind of irregularity was committed by the troops or followers under his command during their presence in the Khyrpore territories

SOUMEEANEE ROUTE

3rd December Major Outram reports the arrival at Soumeeanee of the Detachment of Horse Artillery and Infantry which marched from Kelat under the guidance of Major Le Messurier

on the 16th October last The march of the troops throughout had been a successful one, not only unchecked by the slightest opposition but accompanied by the exhibition of goodwill towards them by the tribes occupying the wild and hitherto untravelled tract, which they passed through. The safe arrival of the detachment at Soumeeanee satisfactorily clears up the doubt which had hitherto so long prevailed as to the practicability of this route

The Persian Gulf

29th November Captain J W Grey, Commander of H M S "Endymion", states, that he found during his recent voyage in the Persian Gulf that at Tansil, Bahrein, Sharga, Rusl Khyma and Bunder Abbass all was quiet and peaceable

Turkish Arabia

22nd September The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that all preparations for the movement of Ali Shah and the other Princes to Aleppo appear to be suspended or altogether abandoned Rumour from Arabia stated that Khalid was still at war with his neighbours, aided by a body of Egyptians of the force commanded originally by Khoorshed Pacha

The Shaikh of Jebel Shammar was in the field and had added to his force some artillery of large calibre

Bagdad

20th September The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the French at Bagdad had evinced much jealousy in regard to our steamers and their pursuits They are also said to manifest the greatest interest for the temporal protection of the native adherents of the Church of Rome inhabiting the Pachalic, clearly (as adds the Political Agent) to form this numerous population into fit instruments for the attainment of future political ends

Bagdad—The Euphrates

20th September An order of the French Ministry is reported to have reached their Consul-General at Bagdad, enjoining him to travel over Mesopotamia, and to assure himself of the real views of the English on the Euphrates

Bagdad—Persia

20th September The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that the Bishop Trioche, formerly Vice-Consul at Bagdad, was expected at Bagdad as Bishop of Babylonia, and is said to be the bearer of despatches from the Ministry at Paris to their Consul-General instructing him definitely to proceed to Persia, and in person, conclude a treaty with the Shah

Oudh

8th to 14th November The Lucknow diary of dates quoted states that Rajah Durshan Singh Nazim of Gondah and Bahraitch had surrounded the Gurhee of Digbijy Singh, the rebel Talukdar

of Bulrampore, and fought for two days when the rebel evacuated the fort, and that nearly 100 men were killed and wounded on both sides The diary further states that a Karindeh of the Taluk dar and more than 600 of his followers had been made prisoners and that some horse and ten large and small guns were taken The King of Oudh issued orders to send the guns and horses to Lucknow to demolish the Gurhee and to fill up the trench. With reference to these internal disorders further accounts mention that the Chuckleeldars of Partabgarh and Sultanpur had attacked the Garhee of Sankree Singh Talookdar and that one of Captain Magness officers was killed Another account states that the attack on the fort of Shunkree was successful that the Chief had however escaped but that a number of his followers had been killed and wounded and that the Tahsildars had also some men killed and wounded. It is mentioned that Mr Nesbitt in Captain Magness Rissalah and Mr Spry in Captain H. Heearsay s Regi ment were also among the killed

RAJPUTANA

12th December Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland in his despatch of December 12 reports that on the withdrawal of the 55 Native Infantry from Nusseerabad he offered the Brigadier Commanding the services of the Kotah Contingent to take a share of the duties of that cantonment. Brigadier Kennedy thought the force was such a one as would be very useful and it has accordingly been placed at his disposal and was to march from the South-Eastern Quarter of the Ajmere district to Nasseerabad.

NORTH EAST FRONTIER

21st December Brigadier J H. Littler commanding Eastern Frontier reports that tranquillity prevailed throughout Silchar and the Manipore frontier

BURMAH

6th December A private letter from Moulmein states that nothing of any moment had occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the place But proceeds the letter there is every reason to believe that the Burmese are working quietly to accomplish some object of a Military nature either preparing against an attack from us or to act on the offensive should a favourable opportunity offer

The King of Ava is said to have gone on a visit to Pegu for a few days and had ordered a number of Gunboats to be built at Rangoon of a superior class It also appeared that some regular troops about from 3 to 500 men were to garrison Martaban and that the Militia had been called out amounting to 3 000 men for the purpose of completing the fortifications of that town

The last Detachment of the 14th N I in the Agnes" landed at Moulmein on the 5th December

The location of the 50th Regiment at Moulmein, it is said, has had a considerable effect on the movements of the Burmese Government and it appears to entertain great apprehensions of our Naval force in the Moulmein river under Capt Kuper

NEPAL

The Resident reports that the Nepalese Court followed the heir-apparent once more to Hitounda, *vide* News letter No 36, dated 22nd December 1841, on the 4th December last, returned to the valley on the 10th and to the palace on the 14th The ostensible reason of the Prince's journey was his desire to get some large elephants that were refused at the capital for fear of harm, but the real motive of the movement is said to have been that jealousy of his step mother and her sons which he has inherited from the late queen

Mr Hodgson states that this jealousy had put him in motion again in the same direction with the Court after him In the journey to Hitounda referred to, the attendance on the heir-apparent is said to have been duly limited as regards troops, and previous intimation was courteously conveyed to the Resident by the Raja of the intended movement

26th to 30th November The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates quoted—

1st —There had been a communication between the Durbar and the Resident, in relation to the cessation of past terms of 'difference and alienation An adjustment had been come to, which, it was hoped, will suffice to preserve present peace and hereafter gradually to improve the temper and views of the Durbar

2nd —Babur Jung Sah is appointed to Dotee, *vice* Jam Sah, and Randal and Ingutburn Pandeys to Palpa, *vice* Singbim Pandey

3rd —The Kala Pandeys are said to enjoy in some degree the confidence of the Maharaja, and His Highness courts the Thapas in secret

4th —All was quiet and orderly in the capital up to the dates quoted

20th December The Resident states that with reference to the present posture of British affairs in regard to Ava, Kabul and China, His Highness has made a tender of the service of his troops to the British Government

CHINA

5th October The following is extracted from a private letter from China —

Amoy I had a very satisfactory report from Captain Smith of the "Druid" respecting the detachment in possession of Colongsoo island, dated the 12th September, where

everything was going on quietly The Chinese were gradually returning to Amoy and we received tolerable supplies of what we required

22nd October Extract from another letter—

Amoy is the richest place I have yet seen in China but we met there with far less resistance than I expected and indeed than all expected

Chusan—You would not have known Tinghae (Chusan) I really did not at first, the Jap house hill has been fortified upon our own foundations looking more like some of the Castles on the Rhine than what it was The whole line from Sapper s point to the Creek eastward beyond the suburb a distance of nearly two miles is one line of battery and in front of the suburbs raised on a solid stone foundation with arched gateway of cut stone, the whole walls of the city have been repaired and the parapet heightened and new gate towers built above all the gates All these works to say nothing of a fortified camp and two forts on the western heights must have incessantly occupied some hundred workmen since February last They have not neglected the ornamental work, all the statues great and small in our temple have been new gilt and painted but on the other hand the old Commandant s house all the old Arsenals and the Pawnbroker s shop are completely waste, nothing left but the posts and roof New Arsenals however had been established and the place evidently converted into a large military station

We had a brisk affair on the Sapper s hill and they made a stand also in the long battery but they evidently expected to be attacked from the harbour and were bothered by our landing on the other side of Sapper s point and taking in flank. I met many old acquaintances (who grinned welcome, and many shops were open the very next day and almost all before we left for Chinhae.

Chinhae.—Was the smartest affair and as a military operation the prettiest thing we have had the Chinese suffered awfully it never fell to my lot before to see so many dead bodies or so many fearful wounds—our fellows certainly behaved gallantly—the conduct of this little force is I think extraordinary

Ningpho—Here have we taken and occupied three large wealthy towns one after another and with the sole exception of an outbreak of a few men of the 18th at Chinhae which was promptly repressed there has been no misconduct and here in the midst of this wealthy city are our men wanting everything ill clothed miserably housed and indifferently fed without a complaint so that as was justly remarked you may traverse the town in every direction without being aware

that there is a soldier in it There are hundreds of fine Mandarin houses in the town and handsome shops Headquarters are established in an old public building

October 26 *Ningpo*—Here we are still in Ningpo, and so far as I know not likely to leave it a ransom having been demanded I, for one, have no objection to Ningpo for winter quarter, but it is no easy matter to hold so much with so few men It is reported that Hung-Chowfoo is surrounded by a cordon of troops—all the intermediate country appears to be abandoned and there the stand is, it is said, to be made, if we had only a few hundred more men, it would be only a pleasant walk for us

The Banks here are curious things, fancy a couple of 100,000 thousand Dollars worth of cash, collected in one place in stuccoes There are several of these banks in the town but nobody seems to know whether public or private property or both combined—in the meanwhile they are protected, in short, we are hampered by the vastness of our acquisition and the non-resistance in this city

The great number of very fine ponies, to the amount of probably 200 or more, that are loose in the town is a curious circumstance Whether there was any Cavalry here, or whether they formed the studs of Mandarins who let them loose in their flight, I have not been able to make out The Reverend Mr Gutzlaff has been very active and very useful, here The Artillery with the whole of the Madras Establishment, is quartered in the public building where Austrather, Mr Noble and the rest were imprisoned

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,
The 1st January 1842 — Asst Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 38—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 8th January 1842, giving information for the period October--December 1841, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) Kohat (3) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tortars (4) Peshwar (5) Lalpura (6) Jellaabad (7) Afghanistan—Dost Mohammed Khan (8) Kabul (9) Kabul —Kandahar (10) Sind (Upper) (11) Shugra—Aden (12) The Joasmee Chief and the Somalee slaves (13) Euphrates Steam Navigation (14) Rajputana (15) Burma (16) China

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

The following items of intelligence extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted —

4th December Orders were issued to Chonne Lall Jemadar of Hurkarras informing him of the march of the British troops through the Punjab to punish the Afghan rebels and directing

him to report regarding the progress of the troops as well as to warn the garrison in the Attok Fort to be on the alert and to protect their fort and the camp followers. The Charyaree Officers being questioned as to their partiality towards the Sundhunwallhs replied that they had nothing to do with them that they were obedient to the Maharaja that without his orders they had not moved towards Peshawar though so often urged by the Rajah Dhian Singh, and were now ready to march anywhere. They added that they deserved the increase of pay such as had been granted to the Ghoorchuras, that they had done greater services to the Maharaja when in June last His Highness had marched against them with the artillery to blow them up that they had shewn great moderation in their surrendering Sirdar Jowalla Singh and his sons and brothers at the Maharaja's request and that had they then resisted the Punjab Government would have been at an end The Maharaja acknowledged the truth of their assertions and promised to comply with their demands

Bukshee Bhuggut Ram reported that the 3 Battalions just returned from Kooloo under Col Kaub Singh had been clamorous for pay and were likely to raise disturbances. The Maharaja observed that they pay for the loss they had occasioned to the Dooba villages and to the Hill subjects on their line of march from Kooloo to Lahore that otherwise all of them should be fined a month s pay

Fakeer Azeezoodeen represented that the late Maharaja Runjeet Singh had rendered every kind of assistance to the British in Col Wade s time and furnished troops guns magazine and whatever was wanted to meet the necessities of those times. The Maharaja observed that no pains now be spared to please the British Government and Mr Clerk and every aid should be given and turning to the Fakeer and Bhae Goormookh Singh the Maharaja added that he was convinced of the sincerity of the British Government and was prepared to do whatever was required of him Orders were issued to Sirdar Chutter Singh and Mohan Singh of Attarree directing them to request Koonwar Pertab Singh s permission and to march with all their Sowars to Attock

6th December Bhaee Goormukh Singh asked Raee Kishen Chund regarding the Sundhunwallahs in the protected states. The latter replied that those Chiefs had never been admitted to an interview with Mr Clerk that Mr Clerk was very anxious that unanimity might exist among the Chiefs of the Durbar that the Sundhunwallas it was plain were Chiefs of high rank but that had some common officer of the Lahore Court made his escape into the British territories he could have perhaps induced Mr Clerk to have allowed him to be brought back to the Durbar that notwithstanding the recommendations of their high rank and representations to our Agent and to Government itself by Sirdar Ajeet Singh and his officers of the whole kingdom of Punjab if it could once

be established in the name of Maee Chund Koonwar for her life, and its restitution to Attar Singh as well as the proposal of a British Resident being stationed at Lahore the Sundhaunwalla were in no way listened to and were at last referred to Mr Clerk by the [illegible] Government Raee Kishen Chund observed that experience had shown him that the British had always dealt aboveboard with every Chief and that even the weakest widows in the protected Sikh states were left undisturbed rulers of their hereditary possession

Raee Kesree Singh was ordered to set out immediately and told that the Commissariat could follow him General Avetabile was informed of Raee Kesree Singh's march and directed to act in concert with him and Captain Mackeson in coercing the Afghans Sirdar [illegible] Singh of Attaree reported that the passage of the British troops was in no way troublesome to the Lahore subjects, that it was the custom in these camps in case of any damage to send for the sufferers and have them paid for their loss on the spot and to take their certificate to that effect Raee Kesree Singh added that he knew well how easily the British camps passed, that proclamation was at every stage issued prohibiting all aggression on the part of the camp followers or troops against the inhabitants under pain of severe punishment The Maharajah remarked that in whatever direction the Khalsa troops might march the country for ten miles round was altogether ruined

9th December. Raee Kishen Chund represented that by rendering assistance to the British in this crisis a satisfactory letter from the Governor General for Koonwar Pertaub Singh, such as had been written in return for Koonwar Nao Nehal Singh's activity, would be received, and reminded the Maharaja how Nao Nehal Singh's services in the Khyber Pass were praised by the Governor General The Maharaja replied that he was very right, but that unfortunately the active operations already commenced against Payendah Khan still engaged Koonwar Pertaub Singh and Rajah Golab Singh, but that could they only get rid of that affair they could proceed at once to Peshawar General Avetabile was ordered to march from Peshawar with two Mahomoden and two Ramghol Battalions and the Alowalias troops, and join Capt Mackeson and assist him in every respect

17th December The Governor General's Agent on the North-West Frontier states that the Sikh troops in the Hazara country seem to have met with more opposition than Raja Golab Singh at one time expected to encounter from Payendah Khan He every year gives much trouble to the Sikh Government, and though the measures taken by the Rajah on these occasions for his coercion have been very energetic, it is probable that his cause derives strength from the turbulent spirit which is now being displayed by the Mohamedan tribes in general on the Afghan border

Rajah Dhian Singh returned from Jummoo on the 10th instant after an absence of a week He chose the best time for his purpose of proving to such rivals as Bhaee Goormukh Singh of how little practical use he can be as a minister

A respectable man who is much about the court told Mr Clerk lately that the sentinels now refuse to stand or walk but will only discharge that duty sitting, and cited as a fair sample of the relaxed easy condition on which alone the troops at and near the capital will consent to pay any obedience to orders

Raee Keshree Singh who is appointed to command a contingent to co-operate with the British troops proceeding to Peshawar may however have the means of assembling troops capable of doing good service. He is himself a soldier and being much in the confidence of Raja Golab Singh can, through him procure braver and hardier troops than are to be found in the Khalsa battalions If the Raja is not now himself in difficulty in his operations against Payendah Khan, some of the troops in the field there will probably have been detached ere this toward Peshawar

13th December The following items of intelligence extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted—

Geean Singh Commandant with the advance party of the British troops on their way to Peshawar reported their arrival at Rawulpindee. Orders were issued to the Officers in the Chenab and the Jhelum rivers to collect boats for the passage of the British troops

Rajah Dhian Singh remarked that the constant false reports from the Newspapers of Hindoostan and from some of the Khalsa servants regarding the British invasion of the Punjab had alarmed the Durbar but that the advices of Raee Kishen Chund had afforded much satisfaction Raee Kishen Chund having made an allusion to the attention of the Durbar in effecting the safe passage of the Shah s families and that 10 lakhs of Rupees under Surdar Sham Singh of Attaree and Futteh Singh Mean Raee Keshree Singh and Mean Arbeil Singh the Rajah observed that no deviation from the established treaties should ever take place, and since Mr Clerk never put faith in the representation of interested persons the same conduct would be pursued by the Durbar

13th December Raee Kesree Singh requested payment for the Charyaree troops and the Maharaja s compliance with their demands

The Maharaja ordered all his Amla and the Ranees to march to Tulwara, and himself started towards Adeean on the other side of the Ravee apparently with a view to listen to the demands of the Charyarees and to despatch them with Raee Keshree Singh after disbursing the rewards and Rajah Dhian Singh recommended the Maharaja to march towards Wuzeerabad after the review of

the troops at Meean Meer, as this could create an impression on the minds of the people that the Maharaja himself had marched to punish the insurgents The Maharaja observed that he would move in that direction and would visit some sacred tombs at Goojeranwala

16th December Raee Keshree Singh having attended, reported to the Maharaja that he had prevailed upon 1,000 Charyaree sowars to accompany him to Peshawar and that they had marched about 2 coss from Shah Derrah The Maharaja, therefore, detached Meean Sabh Singh to persuade the rest of the Charyarees, but his endeavours to prevail upon them were in vain The sowars remonstrated against marching to Peshawar and the Maharaja proposed himself to remain for two or three days at Shah Derrah in order to induce them to march by encouraging each Sowar and and granting them presents•

Fakeer Shahoodeen requested the appointment of some Officer to attend on Capt Lawrence proceeding to Peshawar and Sooraj Bhow, Adjutant, was ordered to set out with his sowars on that duty Fakeer Nooroodeen reported that he had sent a Zeafut to Capt Lawrence Orders were issued to Sheikh Imamoodeen to detach Raee Chund, Rissaldar with his sowars to escort Capt Lawrence Rajah Dhian Singh proposes that Sheikh Imamoodeen may be stationed at Kunch Kuchet or between that place and Husson, as a permanent cantonment, since the passage having been once opened at that line, it can no longer be obstructed without incurring the risk of a quarrel with the British Government The Rajah observed that he was not satisfied with Dewan Sawan Mull and that measures should be taken to remove him from Mooltan But the Maharaja desired the Rajah to remain silent on this subject, until the arrival of Rajah Golab Singh and Kunwar Partaub Singh

From the Hazara news it appeared that Rajah Golab Singh had crossed over his troops against , Payendah Khan, by means of boats and inflated skins called "Daraees", that the Khan was still on his Chukergarrah and Arab forts with his armed peasantry, but that the Rajah was resolved to extirpate him

18th December Col Kauk Singh reported his arrival from Mundee with both of his battalions at Amritsur

20th December Deewan Deena Nath suggested to the Maharaja again to issue orders to Rajah Golab Singh and Koonwar Pertab Singh to collect boats on the Attock to form a bridge over it for the passage of the British troops These orders were immediately issued and Rajah Golab Singh and the Koonwar were also called upon to detach the Battalions under Budreenath, Commandant, and that lately under Mr Lefout from Hazara, to join General Avetabile and Captain Mackeson without the least delay

23rd December The Maharajah in consultation with Bhaee Goormookh Singh and Rajah Dhian Singh prepared an answer to Mr Clerk s last Khureeta to the effect that Rajah Golab Singh and Koonwar Pertab Singh having immediately marched as a support at Attok General Avetabile with five battalions and the ordinary army of Peshawar would co-operate with Capt. Mackeson and Capt. Lawrence in punishing the Khyberees and Moolkeahs and that Sirdar Sham Singh Atarre Wallah and Sirdar Futteh Singh Maun with the Missaldar horse would encamp at Peshawar and that presently Sirdar Lehna Singh Mujeethia or some other experienced Sikh leader should also be despatched to Peshawar A Perwanna was again issued to Koonwar Pertab Singh and Rajah Golab Singh to settle affairs immediately with the rebel Paendeh Khan and to proceed forthwith to Attok in support of the British troops and though the Hazarah affairs might not be settled to allow them to remain as they are.

24th to 27th December The Maharaja returned to Lahore. Mr Clerk in forwarding the above, states that the Durbar was indeed making exertions to co-operate with the British Troops at Peshawar but that its power to do so promptly was considerably diminished by disaffection in a portion of the army which has latterly been inclining to the cause of the Sundhunwalla Chiefs, and by Rajah Goolab Singh having been debarred from going to Peshawar

This latter impediment Mr Clerk at this juncture thought it proper to use his best endeavour to remove as Rajah Golab Singh is in his opinion the only man who retains due authority over Sikh troops while he is also a good and courageous General and is the brother of the active Premier

KOHAT

17th December Mr Clerk writes that Dr Jameson was attacked by a large body of Afreedees on his march from Kohat to Peshawar and that after losing some followers including Alif Shah the Sikh agent who attended upon him and all his own property he returned to Kohat. Capt. Mackeson seems to consider that as Kohat was well garrisoned by Sikh sepoys Dr Jameson was in no danger there Dr Jameson was still in Kohat by the last accounts

Mr Clerk has addressed the Sikh Durbar lamenting the death of Alif Shah This individual since leaving Lahore in attendance on Dr Jameson had been very attentive and useful to that gentleman

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

30th November The Commissioner of Kumaon states a report that the Chief Lama who is also the temporal manager of the villages immediately adjoining on Terbeegong and Tholong

was a prisoner in the hands of the Sikhs, and that Zorawar Singh had placed a Ladakhee to carry on the revenue business of the districts The Commissioner further states that the Sikhs were said to have evacuated Tuhlagon taking with them their prisoners, the surviving Garpun or Governor of Garro (Ghartope) and others and that the Chinese had placed a small detachment of Gookhas in the place

2nd December The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Almorah intimates that Zorawar Singh had returned the tribute which he had caused to be taken from our Byanse Bootias, into the hands of the headmen through the Agency of the same Hoonias who have always collected it The Bhootias, the officer referred to further states, have placed the money in deposit in case the Chinese Rebels should demand it

PESHAWAR

24th December The Commander-in-Chief states that as Major-General Lumley is unable from ill-health to take the command of the force assembling at Peshawar, His Excellency had ordered Major-General Pollock to proceed by Dawk to Ferozpur and there assume his command Sir R Shakespear has been appointed Secretary to the Major-General

The troops assembled or assembling at Peshawar are —

10 B L C
26 N I
30 N I
53 N I
60 N I
64 N I

H M's Foot with a proportionate train of Artillery, *viz* —

½ No 5 Field Battery
2 Nine-pounders
2 24-pounders, howitzers
5 Other pieces indented for by Capt Abbot

Major-General Mackskill will command the one Infantry Brigade of H M's 9th Foot, 26th and 53rd B N Infantry Brigadier Wild, the other 30th, 60 and 64 B N I

LALLPOORAH

22nd December Capt Mackeson intimates that he entertained 130 horsemen to send to the support of Toorabaz Khan at Lallpoorah These are Afghans Capt Mackeson has also sent his own mounted escort to Lallpoorah and a party of Zazailchees to guard supplies sent there

Jellalabad

19th December Reports from Jellalabad state that they were unmolested had strengthened the defences had six weeks full rations and were generally doing well at Jellalabad but that they were in want of money Capt. Mackeson has sent 50 000 Rupees to Jellalabad

Afghanistan

Dost Mohamed Khan

19th December The Officer in charge of Dost Mohamed Khan reports the safe arrival of the ex-Chief and his suite at Shaharan pore on the 19th December last.

25th December Mr Clerk intimates that he had an interview with Dost Mohamed Khan at Shaharanpore in company with Capt. Nicolson on the ex-Chief's expressing his anxiety to proceed to Loodhianah and join his family Mr Clerk stated that in con sequence of the present critical juncture of affairs at Cabool it was desirable the Ameer should postpone the journey to some future opportunity Dost Mohamed Khan replied, "Suppose commotions in Afghanistan should last for 5 10 or 20 years is that any reason that I should be withheld from joining my family till that period? To this Mr Clerk rejoined that he did not allude to the petty dis turbances so frequent among the Afghans but to the extraordi nary rebellion at the Capital that the Ameer himself must be aware that while it was rumoured abroad that he was advancing to the frontier all kinds of false tales and excitement would natu rally arise tending if not to embarrass at any rate to do no good to our cause at this period The Ameer was silent and seemed to assent and to be willing to abide by the wishes of the British Gov ernment He intimated that far from wishing to raise commotions among his countrymen he was ready to use his influence in allay ing what already existed should the English think it desirable to engage his services for that purpose. He denied all knowledge of his son Mohamed Akbar Khan being at Kabul and of his making common cause with the insurgents. On Mr Clerk proposing that his son Akram Khan should return with him to Loodhianah to see his family the Ameer remarked that Hyder Khan having been longer separated from his it would be better to let him go Hyder Khan accordingly followed by Dawk on the 21st December last Mr Clerk left the Ameer apparently quieted and in good humour

As the Ameer has given no indications of a wish to break terms with the British Government no stricter measures of custody have been resorted to in regard to him than those already adopted that is the usual sentries round the premises and stables

Every means however has been employed to prevent Afghan missions and correspondence having access to the Ameer

CABOOL

18th December Lieut-Col' Tulloch expected to reach the Indus and to cross it on the 19th December

The following is extracted from the Journal of a lady —

24th November "All quiet"—the enemy have sent to offer terms As far as we can learn, Mohamed Akbur Khan will be here tomorrow They threaten to attack us tomorrow in the cantonment and say they will sacrifice 6 000 men to take it They had fully 5,000 cavalry in the field yesterday

25th November The enemy have sent to offer us terms and to give up the King to them with all our guns and ammunition Sir Robert Sale's brigade having first marched to and arrived at Peshawar, we may go down, the alternative being the attack on our cantonments Please God, we will beat them, if they try it, or blow up friend or foe in one common ruin

27th November Meer Musjeedee is dead Some say poisoned, others that he died of last year's wounds A report spread by the enemy that 3 Regiments from Candahar are at Sheikbad, but that they cannot get on to us The enemy's demand was that we should give up our guns, ammunition, muskets, bayonets, swords, and pistols and trust to their generosity the married men, ladies and children to be retained as hostages The envoy sent a chivalrous reply, "that death was better than dishonour that we put our trust in the God of Battles, and in His name bid them come on" The Shah is in an awful state of alarm All H M's followers have dropped off, except the lavid, i e, the Chief of Lughan The fort of the last and his property are destroyed The Dost's son, Mohamed Akbar Khan is now Chief old Ismut-oola, the Moola in Sir William's confidence, is gone off

28th November "Snow again ' Deh Maroo is in the possession of the enemy Mohamed Shah Khan Ghilzie came into Kabul We suppose he must have had a drubbing from General Sale below A Hindoo merchant promises to give us grain If he keeps his promise we shall still look up

29th November It is reported that the enemy's cavalry have gone to stop our troops from Ghuzni

30th November The cavalry did not go away, it was a mere ruse they were concealed behind the hill and had put the infantry on it, hoping that we would go out to take it, and then they would attack us We have now 13 days' provisions in store at ½ rations for fighting men and ¼ for camp followers A little Atta in the bazar at 2½ seers per rupee Stuart is trying to get firewood for the sepoys, 30,000 Rupees worth piled up He wants to give them good fire and to put them by the ramparts, so that they may do their duty and still have comforts Mackeson and Avetabile, it is said, are

forcing the Khyber Our sick doing well and most of the 13th able to give a hand in case of need. Baness has got the clerks under him, two at every gun to help.

1st *December* The enemy attacked the Bala Hissar and were repulsed. They are said to have divisions among them and have put old Ismut-oola in prison.

3rd *December* We only got 20 mds. of grain today—the enemy on the alert.

4th *December* No grain today—we have 10 or 11 days ½ rations The enemy on the heights—they planted two guns in the gorge leading to the lake, from which they fired 144 shots many went clear over the cantonments and plenty fell in, one camp follower killed, one sergeant and some horses wounded They had five guns out, three on the road by the Shah Bagh behind an entrenchment which they have thrown up As it got dusk they made a rush at the captured fort and exploded a bag of powder at the wicket. Stuart had it filled up and it did no harm The firing was very sharp All was quiet by 7 o clock but now at 10 the shots are dropping rather quickly Cumberland had 100 men in the fort, but sent for a reinforcement so Stuart took 50 men to him having run the gauntlet twice under a very heavy fire. He was nearly blown up by an explosion of powder in a battery today and had his coat all singed Our list of officers including Sir Robert Sales up to Jugdoluck is 55 *i.e.* 32 wounded and 23 killed

5th *December* The enemy burnt the bridge.

6th *December* The enemy have retaken the captured fort At 9 a sharp attack from the south and south-east but did not last long only seven days provisions Our convoy of ammunition was attacked on the way to Bala Hissar we have lost 40 horse-loads Mohamed Akbar Khan in treaty We have but three days provisions

CABOOL—CANDAHAR

11th *December* Lieut.-Col. MacLaren's Brigade returned to Candahar on the 10th instant after an unsuccessful attempt to advance on Cabool Emissaries from Cabool were trying to excite the Candahar provinces to rise By the latest accounts the people it appears had removed their women goods and chattels from the town in anticipation of troubled times The old Gilzye rebel Gooroo had issued orders to strip every traveller on the road from head to foot no one has yet escaped his vigilance. In a few days 5 Regiments were to be quartered in the town a park of Artillery has been in position in the town for some days past

SCINDE (UPPER)

15th *December* Major Outram has requested Brigadier England to send up to Quetta the remaining Headquarter Wing of the 25th Regiment which were to march on the 18th. By these arrangements there will be at Quetta two strong Regiments

of N I (*minus* 3 companies at Killa Abdullah) and two 9-pounders of the Bombay European Artillery and two 9-pounders of the Bolan ranges with Major Southeby's company of B E Artillery men with ample provisions and tenable ground Owing to this arrangement Major Outram was under no anxiety whatever were the rebels to come in their utmost strength against that post, which is obviously their policy with a view to preventing succour to Candahar by exciting disturbances in this country

Col Stacy and the Khan are now at Leheree, where they will be joined by the uncle of the Muree Chief, their assurances to whom would, Major Outram hoped, remove the personal fears which the Chief himself entertained and once thoroughly assured of our good faith towards him, Major Outram was satisfied that he would not join any combination against us, which indeed he (Major Outram) was not apprehensive of being formed in this country even although the protracted struggle in Afghanistan is so calculated to encourage disaffection The new scale of the Upper Scinde Agency that will shortly be submitted for the approval of Government will produce a saving of a lakh a year over the old scale without impairing the efficiency of any portion This saving is exclusive of that obtained in the Indus Flotilla establishment

SHUGRA—ADEN

It appears that Capt Haines, Political Agent at Aden, had adopted measures for blockading the port of Shugra and made a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer at Aden for the services of the Honourable Company's Sloop of War "Clive" to secure or destroy the boats belonging to the Fudthelee tribe so as to prevent their injuring our coasting trade

Capt Haines states that the Fudthelee Chief at the instigation of the Abdalee tribe continued determined to cut off supplies entering Aden, and that it was, therefore, advantageous that his forces should be kept from our frontier which effect the presence of a vessel of war, and continued vigilance of his post necessitated under these circumstances, the Government of Bombay authorized the blockade of the port of Shugra

About 18th November certain chiefs visited Aden with friendly intentions, and expressed the humility they felt on account of the blockade of Shugra never having received so severe a punishment before as the stoppage of their supplies and trade Captain Haines further states that the Fudthelee and Abdalee Chiefs had met and mutually agreed to abstain from any further interruption of the Kafilas and that Sultan Mohamed Hossain of Lahedge assembled the Chiefs of his tribe and obliged them to promise that they would neither plunder nor molest the roads informing them that it was his intention to enter Aden on the 27th or 28th November last to sue for forgiveness and peace

Capt. Haines has been instructed to persevere in his efforts to effect an amicable settlement on honourable terms with the several chiefs, who have hitherto been hostilely disposed towards the British Government provided however that he is satisfied of their sincerity and that there is a likelihood of their adhering to any engagement which they may enter into

THE JOASMEE CHIEF AND THE SOMALEE SLAVES

The Resident in the Persian Gulf writes that certain Somalees who have been seized and carried away as slaves from this coast of Barbara by the Joasmee Chief in contravention of a treaty existing between their Shaikh Sultan Suggur and the British Government that Chief has endeavoured to make some reparation by recovering and giving up as many of these unfortunate people as lies in his power Captain Haines could not exactly say how many Soomalies were forthcoming but His Majesty's Frigate Endymion was to touch at Rus-ul Khyma on her voyage to Aden and the Honourable Captain Grey her Commander had offered to receive on board his ship and furnish with a passage to the Red Sea as many of the individuals in question as the Joasmee Chief may have recovered Captain Haines has received instructions to make such arrangements on their arrival at Aden as may be most suitable in order to restore them to their native land

EUPHRATES STEAM NAVIGATION

25th October The Officer Commanding the Euphrates Expedition states that the steam vessels "Nimrod and "Nitoris left their stations near Bales on the 16th October last and commenced the descent and survey of the River Euphrates. Capt. Lynch further mentions that the Arabs settled on the banks of the river are friendly and that the crews of the vessels were in good health and spirits

RAJPOOTANA

The Governor-General's Agent writes as follows in regard to the effect the news from Cabool has had upon the states and population of Rajwarra —

"I have watched closely the temper of all classes of the community and been in communication with the most of them on the subject of our position in Afghanistan since the first intelligence of the recent outbreak in that country The impression at first produced was no doubt very considerable and perfectly obvious for the statements of disasters were exaggerated through the native press and native report This it has of course been my object to mitigate and correct as the several facts became known to us and no person seemed to doubt that we had ample power and means to re-establish and maintain our position in that country or to conquer it should such be the object and wish of Government

"In these discussions which were sometimes held in full Durbar with the representatives and some of the Chiefs of the states in Rajpootana, I have always been sensible of the most perfect good feeling towards us and of sympathy in our cause nor have I observed the slightest effect in the tone or temper of society towards us through these reports, nor should I expect this in the present condition of these Rajpoot states"

BURMAH

18th December A private communication from Moulmein states that up to the 12th of December last the Burmese King appeared actively engaged in visiting places in the vicinity of Rangoon and superintending the different works in progress His Majesty left Rangoon on the 3rd idem on a visit to the old city of Pegu, and returned to Rangoon the next morning On the 11th he went to the mouth of the river where a large stockade is reported to be in progress He meditated another visit to Pegu It is mentioned that a force of about 6,000 men had marched in the direction of Pegu, Toungoo The King was joined at Rangoon by a body of cavalry and a number of elephants A body of 500 men is said to be at Bileng with guns The King was filling his empty treasury by the monopoly of timber what he has appropriated to himself and the English vessels at Rangoon have to pay very heavy prices for their timber All persons from Rangoon unite in representing the troops and followers in a miserable state from absolute want The deaths among them are computed at about a thousand men

18th December In a letter of date noted in the margin, Capt Bogle states that he received intelligence from the Burmese territories to the purport that everything was very quiet at the different places of any consequence along the Frontier At Chaleng the Burmese are, however, renewing the fortifications which surround that place where they have 4 or 500 men and at Maphe a new stockade was being built The number of armed men at the several ports is stated to be rather larger than before, and instructions had been issued in all the principal places for the male population to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning

Intelligence of the arrival of immense numbers of troops at Khyouk-Phyoo had spread throughout the country and caused some sensation, still so little were the merchants apprehensive of any evil resulting to them from a war with us, that they are daily arriving at Aeny as usual accompanied by large droves of laden bullocks, and on the whole there is nothing in the state of affairs at all indicative in the commissioner's opinion of approaching danger

Capt Bogle adds that the people of this province do not seem to be at all apprehensive of war, and that he learns from the numerous boats which are now constantly arriving from Bassein, that all is quiet there

CHINA

10th December The Bark "Catherine Stewart" has been hired at Singapore to proceed to Chusan with coals and other stores at 11 Dollars a ton 450 tons of coals more will be shipped on board the same vessel This measure of sending coal direct to Chusan has been adopted as the steamers "Queen" "Sesostris" "Nemesis" and "Phlegethon" are to the northward and likely to continue there for some months and because, therefore, in that quarter coal is likely to be more required than at Hongkong

Owing to a violent Typhoon and the want of fuel in November in the China seas the "Medusa" steamer had put back to Singapore and thence proceeded to Moulmein. There is some reason to be anxious for the safety of the "Ariadne" owing to her non-appearence with her consort the "Medusa"

Her Majesty's ship "Sulphur" had reached Singapore *en route* to England H M.I "Nimrood" had been from Macdo *via* Formosa to Amoy where she found all quiet and had returned to Macao the latter part of November

The Captain the Officers passengers and crew of the "Madagascar" steamer had not been liberated from the hands of the Chinese.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 8th January 1842 — Asst. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Letter No 39—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 22nd January 1842 giving information for the period September 1841 to January 1842, under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Peshawar (4) Lalpura—Jellalabad (5) Kabul (6) Sind (Upper) (7) Killa Abdulla (8) Sind Canal (9) Sohar (10) Mysore (11) The Hyderabad Insurgents (12) The Doars (13) Burma (14) Nepal.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

24th December 1841 The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates cited in the margin —

1st —General Avetabile requested that as he had been appointed with troops to co-operate with the British Government he should be reimbursed whatever expenditure he might incur on account of Government during this duty and that meanwhile an officer might be appointed to collect the revenues at Peshawar and that he might be promised leave to go to his native country as soon as the present important duties were performed In consultation with Rajah Dhian Singh a kind encouraging reply was written to the General.

2nd —Raja Dhian Singh proposed to depute Goolam Mustafa Shah with a party of Sowars to attend on Dr Jameson at Kohat and to procure his certificate of satisfaction, and to bring him safe *via* Kalch Bagh to Peshawar

3rd —The Maharaja has issued orders that with the exception of the British dawks no Harkaras should pass through his territories without His Highness's knowledge.

4th —Raja Gulab Singh and Kunwar Pertaub Singh reported that General Avetabile had, at Captain Mackeson's request, appointed Dr Ritchie to superintend the construction of a bridge of boats over the Attock, and that at the General's request and considering the unity of the objects existing between the two Governments, they had despatched all the boats they could collect in the Hazara ferries, and were prepared to render any further assistance which the Doctor might require They also reported that leaving some troops on the west bank of the river, and in the field, to check Payendah Khan, they would themselves march to Peshawar to fulfill the objects of the two Governments Orders were, therefore, issued to Raja Gulab Singh, expressing the thorough reliance of the Durbar on his sagacity, and desiring him and the Koonwar to march with as many troops as they might deem proper to Peshawar, leaving a suitable detachment of the Raja's own troops to act against Payendah Khan A very soothing Perwanah was addressed to General Avetabile promising him every promotion desiring him to remain with his troops in attendance on Captain Mackeson, and apprizing him of the approach of Raja Gulab Singh and Kunwar Partab Singh to Peshawar

5th — * * *

6th —The Maharaja wrote to the Cavalry that no confidence could be placed in them, in consequence of their correspondence with the Sundunwallas, that the orderly corps should, therefore, attend at the encampment of the Maharaja at Kakoo Kolch, and that the Khas Goorcharias should encamp at Ram Suruth, and the Rawalpindi sowars at the Tulwara Ferry

7th —General Court's Agent requested leave for his master to proceed to his native country, and the Raja desired him to persuade the General not to speak of leave until a Khillat might be received for the Maha Raja from the British Government

8th —The Maha Raja observed that he was well informed of the state of Rajwara and the protected states, that no one could draw breath freely but by permission of the British Government, that no chief had power to do

otherwise that each was too cautious of his own individual interests to dream of combination and that it was folly to say anything to the contrary and that the British Government though somewhat troubled at the present aspect of affairs in Khorasan would soon re-establish itself

9th —In concert with Raja Dhian Singh, Rai Kesri Singh was ordered to march with the Nursing Regt. the Chayaree Horse, the Battalion under General Mehtab Singh Majeethia, and the contingent of Koonwars Kashmir Singh and Peshawara Singh to Peshawar travelling 10 coss a day and disbursing pay while on the road. Agreeably to the orders the Raee with about 1,200 Sowars and 100 Camel (Zumbooras) marched on the 28th December last and encamped at Khooree, a village about 6 coss on the road to Peshawar

2nd January Mr Clerk states that an accident having discovered a correspondence which had for some time been secretly carried on between portions of the Army at Lahore and the Sundunwallas Sirdas in Calcutta and Jhansi, the Maharaja put in irons the two Chiefs of that fraternity Sirdars Lehna Singh, and Kehr Singh, who were already in confinement at Lahore. These letters invited the Sirdars Utter Singh and Ajeet Singh to come up to the Sutlej and promised that 10 Battalions were already prepared and that more would soon be prepared to join them there. The general state of insubordination in the Lahore Army which has prevailed since the demise of Hoomourstao Nehal Singh has long rendered it very liable to revolt at the instigation of the highest bidder This has been the main difficulty against which the Maharaja and his minister have had to struggle, while upholding and in some parts restoring an administration of some efficiency throughout the Punjab and this critical state of things in the Army now proves an impediment to their immediately earning by prompt co-operation that approbation from the British Government which would be so valuable to them. The Maharaja perseveres in leaving the management of the Army and of affairs in general to Raja Dhian Singh but it may be observed that he himself never neglects to direct and to act on occasions when it is vitally important to his interests that he should do so The Minister at Lahore several of the Chiefs and in some measures the Maharaja himself are not without apprehension that the British Government designs to invade the Punjab when a portion of the Khalsa Army may have been drawn off to Peshawar A body of 20 000 Men Infantry and Cavalry including General Court s division and the division which was lately General Ventura s with upwards 100 pieces of ordnance continued encamped on the Mean Meer plain near the capital. Raja Hira Singh is nominally in command of them and is enjoined to watch the proceedings of the Sundunvalla Chiefs in the South of the Sutlej

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

31st December The Commissioner in Kumaon states that any chiefs to aid Zorawar Singh and his army against the Chinese Tartars appeared to be impracticable inasmuch as the Himalayan passes are now closed by the snow, and his attempts to induce any of the Bhotias to try the Beans passage have entirely failed The Commissioner had, therefore, no communication with Tuklakote, but it was hoped, the pass would be opened by the end of January or beginning of February

The Commissioner goes on to say that certain Sikh refugees from Zorawar Singh's Camp (in all amounting to about 15 persons) had arrived at Almorah, that they were hospitably received by him and had an advance of 100 rupees for their immediate wants These refugees were about to be sent from Almorah, to Ferozepore Mr Lushington adds that they brought an Urzee to his address from Bustee Ram, the Sikh Thanadar of Tuklakote, in which the writer states that a Chinese army of 3 or 4,000 men had arrived and then proceeds to invoke the aid of the British Government in behalf of Zorawar Singh and his force

PESHAWAR

27th December Captain Lawrence writes from Attock that the Bridge for the passage of the troops was a very good one

Mahtab Singh with his 4 battalions is reported to have arrived at Attock, and Kesair Singh, with the troops from Lahore, was at Vizerabad on his way to Peshawar Letters from Peshawar of January 3rd state that the 60th, 64th, 30th and 53rd and some 9 Pounders had got to within one mile of Alli Masjid These were to be following by 700 Pathan Horse, in our pay

8th January Mr Clerk intimates that the Brigade under Major General McCaskill, K C H, crossed the Sutlej on the 4th January at Ferozepore, in progress to Peshawar

Mr Clerk has remitted 10 Lakhs of Rupees to Peshawar

LALPOORA—JELLALABAD

29th December Capt Mackeson writes that the money he sent to Lalpoora had reached its destination in safety, and that Turabaz Khan had sent twenty-five thousand Rupees to Jellalabad, which also reached that place

KABUL

A letter dated Jellalabad the 3rd January from Sir Robert Sale reports the murder of Sir William Macnaughten, and states that Major Pottinger had taken charge of the mission and was treating on the basis of the treaty which Sir William had been carrying on, viz, withdrawing our troops

A Persian letter speaking of events at Kabul states as follows

The People of Islam had so surrounded and beleagured the cantonments that no provisions reached the besieged In this helpless condition his Excellency the Lord Sahib (the envoy and minister) addressed a letter to Sirdar Mohammed Akbar Khan saying tomorrow the 1st of the month Zelkadeh (19th of December) come to Beebee Mahroo that you and I may meet and everything shall be arranged according to your wish. Accordingly Mahommed Akbar Khan with 3 or 4 persons and the Lord Sahib with three or four English Gentlemen came on the 1st of the month to Beebee Mahroo and had an interview After much conversation the Lord Sahib gave a written engagement under his own seal and in the Persian language.

The Persian letter goes on to say 'Whereas in the matter of this peace making, the people of Islam were much enraged and abused the Sirdar very much saying, To release your father and your relatives and for worldly help you have overwhelmed the whole of Islam the Sirdar looking upon the Envoy s paper (some subsequent overture made to him by the Envoy) as a stratagem or craft determined in his own mind, to kill the Envoy without consulting with or acquainting the other leaders except the 4 mounted people who accompanied him to the interview referred to Accordingly on the 9th of Zilkhadeh (23rd December 1841) the Sirdar with the 4 Sowars went to an interview with the envoy and Sir William also with Trevor and 3 other mounted Gentlemen and 15 Sowars came from the cantonments and the Envoy met the Sirdar within the environs of Mohmour Khan s fort. They dismounted from their horses and had a conference. The Sirdar and the Envoy went apart from their followers. After much conversation the Envoy became alarmed rose from his place in order to keep himself at a distance from the Sirdar when the latter fired a pistol at the Envoy s breast The Sirdar and 4 Sowars on the side of Mahomed Akbar Khan standing with the other English Gentlemen killed Trevor The Envoy s Sowars fired immediately on the Sirdar in a volley The Sirdar s other Horsemen hearing the firing came to the place. The Envoy s Sowars retreated to the cantonments and two persons out of three who accompanied the Envoy were taken alive.

They together with the heads and bodies of those killed were brought in the city 5 English persons whose names are Conolly Skinner Lawrence Drummond and Thain are in confinement It seems likely that the Sirdar will draw the rest of the English and their troops out of the cantonments and give them a safe conduct to Jellalabad and from thence to Peshawar we shall see what will take place.

Major Pottinger writes on the 25th December briefly confirming the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Sir William Macnaughten and the capture of our officers and mentions that at the time of writing the cantonment was being attacked

Captain McGregor writes on the 30th December that a messenger who arrived at Jellalabad from Kabool, mentioned that at the meeting between Mohammed Akbar Khan and Sir William, the former was accompanied by Mohammed Shah Khan Ghilzie, Sultan Jan, Mullah Momin and others Trevor, he said, was slain by Mullah Momin The messenger further states that up to the period of his leaving Kabool, being 2 days subsequently to the murder of Sir William, no fighting had taken place between the rebels and our troops

SCINDE (UPPER)

20th October Major Outram in a private letter states that he has detached 100 men from the 41st Regiment to go up the pass with the headquarter Wing of the 25th Regiment N I as a reinforcement to the garrison at Quetta

17th December A private letter states that Atta Mohammed Khan was at Thala, near Kandhar with upwards of six thousand horse and that he was said to intend to (forage) "Chassao" Quetta

19th December Lt-Col Stacy reports from Lehree that a treaty has been concluded between Meer Nusseer Khan of Kalat, and Din Mohammed, the Murree Chief The following is a translation of the treaty —

"This is the Treaty upon oath, and agreement on the part of myself, Dost Allee, the son of Moobarik Murree for Deen Mohammed I have now come in obedience and have been honoured by making my salam to the Khan and Col Stacy I have repented and will abstain from injuring the country of my old master, the Khan and of the British, and in future I will never attempt to do so and according to old usage I will never disobey my master and benefactor, nor will I act contrary to his wish and if any one of my subjects shall be guilty of aggression on the country of my master, or of the British I will punish him and hand him, that no repetition of the same may occur, should the thieves of any other tribe stronger than ours oppress us, then will the army of the Khan repulse them, and should any robbers, Brahoee or Belooch, having committed crimes come, to us, we will expel them, and the enemies of the Khan and the British we shall esteem as enemies to ourselves and if it should happen that any tribes should be guilty of aggression on the property of the Khan or of the British in the Bolan or elsewhere, and upon investigation it should be declared that such proceeded from any of my tribe, then shall we be willing to make reparation and should it prove to be the act of others, there can the armies of the two Governments accompany us and we will point out the robber with the view to their being destroyed We will always depend upon our own master and not serve with other Governments so long as we live, we will not quit the circle of his service"

This treaty has been framed in the way of friendship on this 4th day of Zilkadur 1257 A.H. agreeing with 10th December 1841 A.D

Seal of Dost Allee Of Murree.

This treaty written in the *Koran* was signed and sealed in the fort of the Khan in the presence of Syed Ameer Shah, Meer Mohammed Khan, Hayze Naib Moola Mohammed Hussain Khan, Mohammed Khan Lehrie, and Beilock Khan Doomkie.

Col. Stacy in a private communication describing the debates which preceded this gratifying conclusion, writes "you would be delighted could you see the propriety of conduct and speech of the Khan. He is but a boy yet. Still the quietness coolness and ability with which he speaks and acts is wonderful. He is never at loss listens with the patience of an old man is never betrayed into the least violence, remonstrates reasons explains. Has admirable command of language and suits the action to the word

Lieutenant Hammersley in a private letter dated 13th instant expresses his belief that the flight of the Dooranee Naib of Shawal is with a view to invite the Dooranee rebels to one of whose principal leaders he is nearly related, to attack Quetta Lieutenant Hammersley states that the detachment had set to work to throw up intrenchments with a view to connect the whole defence of the post

By our latest accounts no attack had been made either in Kandhar or Quetta.

25th December From the Digest of Upper Scinde Intelligence of dates noted it appears that Major Outram has with reference to the state of affairs in Afghanistan requested Brigadier England to strengthen the post of Shikarpore, and that it has been determined to send a detachment from Dadur consisting of 2 guns of the Horse Brigade and 2 troops of the 3rd Light Cavalry and an additional Company has been ordered out from Sorkhur to Shikarpur

The Murrees have already given proof of their sincerity Deen Mohammed having sent notice to all the ill-disposed of his clan who heretofore have been pursuing an insurrectionary course in the pass instantly to return to their tribes and to abstain from future evil practices on a penalty of the sacrifice of their relations and families with the tribe and the enmity of the clan to themselves. It is reported that Guffoor Khan the Kanker Chief had refused to listen to the traitor Mahommed Sadeeq the Naib of Shawl who had accordingly it is said gone to try to rouse other and more distant tribes

25th December Lieutenant Hammersley states having received letters from the Kanker Sirdars, Gufloor Khan, Rusheed Khan, and Urloss Khan, all of whom asked for terms, the two latter offering to give up Mahommed Sadeeq the Naib of Shâwl Major Outram reports the murder of Ensn Haleswal of the 6th Regiment N. I which melancholy event occurred on the hills about 8 miles from Leebee on the 12th December last It appears that contrary to the advice of 2 other officers who had accompanied Mr Haleswal on a fishing excursion to the Leebee Band, that Gentleman climbed the hills to some distance totally unarmed and unattended, after a considerable lapse of time his companions finding he did not return went in search of him and found the unfortunate officer's lifeless body with a sword cut across the back of the neck, which must have destroyed life instantly The hills in neighbourhood of the Bund are noted haunts of lawless Bandittee, the scourings of the neighbouring tribes, who acknowledge no particular leader

Another officer nearly lost his life in a similar manner about the same time Lt Blenkins of the 6th Regiment when out shooting not far from camp saw a native take a deliberate aim at him with his matchlock which fortunately missed in the priming and the officer being mounted rode after and secured the assasin whose guilt was clearly established by the evidence of the Officer and two of his attendants, besides the gun being found loaded with bale and the priming recently fired The evidence was transmitted to the Khan, whose subject he is and who sentenced the man to death in such manner and at such time and place as Major Outram may be pleased to direct But as this decision although deemed just and necessary, appeared to have been hastily given without consultation with the native law officers, Major Outram thought it right again to refer the case to the Khan with a request to Colonel Stacy to advise him to go through the usual forms of the Mohamedan law previous to condemning a fellow creature to death

The Digest of Upper Scinde Intelligence of 26th December states that the prisoner Mosud was hanged by the Khan's officers on the 24th Idem and that though large numbers of the people of the country were present, the event appeared to excite no manner of concern, the public being well aware of the justice of the sentence

KILLAH ABDOOLLAH

23rd December Major Outram intimates that Killah Abdulla has been evacuated and that the troops have reached the garrison at Quetta in safety with the exception of five stragglers

It is stated that the officers of the detachment have lost all their private property, but that they succeeded in securing every article of ammunition

Captain Woodburn's detachment reached Quetta on the 25th December last without opposition

Major Outram adds that the troops were confident of repelling any attacks of an enemy

SCINDE CANAL

Captain Postans intimates that he had recently inspected the Scinde canal and found it in a very satisfactory state of forward ness.

SOHAR

30th September Commodore Brucks reports that on his recent voyage in the Persian Gulf he touched at Sohar and exchanged visits with Ahmed Ben Ayar The Chief was much gratified with this attention on the part of the Commodore, and spoke in grateful terms of the he had received from the Government of Bombay

MYSORE

16th December The Commissioner of Mysore intimates that the state of the country is very satisfactory The Revenue was easily collected. The Police alert and large robberies unfrequent. The Mohommedans formerly the most destitute and discontented part of the community were settling down to agricultural pursuits, and were extensively engaged in the cultivation of silk, while the labour ing people instead of deeming it necessary to assemble in Towns and villages for security were established in small hamlets and solitary houses each family on its own fields.

THE HYDERABAD INSURGENTS

With reference to the proceedings of the insurgents in Hyder abad noticed in some of the late news letters authority has been given to the Resident at that place to order the troops at his disposal to cross the frontier with a view of attacking and dispersing any body of outlaws or robbers who have taken up a position in Scin diah s territories for purposes of aggression against those of His Highness the Nizam.

The Resident at Gwalior has been instructed to urge the active assistance of Sindhia s Government in putting down any proceeding bands that may harbour in his districts bordering on those of the Nizam.

THE DOARS

14th January The Superintendent of Darjeeling states a rumour that the 43 Soubahs of Dalin Rote Busedewar and Chomorechi have united under the orders of the Rai Pilo and on behalf of one of the persons striving for the Debship have driven Durgen Dev from the Doars and taken the son of the late Hur Gurund Bhutma by the hand with a view to setting him up in the Doars to the total exclusion of Durgen Dev This would be a fortunate measure adds the Supdt for the peace of the frontier

Burmah

30th December A private letter from Moulmein states that all was quiet at Rangoon and that Tharawaddie was still there on the date cited as active and as changeable as ever The only thing he appears bent on is the fortifying of various parts These he looks to himself Death has carried off a great number of the Royal army and sickness continues within and without the Palace There was a rumour of the king's moving up to the capital by January, but no actual orders have been issued to that effect He is said to keep his counsel very closely. The Moguls at Moulmein have received letters by the Ganges regarding the position of the British at Kabul

They had very bad weather at Rangoon on the 16th December last, the shipping escaped without damage although a considerable number of large boats have been washed off the banks and sunk And many were seen for days floating up and down with the tide

The pocket of the "Elizabeth Artiste' was detained a whole day at the customs house but finally given up without being opened

"The City of London" had been taken up for 7,000 Rupees to take over the 2 companies of the 2nd Regiment which sailed from Madras in her The "Greenland "Caringa Packet" and "Highlander" three of the vessels originally taken up at Madras for the remainder of the Regiment—had conveyed bullocks to Moulmein for the Artillery and Commissariat stores Her Majesty's ship Britomart was at Moulmein and pronounced as unseaworthy.

Nepal

15th and 17th December The Nepal diary of dates noted contains the following items of intelligence —

1 The Royal family and Minister were all collected again at Katmandu
2 An Envoy is said to have arrived from Lassa, or rather a messenger with a letter from the Emperor of China
3 The Raja continued well disposed to the British and the state of affairs at Kabul having apparently had no effect on his feelings
4 The Resident had a private audience with the Raja on the 16th when His Highness made a tender of his troops to the Governor General for service in the S E or N W frontier
5 On the 1st of the dates quoted, the Heir Apparent, and on the last, the Raja set off again to Hitaunda
6 The Chotee Rani still remains unpromoted, partly because the Heir Apparent is jealous of her and her sons, and partly because the Chountras fear her as a patroness of the Thappas
7 The alleged messenger from Lassa comes, it seems, from Ladakh, and is probably some agent from the expelled ruler, seeking to interest Nepal in favour of the claims

of the Ladakhwallas. The Durbar's Kharita for Lassa is kept back, pending the ascertainment of the state of affairs or the arrival of an expected special messenger from Lassa.

21st to 24th 25th to 29th

8. The Raja returned to Katmandoo on the 27th December

9 An Urzee from Matabar Singh was received by the Raja.

10 A Kharita from Lassa has been received relating, it is said only to the periodical mission to Pekin which sets off in June.

11 The Raja appeared very anxious for the settlement of the case of the trial of British subjects and that of Jummoo Nuddy

Fort William — G H. MADDOCK,
The 22nd January 1842 — Secy to the Govt. of India

Letter No 40—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter dated the 1st February 1842 giving information for the period November 1841—January 1842 under the following heads (1) North West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) The Mazaree Tribe (4) Peshawar Ali Musjid, Jumrood, Lalpura, Kabul, Jellalabad (5) Dost Mohammed Khan (6) Indus Steam Navigation (7) The Camp at Karachi (8) Baghdad (9) Muscat—The Rescue of an Indian slave girl (10) The Hyderabad Insurgents (11) Gwalior (12) Indore (13) Bhopal (14) Mhow (15) Burma.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates cited on the margin —

1st January Orders were issued to General Avetabile stating that his appointment to Peshawar had been for the service of the two states that his reputation depended upon the due discharge of his trust and that he ought therefore to attend to the Cabool business. Orders were issued to Sheo Charan Provost Marshall directing him to prevail upon the troops at Peshawar to accompany General Avetabile and the General was also desired in case of disobedience on the part of the Peshawar troops to take with him 4 Battalions of General Mehetab Singh only Orders were likewise issued to Dewan Lukhee Shah of Dera Ismail Khan to detach the 300 Mohamedan sowars under Hadayatullah Khan and Sheikh Mohamed Khan Jageerdar to co-operate at Peshawar Raja Golab Singh reported that he was quite prepared to march to Peshawar with Koonwar Pertab Singh but that he had received no instructions what Missuldars or Jageerdars and which of his own battalions should accompany him and that having sent his Officers with the British Officer to the Attock the bridge on that river had been

prepared He was ordered in reply to leave whatever troops he thought proper at Hazara, and take whatever of them he thought best to accompany him and march soon to Peshawar also to despatch General Avetabile further on with troops and artillery without waiting further orders

Raja Dhian Singh informed the British news writer of his having appointed Moostafa Khan, Chief of Makad, on the other side of the Attock to escort Dr Jameson to Peshawar Moostafa Khan stated, that owing to his acquaintance with his Afreedee neighbours he would be able to discharge that duty well A road was ordered to be prepared for the British cafilas near the Rungeelpore ferry and strict orders were issued for the construction of a bridge of boats for the British troops on the Ravee

Raja Dhian Singh received a letter in hill—writing from his brother Golab Singh, stating that he was resolved to march with valiant troops and guns upon Lassa, but that he had deferred it for the present and was prepared to march to Peshawar with Koonwar Pertab Singh Orders were issued for the collection of boats for the British troops of the 2nd Brigade on the Chenab and Jhelum rivers The Raja and the Maharaja are much engaged in sending magazines and troops to Peshawar, and repeated instructions were daily being issued to General Avetabile to join the British Officers with the Ramghol, the Nujeebs and Mohamedan Battalions

15th January The Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier states that he has deputed the Sheristadar of his Office to the court of Maharaja Shere Singh with a letter to the address of His Highness, with a view to lead to a meeting between the Maharaja and himself The object of this meeting is to bring about a more intimate intercourse between the British Government and that of Lahore with reference to the recent events which have transpired in Afghanistan

As the Mohamedan troops in the employ of the Sikh Durbar tendered by it to assist the British against the Afghans are not to be relied on owing to their creed and as the Sikh troops want the requisite quality of courage, Mr Clerk has suggested to the Durbar to appoint for the most active service, at the present juncture Sikhs mixed with Raja Golab Singh's hill or Rajpoot troops who are comparatively braver

Mr Clerk intimates in consequence of Raja Golab Singh's preparation to retire from the Hazara in order to repair to Peshawar, the rebel Payandah Khan had gained confidence and was advancing at the head of a large body of the armed peasantry of the hills Mr Clerk adds that the Durbar had directed the Raja nevertheless to proceed to Peshawar leaving a part of the Hazara force in its original position, and that reinforcements were being ordered off from Lahore to assist in holding Payandah Khan in check

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

20th January Mr Clerk states that the Mazaree tribe having West Frontier states that the Jummoo Rajas were preparing a reinforcement of 5 000 men well equipped to meet from hills into Ladakh under Meean Rutnoo in the room of Zorawar Singh The last named chief is variously reported to be killed by the Chinese or besieged by them or retreating before them Meean Jorawar Singh the son of Raja Dhian Singh was to advance from Jummoo in command of a reserve of 2,000 men The Rajas were considering, however adds Mr Clerk, "whether they had not better consult the British Government before renewing the enterprise."

THE MAZAREE TRIBE

20th January Mr Clerk states that the Mazaree tribe having lately again rebelled, Dewan Sawan Mull the Governor of Mooltan had moved out a considerable force towards Rajhar to act against him.

PESHAWAR ALI MUSJID JUMROOD LALL POORAH, CABOOL, JELLALABAD

15th January A private letter from Peshawar dated 15th January states that Ali Musjid was about to be attacked and that Captain Mackeson had gone to camp to make arrangements for the moving of our troops to its relief In a communication from himself of the 9th January Captain Mackeson stated that he had little doubt of being able to hold the fort with two corps against all the Afreedees and that should the Afreedees break with us he would be able through the Auratzyes to give them plenty of employment. Most of the former tribes, he said were choosing for themselves new leaders and thus laying themselves open to our endeavours to cause a division among them if occasion required it.

Mr Clerk states that in order to enable the Sikh troops to move as far as Ali Musjid he advanced one lakh and forty thousand Rupees of the treasure he received by the first convoy as a loan to the Lahore Government.

The Mussulman Sikh battalions at Peshawar had it is said mutinied against General Avetabile they have, however repented of this deed and prepared for a movement in the direction of Jumrood. The Auxiliary Horse of the Sikhs had encamped near our troops and had prepared to go on with them Mehatab Singh's battalions were to go to Hatgul near Kawalsen on the 10th January

Captain Mackeson states that our horsemen and levies of matchlockmen at Lalpoora enabled Turebaz Khan to repel our attack made by Sadut Khan on the place mentioned on the 6th January

Indus Steam Navigation

20th December 1841 The Purser of the Indian Navy reports the despatch of the Honourable Company's Steamer "Planet" to Tatta on the 17th October last at the request of the Assistant Political Agent at Sukkur with 4 Officers 70 Rank and File and about 5 tons of baggage of the 2nd Granadier Regiment N I She performed the downward voyage in 6 days having arrived at Tattah on the 22nd of the same month

The "Planet left Tatta on the 8th November with 5 Officers of different Regiments 120 Rank and File of His Majesty's 41st Regiment 86 public and private followers and about 10 tons of baggage and arrived at Bukkur on the 25th November last.

The Camp at Kurrachee

27th December Major Outram intimates that their Highnesses the Ameers of Hyderabad had declared all supplies for the consumption of the troops at Kurrachee free from duties

Bagdad

24th November The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia intimates that the Pacha was still engaged in collecting the tribute of the tribes round Bagdad in which he had partial success

Jhamir Shaik of the Chaab Arabs has been displaced by the Mootamed at the head of a Persian force advancing on their territory and has been called upon to pay a large arrear of revenue due on the Persian districts long farmed by himself and his ancestors

Jhamir has abandoned his Capital Falahujah, inundated the country and retired to the Turkish ground at Moohammerah Two other Shaiks of the same family have been set up by the Motamed the expelled Governor is strengthening his party by the aid of Arabs at the mouth of the Euphrates and by professing deep submission to the Turks and soliciting their countenance.

The Turks are not decided whom to support, important as the crisis is to their interests in this disputed and commanding portion of their country

Taking advantage of this miserable decision of the Turks the Mootamed has notified to the Government of Bussora that his troops will seek the ex-Shaik at Moohammerah and requested him to send the Turkish fleet to that point to prevent the flight of that Chief and his followers

The Political Agent further states that Shaikh Khalid had commenced a dangerous intrigue with the French in union with Mohamed Ali against British interests at the Pachalic, and that the French Consul-General had offered to supply the Pacha of Soolemanhia with arms and had written to France for two or three thousand muskets to supply this and other contingent demands

Two hundred stand of arms had been forwarded by Mr Vidal, the Interpreter of the French Consulate at Bagdad, to their Agent in Persia, the Matran Essace who resides usually at Khosrawa, a village of the district of Ooroomiah

The recent recall of two steamers from Bagdad, it is said, has afforded undisguised gratification to the French party there, and they were doing their utmost to induce the people to believe that this is the first step in the decline of British influence in the Pachalic

The Political Agent goes on to say that shortly after the arrival at Bagdad of the Consul-General of France he wrote to Khalid-ben-Saood desiring to know his intentions regarding the French Government, but the Ameer omitted to answer him On this the Consul-General informed the French Consul-General at Cairo that Khalid had entered into intrigues with England, and it was requisite that Mohamed Ali should counsel and threaten him Consequently, the above-mentioned Khalid wrote to the Consul-General that he desired, at any cost, the friendship of France as an ally of his protector Mohamed Ali Pacha, that he desired the Consul-General's advice promised not to intrigue with the English and hoped in future for a close union of sentiment

The Consul-General's answer required Khalid to state the extent and position of his country by sea and land, the number of his troops, mentioned that if he wanted arms France would furnish them, desired him to secure a sea port to receive a ship of war to be stationed there if France should desire so to do, as the English in consequence of a treaty signed at Tehran, must abandon the Island of Karrak, and lastly to send forces to the Fort of Boraime

Moola Abdel Aziz, the Persian Agent at Bagdad, had assured the Consul-General that he would arrange all his affairs and objects at the court of Tehran to his complete satisfaction

Muscat

The Rescue of an Indian Slave Girl

28th December The Government of Bombay report the liberation of an Indian slave girl by the British Native Agent at Muscat The girl alluded to was, it appears, kidnapped by some Arabs in the service of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and publicly sold in the slave market of Muscat She has been sent to the charge of the Senior Magistrate of Police at Bombay and an enquiry was to be instituted in order to ascertain who the parents of the unfortunate girl are, with a view of her being restored to them

The Hyderabad Insurgents

10th January The Resident in Hyderabad states that the Rohilla part of the insurgents were again collecting in Scindhia's country and that active measures had been adopted for their suppression

GWALIOR

5th to 31st December The Gwalior diary of dates noted in the margin states that two men, one a subject of Dholpur the other that of Indore had been charged with having been guilty of kidnapping children and that the Resident at Gwalior recommended that these individuals with their associates should be punished with imprisonment by the states to which they owe allegiance.

INDORE

6th to 12th December The political diary of the Indore Residency states that a Khurreeta has been addressed to Rajah Bhow Phemsin by the Resident calling on him to use his efforts for the suppression of infanticide amongst the Rajpoot Chiefs and others in the Indore State.

BHOPAL

1st to 7th November From the Political diary of the Bhopal Agency of dates quoted it appears that great confusion and disorder prevailed at Bhopal from the want of an efficient police and administration

MHOW

7th January The Resident at Indore states that the Government of Bombay have made arrangements to relieve the 17th Regiment N I at Mhow by a wing of the 18th Regiment from Baroda as a temporary measure until the arrival of the 10th N I from Aden.

BURMAH

1st January A private letter from Rangoon states that a council was held by the King of Ava on the 31st December consequent on the receipt of the intelligence of the insurrection at Cabool There are several merchants at Rangoon from Cabool and Candahar who correspond with their relations and friends in those countries. It was reported that the Prince of Prome was to quit Rangoon for the capital about the 12th January and that the King would follow in a few days

A subsequent private communication from Rangoon without date states that the Burmese were clearing ground near Pegu for a large encampment Of this fact however the writer had no confirmation.

The usual annual mission from Bankok arrived at Rangoon and had an interview with Mr Blundell the Commissioner The Envoy appeared alarmed at the position of the King of Ava at Rangoon and it appears that the court of Bankok have also taken alarm at this and seem to suspect that the English may either unite with the Burmese against Siam or allow them a passage through our territories

15th January. The Commissioner at Arracan reports that up to the date cited in the margin the most perfect tranquillity continued to prevail on all parts of that frontier

Fort William
The 1st February 1842

G H MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 41—*This* s the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 10th February 1842, giving information for the period November 1841—January 1842, under the following heads · (1) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (2) Peshawar—The Khyber Pass, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Jellalabad (3) Dost Mohammed Khan (4) Sind (Upper) (5) Post at Quetta (6) Soomeeanee Route to Afghanistan (7) Indus Steam Navigation (8) The Chief of Gajendragarh (9) Karrak (10) Muscat (11) Bunder Abbas (12) Nejd (13) Mhow—Movement of Troops (14) The Hyderabad Insurgents (15) Jaipur (16) Gwalior (17) Bhopal (18) Khumbat (19) The Naga Chiefs (20) Burma (21) Arakan (22) Nepal (23) China

THE SIKHS AND THE CHINESE TARTARS

26th January The Commissioner of Kumaon in a letter, dated as per margin reports the arrival at Bageser of Bustee Ram, late Commandant on the part of Vuzeer Zorawar Singh at Tuklakote Bustee Ram has brought with him about one hundred and fifty followers, and about one hundred more were on their way from our Pergunnahs of Beans, Chandans and Askole The 150 men referred to effected their escape from Tuklakote about the 2nd of January and made their way through Kumaon

It appears that Zorawar Singh was slain in an assault made by him on the Lassa Troops, at a place about a day's march from Tuklakote, by whom he was at the time surrounded, and that Sirdar Raee Singh, on whom the command devolved on the death of Zorawar Singh, was induced by the Lassa Commanders to deliver up his arms, stores and baggage to them, on condition that food and a free passage to Ladakh would be allowed him and his soldiers These conditions, Bustee Ram states, were violated by the Lassa Chiefs, and the Sikh followers were left to die of cold and famine on the spot

The news of the above catastrophe reached Bustee Ram through two of his own men whom he had sent out to procure intelligence and he then called on his followers to adopt one of two courses —

1st—Either to die sword in hand at Tuklakote, his ammunition having been expended in one or two fights with Thibetans, or

2nd—to attempt the Beans Pass notwithstanding the heavy falls of snow, and seek protection in our territory

The latter was the course preferred, and the successful issue of it, speaks highly in favour of the hardihood of Bustee Ram and his followers Bustee Ram states that the whole of the Sikh Army has been completely destroyed by the Lassa troops and by cold and famine. Some of the details learnt from him are as follows —

Previous to the engagement in which Zorawar Singh fell, the Sikhs had lost from 150 to 200 men in one night, by cold and exposure. The Kardum Kote Commander Cotara a relation of Zorawar Singh's had been surprised by the Lassa people, and destroyed with the whole of his party When Zorawar Singh attacked the Lassa force at the head of his remaining troops (about 1 000 to 1 200 strong) it was found that his men could not use their arms effectually owing to cold and fatigue. They were therefore soon repulsed by the Thibetans Zorawar Sing having been first wounded by a matchlock ball, and shortly after killed by one of the Lassa spearmen his head, hands and ears were cut off and sent to the Lassa authorities.

Under instructions lately issued by the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor North West Provinces the Commissioner of Kumaon has afforded Bustee Ram and his party every necessary attention and purposed after they had rested a few days from their fatigues to have forwarded on such of them as could march to the Governor-General's Agent North West Frontier to be disposed of by him as he may think proper

PESHAWAR—THE KHYBER PASS ALI MUSJID KABUL, JELLALABAD

19th Januaury Captain H M Lawrence in a letter dated 19th January states that the Sikh troops refused to march into the Khyber Pass from Jumrood and leaving their camp standing were on their way back to Peshawar and that General Avetabile had ordered all the gates of the city to be shut to prevent their admission into it.

Under these circumstances Captain Lawrence had written to Kunwar Pertaub Singh and Rajah Golab Singh to endeavour to induce the Sikhs under their command to move on to the aid of the British troops.

Captain Lawrence reports the failure of part of Brigadier Wild's brigade to reach Ali Musjid A gun fell into the hands of the enemy though in an inefficient condition. In this affair Brigadier Wild is said to be wounded in the face, but not dangerously Brigade Major Loftie and Lieut. Montgomery are also wounded and it is supposed that 20 or 30 others including officers and men are likewise wounded and two or three killed The enemy it is said were not in great numbers and there was no heavy firing Captain Lawrence however states that not being with the advance he may be mistaken in these respects

Captain Mackeson, with two Regiments, remained at Ali Musjid without provision, but Captain Lawrence intended marching troops into the pass by night to cover his retirement should Captain Mackeson have proposed to go to Lalpoorah, and had despatched supplies and powder by the Tatara road to his aid He had also sent the Aurackzye Agents and those of the Khaleels into the pass to try either to get grain into the fort, or to create a dissension among the tribes

Brigadier Wild writes that the Afreedees had thrown off all reserve and declared against the British

Colonel Tullock was encamped at Rawalsur

Captain McGregor states a rumour that Shah Shujah and the Barukzye clan were at issue, that His Majesty had been joined by Secunder Khan, Badia Maroo, and other influential men, and that he was likely to gain the ascendancy over the rebellious tribes

The troops at Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale were in high spirits and quite ready to give the enemy battle As Sir Robert Sale had written for reinforcements, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the solicitation of Mr Clerk, has ordered two other native Regiments from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, with a view to support our troops at Jellalabad His Excellency has likewise issued orders for the advance of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons to Ferozepore for the same purpose

Mohammed Akbar Khan was at Lughman with 3 or 400 Sowars busily engaged in collecting the clans with a view to attack Sir Robert's position He had, however, not been joined by any of the principal chiefs of the faction Another report was afloat that the assassin of Sir William Macnaughten had fallen by the hands of a rival Chief This report has not yet been confirmed

22nd January Captain Lawrence intimates on the authority of Captain MacGregor that two officers, *viz*, Major Griffiths of the 37th and Captain Seaton of the 44th who were on their way from Kabul were made prisoners in a fort near Jellalabad and that they were to be ransomed for the sum of 1,000 Rupees

DOST MOHAMMED KHAN

17th January Mr Clerk writes that an additional guard from Her Majesty's 3rd Foot, with 4 officers, marched from Kurnaul on the 4th January for duty over Dost Mohammed Khan

18th January Captain D M Cameron of the above-mentioned Regiment has assumed command of the party employed in guarding the Ameer

With reference to the atrocities committed by Mohamed Akbar Khan and his adherents against British people and British interests at Kabul, and with a view to public security, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has issued instructions to Mr Clerk to remove

Dost Mohammed Khan together with his sons and other members of his family from Loodianah to the fortress at Allahabad to be kept there in close custody The Ameer in his exile is to be treated by the British authorities with all kindness and attention consistent with his being retained in perfectly safe keeping

SCINDE (UPPER)

2nd January The following is a translation of a compact of allegiance as arranged by Nusseer Khan with Islam Khan, the eldest son of Bebaruk Khan, the Chief of the Bhogtee tribe on behalf of his father —

This is a Treaty concluded on oath. At the present time we Islam Khan and Ahmed Khan, have come on the part of our father Bebaruk Boogtee and Meer Hussein and the Nuzzarries and Notaries and have paid our devoirs to the Khan and Colonel Stacey and have become obedient and subservient We will in future, refrain from robbing or doing injury in the country of the Khan or in that of the British This practice we have relinquished and should any of our tribes Boogties or Wootaries do injury or wrong in the country of the Khan or the British on the Bolan route or in other place we shall be responsible for such acts and they shall suffer punishments and we will cause them to repent of and refrain from such evil practices so that they shall not again harbour any idea of doing injury in the country of the Khan or the British The enemies and bad wishers of the Khan we shall esteem enemies to ourselves and evil-doers and Robbers of any tribe, Belooch or Brahoee shall find no refuge near us. We will drive them out from among us. Should any tribes Belooch or Brahoee cause injury or evil in the Khan s country we will in such case collect and repel them Should they however be stronger than us, we shall look for assistance from the Khan s troops that the enemy may be destroyed While we live we will not quit the circle of our obedience and submission to the Khan On these accounts this Treaty has been concluded on oath on the part of our father and Tribe on the 16th day of Zulkadur A H 1257 corresponding with 1st January 1842"

Colonel Stacy writes that Meer Islam Khan and all his tribe expressed great pleasure at the above treaty

With reference to the above compact the Political Agent has released 6 Boogtees who had been made prisoners by some of our Sowars near Chutturgarh whither they had proceeded for purposes of plunder

2nd to 9th January The digest of Upper Scinde intelligence states that the trial of the murderer of Lieutenant Loveday has been postponed for the production of certain witnesses whom the criminal now calls to prove that the act was committed at the instigation of a Sirdar named Kareem Khan.

4th January Brigadier England reports that the troops in Upper Scinde are at present posted as follows —

One battalion Native Infantry and one Gun Golandaze at the deserted fort of Sebee, 15 miles Eastward of Dadur

One battalion and a half of N I and 3 Guns Golandauze Battalion at Sukkur Half a Battalion and 2 Guns Horse Artillery at Shikarpur Her Majesty's 41st Regiment and one Battalion of Native Infantry, the Headquarters of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 4 Guns Horse Artillery, and two six-pounders Golandruze Battalion at Dadur Two Battalions N I at Quetta (Vide Head Quetta in the present News letter) Brigadier England adds that in consultation with Major Outram he had taken steps to procure a supply of carriage for the force, also to replenish the Magazine and to put the troops in all points in a state of perfect equipment

Post at Quetta

4th January Brigadier England states that in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs to the northward, he had taken measures to reinforce the post of Quetta, and that the garrison at that place now consists of two Regiments of Bombay N I with two guns of the 3rd Company 1st Battalion European Artillery together with a company of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment and a detail of Bengal Artillery under Brevet Major Sotheby With reference to these arrangements Brigadier England considers Quetta secure against any insurrectionary movement

Soomeeanee Route to Afghanistan

The Government of Bombay have issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to detach a properly qualified officer to survey the Soomeeanee Bay with the view of tracing out a line other than that hitherto followed, by which to march troops to Afghanistan

Indus Steam Navigation

10th December 1841 The Officer Commanding the Indus "Flotilla" reports that the Steam Vessel "Meteor" left Sukkur on the 7th July at the requisition of Major Outram, and reached Hyderabad on the following day She left that station with the Political Agent's family and suite on the 12th on her way to Ghisree Bunder which she reached on the 14th of the same month

On the 1st August the vessel left Ghisree for Gurrah with Major Outram and seven officers of various regiments and reached the latter place on the same day

23rd December The Commander of the Indus "Flotilla" states that the Steam Vessel Satellite with a Government flat in tow arrived from Tatta at Bukkur with the following on board.

Two officers 1 Conductor 2 Assistant Apothecaries 250 Rank and File, 1 Jamedar 76 women, and 120 followers of the 8th Regiment N I. and 30 tons of baggage. This voyage of the Satellite" with a flat in tow is considered very satisfactory and the Commander of the "Flotilla" contemplates making further experiments of the kind the steamer being considered equal to the undertaking

3rd January 1842 The Steam Vessel "Planet left Bukkur for Tatta on the 27th November last, with 3 Officers 150 Rank and File and 40 followers of the 23rd Regiment L I and about 7 tons of baggage and arrived there on the 22nd December The 'Planet commenced her return voyage to Sukkur on the 4th having received on board at Tatta 4 Officers 167 Rank and File, and 24 followers of the 8th Regiment N I. and 8 tons of baggage and arrived there on the 23rd December

THE CHIEF OF GAJENDRAGARH

11th January The Government of Bombay have issued orders for the dismantlement of the fort of the Chief of Gujendragurh in the Southern Mahratta country The Chief referred to has long been guilty of disaffection towards the British Government and the acting Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta country states that intrigue and disturbances continue to exist among the followers of the Chief in his (the Acting Political Agent's) districts Under these circumstances the fort alluded to has been ordered to be destroyed by the Bombay Government and the conduct of the Chief most carefully watched

KARRACK

Lieutenant-Colonel Davies in charge of the Residency in the Persian Gulf reports the arrival at Karrack from Shiraj of Hussain Ali Khan deputed by the Firman Firma to invite the Resident at Bushire. This individual has been accompanied by a messenger from Tehran Lieutenant-Colonel Davies had duly received and entertained the parties and explained to Hussain Ali Khan that he could not leave Karrack until the British troops had evacuated the garrison there.

MUSCAT

The Native Agent at Muscat states that on the night of the 4th December a French Vessel of 24 Guns "La Forte" Captain Monsieur Pitch arrived at Muscat having on board 200 men On the evening of the following day the Captain of the Vessel went to Syud Thoornee and intimated to him that he had to propose some questions to him to which Syud Thoornee replied that he could not enter into negotiation with anybody and that the Captain might if he wished communicate with His Highness the

Imaum himself. The agent further states that the course of conduct pursued by the French is far from friendly They visited, he says, every hill and tower and examined all the roads On the night of the 8th December the vessel sailed for the Persian Gulf The members of the Imaum's family and the rest of the Boosyant tribe entertain great apprehensions from these proceedings of the French

BUNDER ABBAS

2nd December The Native Agent at Muscat states that he had received intelligence from the Governor of Bunder Abbas to the purport that the Commanding Officer of the Persian Artillery who came to Kerman, had marched towards Beloochistan with a body of 6,000 troops that he had been accompanied by Ali Khan and the Khans of Karman and that he had left the remaining force in Jeraft.

NEJD

The Resident in the Persian Gulf writes that native rumours reached him to the purport that Ameer Khalid, the Ruler of Nejd, had been deprived of his capital of Rias by a Sheik of the name of Abdulla Bin Soonyan This rumour has not been confirmed

MHOW

Movement of Troops

13th January The Resident at Indore states that the 17th Regiment N I left Mhow on the 1st January instant (*vide* News letter No 4 of 1842)

THE HYDERABAD INSURGENTS

With reference to the late disturbances in Berar and on the border of Scindiah's dominions (*vide* News letter No 3, dated 22nd January), the Resident of Gwalior states that Scindhia's Government have agreed to admit the troops of the Nizam's Regular Army to pursue the insurgents into their territory

JAIPUR

From a report drawn up by Major Thoresby, on the condition of affairs in the Jaipur Principality during the past year and at the present time it appears that the council of Regency in the state continues to work well, and that opposition to it seems to have abated, that the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice and the Police afford greater security to property and life than has heretofore been known in that country since British connection with it that the management of the army causes no trouble and that the Army is of sufficient strength to preserve order throughout the country

In the Department of Revenue and Account there is said to be still room for much improvement although taking into consideration the various causes of drawback in the way of attaining

to a satisfactory point in the administration of the finances, and the whole of the receipts disbursements and accounts, much good it must be acknowledged (adds Major Thoresby) has really been effected

At Khetree also matters are said to be going on satisfactorily and promise to improve.

The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana observes that all these important results are mainly attributable to the ability industry and discretion with which Major Thoresby has carried through the very arduous and complicated duties entrusted to his charge at Jaipur

GWALIOR

8th to 14th November From the Gwalior Diary of dates cited on the margin it appears that measures have been adopted by the Gwalior Durbar for the suppression of the practice of female infanticide in its territories

BHOPAL

27th December to 2nd January 1842 From the Diary of the Bhopal Agency it appears that the Begum of Islamnagar seemed again to aspire to the Regency of Bhopal.

KHUMBAT

20th January The Brigadier Commanding Eastern Frontier states that up to the date cited in the margin the greatest tranquillity prevailed on the Khambat frontier and that the disposition of the several Burmese Chiefs continued very friendly towards the British Government.

THE NAGA CHIEFS

24th January Captain Jenkins states that the disturbances which recently occurred in the Naga Hills from the Chiefs fighting against one another have been completely quelled and that arrangements for the future peace of the country have been made by Lieutenant Brodie and Captain Vetch with all the Naga Chiefs. Captain Jenkins describes the Naga Hills to be exceedingly beautiful and very densely peopled and observes that if the tribes could be restrained from quarrelling with each other they would form a valuable addition to our territory The tribes it is said contribute largely to the trade of Assam At one hand on the Dhansiri last year they brought 21 000 maunds of cotton, which was nearly all paid for in Bengal salt Farther East they bring in chiefly salt, and purchase grain with it at a most profitable rate to the British merchant

BURMAH

12th January A communication from Rangoon of annexed date states that preparations were going forward for a speedy removal of the Burmese Court and forces from Rangoon A number of the people and elephants had already left the place and the

Artillery and baggage were in progress of shipment It was reported that the King would remain a certain time at Sarawadi ostensibly for the purpose of finishing a Pagoda there, but really for erecting some fortification The writer of the communication adds "for the present I would consider that all danger of an outbreak on their (the Burmese) part has passed over" He proceeds to observe that a belief generally prevailed at Rangoon that on the arrival of the King at the capital, the Wonjee Moungdhooabzye would be sent down to the charge of the former place The officers who were at Rangoon before the arrival of the King were to remain in charge after His Majesty's departure, and it was not intended to leave any large body of troops

ARRAKAN

7th January The Commissioner of Arrakan states that up to the date cited on the margin the whole line of the Arrakan frontier was in the most perfect state of tranquillity Merchants were daily arriving at Aeng with droves of laden bullocks from all parts of Burmah and boats from Bassein and other places to the Southward of Arrakan were constantly touching at its different ports in the prosecution of their voyage to Chittagong, Dacca and Calcutta Captain Bogle adds that the intelligence all parties brought him of the Burmese, was of the most pacific nature, which was entirely corroborated by that obtained from spies in his own employ

Captain Bogle has solicited from the Government the services of a steamer for the provincial duties of Arrakan and for the movement of troops in peace or war, and a vessel of the description will be despatched to the province at the earliest practicable period

NEPAL

The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Nepal Diary of dates cited in the margin—

2nd January—A general council of chiefs was held on the 1st January to decide whether the Raja should offer his troops to the Governor-General Many were present at the Council, and the decision was in the affirmative Randall Pandey and Guru Persaud said the soldiery ought to be previously consulted, lest they refuse to work The Majhila Guru was the Chief spokesman and advocate of the offer, though several inferior Sirdars, it is said, opposed it The Raja asked if the troops would be accepted, and if so, whether the Governor-General would pay the charges

2nd—One Gopi Pandit having spread a rumour that a very large Army of Chinese were approaching Nepal to attack the English, the report was traced to its author, and he was ordered to be confined for the fabrication

2nd 3rd and 5th January—

3rd—The Lassa Vakeel wrote to the Durbar that 100 Sikhs had been slain and 80 were made prisoners in Chinese Tartary The recently received Kharitah (*vide* News-letter No 3 dated 22nd January 1842) is said to be from the Viceroy of Lassa, and relates to the periodical mission of Nepal to Pekin. The projected Kharitah for Lassa offering Goorkah troops against the Sikhs is kept back.

4th—The Kharitah for the Governor-General offering the troops for service in Ava or Kabul was sent to Resident and received by him the selection of a commander of troops should they go had become of interest The Rana Raji is spoken of for the post.

5th—Reference was at the same time made to the advantage of enabling Resident, while forwarding this Kharitah to report that measures had been taken to adjust the outstanding cases of plaint preferred to the Durbar

6th—The Ministers and Chiefs of most note to the number of 21 including Batook Dull, the Heir-apparent's Gooroo in a body resigned owing to the wild sports and unbusinesslike conduct of the prince. All persons it is said approved the measure.

7th.—His Highness sent for the Ministers to desire them to proceed with the affairs of the British Government.

8th—The Resident at the Premier's request gave a passport to Benares to the Misr Guru who again proposed to retire thither

9th—The Resident was to be invited on the 19th and it is alleged that the unadjusted plaints preferred by him were to be forthwith settled.

CHINA

27th December The Governor of Prince of Wales Island reports that the Resident Councillor at Singapore had taken up the Bark "Catherine Steward Forbes for the purpose of conveying coal with some Commissariat stores to Chusan The Vessels noted below have been engaged for the conveyance of the 2nd 6th and 41st Madras Native Infantry intended to reinforce the China Expedition with a detail of Artillery and 500 Gun Lascars The Vessels carry a full year's provision in rice, water and firewood for the Regiments named —

Urgent
William money"
"Robarts"
Percy"
"Thames."
"Rohomany"
"Duke of Bedford."

The undermentioned Vessels have been taken up for General service in China —

Name of vessels	Tonnage
(1)	(2)
"Thames" ..	1,620
"Trio"	388
"Martha"	382
"William Money"	834
"Berhampooter"	550
"Urgent"	622
"Victoria"	443
"William Wilson"	407
"Maria"	460
"Roberts"	800
"Cursetjee Cowasjee"	590
"City of Palaces"	430
"Forth"	489
"Pekin"	562
"Percy"	658
"Rohomany"	857
"Duke of Bedfod"	720
"Warrior"	541
"Faize Robanny"	550
"Mellekel Behar"	650
"Tamerlane"	427

Fort William
The 10th February 1842

G H MADDOCK,
Secy to the Govt of India

Letter No 42—This is the Secret Department Confidential News Letter, dated the 19th February 1842, giving information for the period November 1841—February 1842, under the following heads (1) North-West Frontier (2) The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars (3) Peshawar, Ali Musjid, Lalpura, The Khyber Pass, Kabul, Jellalabad (4) Dost Mohammed Khan (5) Sind and Baluchistan (6) Movement of troops (7) Kandahar—Quetta (8) The Ameers of Hyderabad and the Troops passing through Sind (9) Aden (10) Muscat (11) Mocha (12) Barbera—Tajoura—Ambaboo—The Soomalee slaves (13) Suez —Cossier (14) Persia (15) Hyderabad (16) Gwalior (17) Marwar (18) Bheels and the Patel of Daumode (19) Burma (20) Arakan (21) China

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally cited Orders were issued to General Avetabile to lend three mortars to Captain Mackeson and to attend to all his other requisitions Raja Dhian Singh was asked how many Khalsa troops were assembled at and near Peshawar, and he replied that there were 2 battalions of General Avetabile, 2 of Nujeebs, 2 of other Mohamedans, 1 of Raja Socheet Singh's, 2 of Rajah Golab Singh's, 2 of Raja Heera Singh's, 4 of General Mehetab

Singh s including 3 000 sowars under Dewan Motee Ram and 4 000 Charyarees and other troops under Koonwar Pertab Singh the total amounting to about 40 000 besides the several garrisons in the neighbourhood

19th January The Maharaja and his Minister observed that Sirdar Lehna Singh should be appointed to Peshawar Sirdar Futeh Singh Maun with 115 Sowars was despatched to the place mentioned Raja Golab Singh reported that he was about to march to Peshawar Many of the Charyarees and of the Nursing Regiment who had marched to Peshawar under Raee Kesree Singh went to their own houses on the road leaving their ranks one by one and promising to rejoin. The M Raja Golab Singh proposed to detach 5 000 hills troops towards Ladakh under Vazir Ruhim to succeed the late Vazier Zorawar Singh and 5 000 leather suits were being prepared for them at Jummoo to protect them against the snow in the hills. Meean Jawahir Singh being son of the Rajah Dhian Singh is appointed at Keshtwar with 3 000 men to assist the operations of 19th January Ratnoo Vazier 1 000 Sowars and 2,000 peasantry with guns had been detached to the Bolan Pass desiring that if they desired to maintain the Mohamedan faith they should allow no one to enter by that route. Fukeer Azezoodeen was sent to General Court to propose to him the command at Peshawar and to state that on his doing so 40 000 Rs. would be granted to him annually and that he should have leave to return to his native country after a year if he discharged his duties well and penetrated as far as Alli Musjid The General declined the offer From the Jummoo news it appeared that Vazier Ratnoo had marched to Ladakh at the head of 2 000 hill peasantry that they had advanced only 40 coss as far as Chunderee and returned owing to the inclemency of the weather and that the people in the Jummo hills were very displeased with the Rajahs.

21st January Fakeer Azeezoodeen was ordered to draft out a letter of condolence to Mr Clerk on the subject of the disasters suffered by the English at Cabool A note also describing the Maharaja s concern was at once addressed to Raee Kishen Chund

23rd January The Maharaja remarked that Raja Golab Singh and Koonwar Pertab Singh would soon arrive at Peshawar and would arrange all the money and military matters.

27th January The Maharaja ordered the troops under General Court to march directly to Peshawar to co-operate with the British and to act very obediently to their General The Maharaja returned to Lahore Shaikh Goolam Maheeoodeen requested permission for the passage of some British magazines, requiring to be despatched from Feerozpore to Peshawar Nurrain Singh Agent of the Attareewala was therefore sent with 50 sowars to accompany the magazine to Jhumkpore. Orders were issued to Fakeer Shahdeen directing him to allow passage to all the British Cafilas and magazines on the requisitions of Raee Kishen Chund Mr Clerk or the

Assistant at Ferozepore without further reference to the Durbar, since the flight of the Khalsa troops has been reported the Durbar is making great exertions to render effectual assistance to the British Government

30th January Mr Clerk intimates that the Maharaja was making efforts to redeem the character of his troops who have so glaringly disgraced themselves in failing to do their duty to the allied Government at Peshawar

The Durbar issued instructions to its Officers at Dera Ismail Khan to afford Col Palmer at Guznee every assistance in their power, should that officer retire in that direction

The Sikhs and the Chinese Tartars

19th January The Commissioner of Kumaon states that Bustee Ram was about to leave the above place on the 20th January, with 127 of his followers for Loodhiana A letter of introduction has been granted him by Mr Lushington, to the address of the Governor General's Agent on the N W F Bustee Ram was to leave behind him, at Almorah, about 40 of his wounded followers and about 150 still remained behind, who had as yet not been able to reach that place As the whole of these persons have suffered severely in their extremeties from the effects of cold and snow, the Commissioner has requested the Civil Surgeon of the station to give them the benefit of his skill and advice As many of them as recover (though a fear is entertained that many will lose their hands and feet and some perhaps their lives) shall be forwarded to their homes Bustee Ram professed to feel the utmost gratitude for the kindness and attention he and his men have received at the hands of the British Government Mr Lushington adds that he has received a visit from the Lama of Tolung who has come to communicate with him on the subject of the Sikh aggression

Peshawar—Ali Musjid—Lalpoorah—The Khyber Pass—Cabool—Jellalabad

28th January Captain Mackeson in a letter, dated 28th January states that Captain Lawrence fearing Rajah Golab Singh and Koonwar Pertab Singh were purposely tarrying on the road, had gone to Peshawar to bring them in quickly to co-operate with the British troops

The same officer reports the evacuation of the fort of Ali Musjid by our troops Captain Mackeson had gone in aid of the garrison without any loss either in men or baggage, and without useless expenditure of ammunition He remained there for 8 days on half rations but little molested, but supplies failing he left the post with the troops On their retirement our men were attacked in the front and rear before they got clear of the fort Their loss including sick men who were massacred amounts to 40 killed and 130 wounded It is said that on receiving intimation of the evacuation by our

troops of the post of Ali Musjid a party of Dooranee Horsemen belonging to Akbar Khan who were at Perhbulaq came and encamped below it. The fort had not been occupied by the enemy and the Afreedees were debating among themselves whether or not to destroy it Terebaz Khan with our newly raised levies of horse and foot is said to have arrived at Peshawar from Lalpoorah on the mere rumour of Mohamed Akbar Khan s arrival at Kama and Sandat Khan has taken possession of the place. Captain Mackeson intimates that a messenger from Khyber mentioned that a servant of Mohamed Akbar Khan had brought about 1,500 Rs to the Maliks of Khyber Moolah Inyat Khan their leader told the Maliks that Mohamed Akbar Khan would come personally and present them with Khilluts but that with regard to their stipend they must look to Shah Shoojah for that in future The Afreedi Maliks, it is said were not well pleased at the small sum brought by Akbar Khan s messenger and they had come to the determination to keep Ali Musjid themselves and not again allow it to be garrisoned by the troops of the Government of Cabool The tribes were dispersing to their homes after having appointed a hundred men to guard each of the entrances into the Khyber Pass.

Sir Robert Sale in a private communication states that his garrison had been considerably diminished by the employment beyond the walls Of the detachment of 200 Jizzailchees of Captain Ferris Corps Sir Robert adds, that the knowledge of the disasters which has befallen the force at Cabool the high state of fanatical excitement against the British which pervades Afghanistan and the delay in the arrival of succours from India had combined to produce a sensible effect in the minds of the troops at Jellalabad many of whom are Caboolees and Bajourees The Eusofzyees in their ranks were the most worthy of confidence but they too were much shaken by the progress of events. The Officers in charge of the detachment generally concurred that the enemy had been secretly tampering with their men Sir Robert continues that on a requisition to that effect from the Momund Chief of Gosta he consented to the detachment at Jellalabad moving to the place first mentioned on the night of the 18th January and that he had heard that it effected a junction with the men of Kholut Khan with very trifling loss. Sir Robert adopted this measure from the conviction that it was not prudent to retain men of doubtful fidelity when they might eventually have become dangerous enemies Owing to this measure the troops at Jellalabad have been reduced to two not very strong battalions of infantry 200 cavalry and 3 companies of Sappers with the Artillery These were employed in retrenching the gates and excavating with great labour a ditch of 12 feet in breadth and 10 feet in depth. Rumours reached Sir Robert that Mohamed Akbar Khan meditated to assemble a force of Ghilzyes in his front with a view to endeavour successively to seduce from our service our petty Afghan allies at Koura Besart Gosta and Lalpoorah to prevent the garrison receiving any supplies and to animate the Khyberees to oppose and retard in every way the

advance of succours from India Captain MacGregor in a communication dated 22nd January, writes that rumours had reached him to the purport that it was not Mohamed Akbar Khan's intention to attack Jellalabad at present because in the first place he had not the force to do so with any chance of success, and secondly because, the British had evidently established a wholesome dread of themselves among the Ningrahur tribes, on whom alone he had to depend for support Capt MacGregor goes on to say, that since the destruction of the force at Cabool a change had taken place in the conduct of Gaffor Khan the new Governor of Jellalabad and that he had withheld his friendly offices from the British On the 24th January there was two months provision in the garrison at Jellalabad

Captain MacGregor has received a letter from Shah Shooja in which His Hajesty requests pecuniary assistance from the British Government to enable him to re-establish his authority in Afghanistan It is said that all the hostile Chiefs have submitted to the King, and that Nawab Zeman Khan has been appointed Prime Minister His Majesty expressed great regret at our troops having placed reliance in the faith of the perfideous Dooranes and for having left their cantonments in dependence on a compact with them He entertains a strong conviction that his affairs will still prosper, and has expressed a determination in that event to concur in every way in the view of the British Government Capta MacGregor writes that he received a letter from Dost Mohamc Khan to the address of Mohamed Akbar Khan, which he inten to forward to the latter

Two sowars of Captain Andrew's Horse arrived at Pesh they effected their escape from Ali Musjid They state that M General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and others with the La were under the safe custody of Mohamed Akbar Khan

Captain G P Lawrence, Military Secretary to the late En and Minister at Cabool, giving an account of the disastrous ev that have transpired there, states that the insurrection broke in the city on the 2nd November last On that day he was by Sir Wm Macnaughten to the King in the Bala Hissar, narrowly escaped with his life The result of his Mission was th Brigadier Shelton with nearly two Regiments and Captain Nicoll troops of Horse Artillery took possession of the Bala Hissar day following, the Commissariat Fort, in which the provisions were kept was taken by the enemy On the 2nd November, Sir A Burnes, his brother, and Captain Broadfoot were killed, Brigadier Auquetil and Captain Troup being out riding fortunately escaped Captain Mackenzie was in his fort, a Commissariat depot, which he most gallantly defended for three days with a handful of men when all his ammunition being expended he brought off his party into the cantonments at night Captain Trevor remained with his wife and children for two days protected

by the Hazarbash who escorted them all safely into the canton ments. The successes on our own side and that of the enemy were various Our people took two forts in which they got some grain Brigadier Shelton was sent for and one regiment withdrawn from the Bala Hissar after this the remaining regiment, the 54th was withdrawn from the Bala Hissar For days the Military authorities pressed on the Envoy the absolute necessity of entering into terms with the enemy based on the evacuation of the country by our troops This the Envoy resisted to the last, but hearing that the troops he had written for from Candahar had returned to that city and that there was no hope of the arrival of Sir Robert Sale s Brigade from Jellalabad he most reluctantly made up his mind to comply A few days after the Envoy his Military Secretary and Captain Trevor met all the Chiefs outside of the Cantonments when Sir William produced a Persian document con taining 19 or 20 articles for a treaty which he read and which were all approved. Mohamed Akbar Khan seemed the chief spokesman on the occasion. Other meetings also took place and some of the Chiefs called on the Envoy to settle matters On the 22nd December Captain Skinner came into the cantonment at night with a cousin of Akbar s with certain propositions from the Sirdar The Envoy then told Captain Lawrence Trevor and Mac kenzie to accompany him to Mohamed Akbar Khan s They went and hardly had seated themselves five minutes when at a signal they were all seized The Envoy s party were hurried to horses and mounted behind Afghans Captain Trevor it is said after wards fell off and was cut to pieces by the Ghazies as was also Sir William Macnaughten who it seems resisted mounting a horse. Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were saved though a host of Ghazies cut at them as they rode by The officers were next put into a house in the Gagbeer Fort where they were kept till midnight when they were taken through the city to Mahomed Akbar s first having had their watches taken from them Here they heard of Sir William s and Captain Trevor s death On the morning of the 26th Captain Lawrence was sent for by Naib Amen oollah one of the Chief rebels and was told by him that General Elphinstone required him (Captain Lawrence) in the cantonment to settle the Envoy s papers The Naib is said to have behaved with uniform kindness to Captain Lawrence On the 6th the troops marched from the cantonments with a foot of snow on the ground Captain Lawrence was with the escort in charge of the Ladies. They reached Bagramee unmolested but the rear guard was attacked and Hardyman 4 Cavalry with some others was killed The next morning they made towards Boodhak the rear guard being attacked the whole way and their three mountain guns carried off The following morning (the 7th) they forced the camp which was nearly surrounded Captain Skinner had gone in the evening to Mahomed Akbar Khan who was on a hill close to our troops and who told our officers that it was all their own fault for leaving the cantonments before the troops appointed o

escort them were ready, and that the Chiefs had not (save himself) power to prevent them from being attacked, that he was still willing to exert his power in their behalf on their giving 6 hostages and that they should not go beyond Fazeen till General Sale's brigade left Jellalabad On this, Major Pottinger and Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie offered themselves as hostages while the troops marched for Khoord Cabool Pass Here with all his efforts to that end Mahomed Akbar could not restrain the Ghilzies who attacked the columns on all points A few hours after, the scene of slaughter became fearful A gun was left Mesdames Anderson and Boyd had each a child carried off but Mrs Boyd's child, a European woman and a wounded soldier were brought back by Mohamed Akbar Khan The next day the Sardar, after lamenting his inability to restrain the fury of his people, said that the only safety for the ladies would be to put themselves under his charge This was done and Captain and Mrs Anderson and child, Boyd Eyre, Waller, Mrs Trevor and ladies, Sale and Macnaughten, Mrs Stuart Mr and Mrs Ryley Mrs Mainwaring Sergeant and Mrs Wade and Troup all joined Major Pottonger's party, and were received with every attention by the Sirdar who halted a day or two and then proceeded to Jagdaluck On their way they found the road crowded with our dead and dying, many of whom seemed to have fallen more from the cold and then been cut down than killed by the fire of the enemy At Jugdulluck our troops endeavoured to make a stand in an old ruined fort but after doing so till only 30 rounds of ammunition remained per man, they tried to negotiate with the Ghilzies Mohamed Akbar Khan arrested them and asked for General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and Johnson to be sent to him This was done towards the evening of the next day The troops from want of water and the loss of their Commanding Officers got impatient and at night made a rush on the road to Jellalabad The Sirdar brought the party under his care, with Major-General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton and at Laughnan, where they at present are and where he does everything in his power to make them comfortable, Captain Lawrence writes, that the whole party were perfectly at their ease

Captain Conoly wrote on the 17th January that hundreds of our sepoys, fugitives from the Cabool force, and starving and naked, came into the city from time to time, that the Oosbegs buy some and some go to our people there The Hospital is said to be crowded with them, many of whom were dying off fast

The new king has voluntarily abdicated and has sworn allegiance on the *Kuran* to Shah Shoojah There was a general rejoicing in the city in honour of the coalition between them

Dost Mohamed Khan

2nd January The Officer in charge of Dost Mohamed Khan states that up to the date cited the ex-Chief was perfectly safe and well The Ameer's followers have been disarmed and their arms are kept in the escort guard at Loodhianah

Scinde and Beloochistan

2nd to 9th January The Digest of Upper Scinde Intelligence of dates cited in the margin states that the latest account from Nuseer Khan's camp at Bhag from Seebee, from Chutter near Phodlajee from Shikarpore, from Sukkur and from Hyderabad represented the public mind in the places mentioned to have been perfectly tranquil and not in the least affected by the rebellion of the Afghan Chiefs

10th to 16th January The Digest of Upper Scinde intelligence from the 10th to 16th January inclusive states that the aspect of affairs had considerably improved throughout the Khan's territories owing to Police arrangements to repress plundering in the plains and in the pass and that not an instance of robbery or murder throughout Cutchee had come to the knowledge of the Political Agent for some time past. The Belooch Horse in conjunction with the Scinde Rissalah with whom the former now act cordially as comrades were doing good service. Lieut Jacob commanding the Scinde Rissalah was engaged in following up certain outlaws and plundering bands who had hitherto preyed on the Ameer's territories almost with impunity Capt. French was also similarly occupied in the Seebee district and Captain Postons was engaged in reforming the police of the Shikarpore pergunnahs preparatory to the British Government assuming the direct control thereof

A private letter states that Nusseer Khan accompanied by Col. Stacy and some of the Chiefs were on their way from Gundava to join Major Outram and that His Highness and his Sirdars made their first march on the 27th January The letter adds that Major Outram's charge was quite throughout and that the public works (canals tanks and dawk bungalows) were steadily persevered in

It is reported that hostilities had broken out between the Kakurs and Murrees

Movement of Troops

15th January The Political Agent in Cutch states that Major Reid with the Headquarters Wing of the 12th Regiment N I marched for Sukkur on the morning of the 15th January having been relieved by Major Scott and the Headquarter Wing of the 23rd Regiment L. I.

Major-General Willis is said to have supplied the Infantry detachment from Kasba from Deesa.

Candahar—Quetta

22nd January A private letter from Lieut. Hammersley dated 22nd January states that a cossid of his who had been seized in the Peslung valley mentioned to him that whilst a prisoner with Mohammed Sadeeq a letter from Candahar came in giving an account of a skirmish between the English and some of the enemy's Cavalry in which the latter met with a severe loss

from an ambuscade All agree in the account of the defeat of Mohamed Atta and Prince Saffdar Jung in this affair This news the cossid added, had the effect of cooling the ardour of the people collected, and the issue was that Mahomed Sadeeq directed the people to disperse and be ready to move on Quetta 5 days after the Eed

23rd January The same officer writes on the 23rd January that another man arrived at Quetta from Peslung with the intelligence that the Burratches of Shasawak, the Atchikzyes and the Peslungees agreed to move against Quetta in a combined force, and that they were to start for Hydarzye 2 marches from Quetta, on the 23rd January

29th January Commenting on the intelligence stated above, Major Outram writes that on the approach of the enemy at Quetta the position of the 25th Regiment occupying Mahomed Sadeeq's fort for the benefit of shelter purposed to unite with the rest of the Regiments in the town, and that a nine-pounder was placed on the Citadel which had a most commanding range all round

The force at Quetta consists of 2 strong native regiments well officered, a company of H M's 41st completed to 100 strong a company of Bengal European Artillery men under Majo Southeby and other officers, also European Artillery men for guns (Bombay) under a good officer, total about 110 artillery men 4 nine-pounder guns, well provided, a small detachment of Bol Rangers and about 200 Brahoee Rangers with ample ammunitio and treasure

THE AMEERS OF HYDERABAD AND THE TROOPS PASSING THROUGH SCINDE

The Digest of Lower Scinde Intelligence states that their Hig nesses had sent their officers to accompany the detachment an regiments passing through Scinde for the purpose of providi them with supplies

ADEN

The Political Agent at Aden reports that he had recei constant friendly visits from the Sheikhs of different tribes abou the place, and that he had adopted necessary measures to effe peace with them He adds, however that his endeavours to brin about an amicable settlement with the Sultan of Lahadge ha failed

The Political Agent further states that both the Fouthelee and Abdallee Chiefs having opened a communication with the interio for commerce our people at Aden had been abundantly supplied with provisions, and that from 2 to 300 camels entered the town every day without the slightest molestation on the road

MUSCAT

5th January The Native Agent at Muscat states that a Frenchman by name Tariel arrived at that place on the 19th December last. He professed to be a physician. He took his passage on board the 'Braemar' Captain Gillum. He told the Captain that he wished to go to Calcutta but afterwards changed his mind and expressed his intention to go to Cochin.

MOCHA

4th January The Political Agent at Aden reports that a French ship of war was at Mocha on the date cited the Commander of which requested permission to hoist a Consul's flag This application had been referred to the Principal Sheriff at Aboo Arish and the Captain awaited the receipt of the reply The Political Agent adds that every respect and attention was shown by the Sheriff and his followers to the officers of the vessel mentioned

BERBERA—TAJOURA—AMBABOO

The Soomalle Slaves

2nd February The Honourable, Captain Grey Commanding H. M. ship "Endymion states, that whilst in the Gulf of Aden he paid a short visit to Berbera and Tajoura At the former place he landed from the "Constance" the four Somalee women from Rasul Kyma preparatory to their being restored to the relatives

The Political Agent at Aden presented each female with 4 German crowns on their quitting the place, with some clothes, and the women appeared very grateful for the kind treatment which they received on the passage. A letter has been addressed to Sheikh Shemaukhi informing him that the women have been released from slavery by the British Authorities in the Persian Gulf Captain Grey found that there were no less than fifty slaves waiting at Berbera for embarkation and that the leading men of the place appeared to be very much interested in slave trade

At Tajoura Captain Grey had reason to think that the Sultan was extremely suspicious of the British and no persuasion would induce him to come on board Captain Grey's vessel

The people of Ambaboo off which Captain Grey anchored were quiet and behaved with civility towards him and his crew though they manifested the same disinclination to trust themselves on board his ship as the Sultan of Tajoura

SUEZ—COSSIER

18th November Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Egypt states that report was prevalent at Cairo that the Pacha of Egypt was about to fortify Suez and Cossier

PERSIA

2nd December In a despatch to the address of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs dated December 2nd 1841 the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Persia states that a treaty has been concluded between

the Governments of Persia and Herat by which the King of Persia engages to aid Kamran Shah with money and troops in the event of any enemy appearing before it, and that copies of this treaty had been communicated to the French and Russian Governments respectively On receiving intelligence of this transaction, Sir John Macneil wrote to the Persian Minister of Foreign affairs, Meerza Abdool Hussain Khan intimating to His Excellency his surprize why a copy of the document alluded to, had not been furnished to him in like manner as to the two Governments mentioned Meerza Abdool Hussain Khan in reply stated that the reason of the Persian Government not apprizing H M's Envoy at the Persian Court of this affairs was, because there was nothing in the treaty at variance with the wishes or opinions of the British Government, because the Envoy was absent from the Persian Court at the time the treaty was concluded, and because he did not make an intimation to the Government of Persia on the subject To this Sir John wrote a rejoinder asking whether or not the Persian Government intended to act upon the terms of the engagements entered into between Persia and Herat if British troops were sent into the territory of the former Government to punish them for their hostilities The answer to this was a general assertion that nothing inimical to England was contemplated in the compact and that a tender of aid in money and troops was made to Kamran Shah with special reference to the hostile intentions of Khyva on that Kingdom

Sir John Macneill adds that he was given to understand that the Persian Court meditated sending a mission to England to discuss these matters with Her Majesty's Government and proposed to select for this duty Hossein Khan who had been formerly sent on a mission from Persia to London

5th January 1842 The Native Agent at Mocha, states a report, that the Commandant of the Persian Artillery has been plundering the countries which he has from time to time visited and been imprisoning those who tendered their submission to him The Commandant received instructions from His Majesty Mohamed Shah of Persia to return to Khorasan where some Turkomans had been pillaging large Caravans The Agent adds that Sheikh Sneef-bin Nubhar, Governor of Bunder Abbas paid him 30,000 Keronees in order that he might march into his territory

HYDERABAD

15th December The Resident of Hyderabad reports that several small parties of Arabs have recently arrived in the Nizam's territories through Bombay on their way from the Western Coast It has been determined by the Bombay Government that the magistrates of the Zillahs through which travellers pass should carefully inspect the passports in their possession, and to enable this duty to be strictly carried out intimation of the grant of every passport should be given to the Magistrate of the Zillah and the same notice to be given by the different authorities, to each other, as they may pass on the travellers

NICARAGUA. Area: 51,660□ miles. Population 750,000 (Est.)
Monetary Unit: Córdoba = $ U.S.A.

MANAGUA (50,000)
Minister and Consul-General— (See page 63—Guatemala).
Consul and Chargé d'Affaires—LEONARD H. LEACH
Vice-consul—HERBERT I. THOMPSON.
Address—British Legation, Managua.

BLUEFIELDS (Wawa River) (8,000)
Consul—EDMUND O. REES.
Address—Consulado Britanico.

CORINTO (2,500)
Vice-consul—A. W. GRIFFITH
Address—Consulado Britanico.

LEON (70,000)
Vice-consul—FRANK A. MAY.
Address—Consulado Britanico.

MATAGALPA (10,000)
Vice-consul—ALEX. C. POTTER
Address—Consulado Britanico. Telegrams: Potte-

THE NIGER. [TIMBUCTOO] (Tombouctou). Area: 404 914□ miles. Population 1,222,000. (F.)
(Under French-Sudan Consulate).

NIGERIA. Area: 363,625□ miles. Population (including British Sphere of Cameroons) 18,765,690. (B.E.)

LAGOS (99,000)
Imperial Trade Correspondent: The Comptroller of Customs—
Customs House, Lagos.
Hon Member for Commerce in the Legislative Council—
HON. R. F. IRVING, c/o Messrs. Irving & Bonnar, Lagos P.O Box 289.
—*See Chamber of Commerce.*
Telegrams: Commerce. P.O. Box 109, Lagos
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

CALABAR (58,000)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PORT HARCOURT
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NORWAY. Area: 124,964□ miles. Population 2,700,000.
Monetary unit: Gold Krone of 100 Ore = 1s. 1¼d.

OSLO (253,000). Water depth: L.T. 27'.
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Oslo 1 p.m.
Commercial Secretary—C. L. PAUS, C B E., H.B.M. Legation,
Drammeneteien 79, Oslo.
Telephone: 44321. Telegrams: Commintell
Consul—N. VORLEY, O.B E.
Vice-consul—JOHN C. AIRD.
Address of Consulate—Kirkegaten 7.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NORWAY (Continued)

AALESUND (17,900)
Vice-consul—OTTO TYRHOLM.
Address of Consulate—Skansekaien.

ARENDAL (10,300) (including Risor, Grimstad and Tvedestrand)
Vice-consul—EMIL KALLEVIG.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

BERGEN (93,200)
Consul—J. P. MACGREGOR.
Vice-consul—EINAR GRAN.
Pro-consul—C. B. CHRISTENSEN.
Address of Consulate—Slotsgaten 1.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

DRAMMEN (25,000)
Vice-consul—JOHANNES SVEAAS.
Address of Consulate—Nedre Stor Gade 49.

FREDRIKSTAD (16,000)
Vice-consul—OSCAR THIIS, M.B.E.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

HALDEN
Vice-consul—WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.
Address of Consulate—Storgaten 9.

HAMMERFEST (3,300)
Vice-consul—H. NISSEN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

HAUGESUND (17,000)
Vice-consul—JOHANNES SUNDFÖR, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—Skjoldeveian 1.

KRISTIANSAND, S. (16,700)
Vice-consul—BERNT REINHARDT.
Address of Consulate—Vestre Strand Gade 12.

KRISTIANSUND, N. (15,000)
Vice-consul—J. C. LOENNECHEN.
Address of Consulate—Vaageveien 7.

LARVIK (11,300)
Vice-consul—ROLF C. NIELSEN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

MANDAL (3,600)
Vice-consul—H. P. TALLAKSEN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

MOSS (8,700)
Vice-consul—JOHAN J. H. VOGT
Address of Consulate—Sundstrædet 1.

NARVIK (7,000). Water depth: L.T. 28′.
Vice-consul—J. N. AAGAARD, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—Havnekontorets, Kontorbyning, Klev

NORWAY (Continued)

PORSGRUND (8,000)
Vice-consul—CHRISTEN KNUDSEN.
Address of Consulate—Frednes.

SANDEFJORD (6,000)
Vice-consul—A C. OLSEN.
Address of Consulate—P O. Box 17.
Telephone 114 Telegrams. Acolsen.

SARPSBORG (11,200)
Vice-consul—ALFRED CHAPPELL
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

SKIEN (16,500)
Vice-consul—CARL STOUSLAND.
Pro-consul—CHR PAUS WINSNES.
Address of Consulate—Prinsesse Gade 7.

STAVANGER (46,800)
Vice-consul—THOMAS DINNING SPENCE
Pro-consul—P. L NIELSEN
Address of Consulate—Kirkegaten 31.

SVOLVÆR (Lofoten Islands) (3,000)
Vice-consul—GUNNAR BERG.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

TÖNSBERG *(12,600)*
Vice-consul—H WAALMAN.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

TROMSÖ (10,000)
Vice-consul—CARL S SATHER.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

TRONDHJEM (Drontheim) (55,000)
Vice-consul—F. KJELDSBERG, O B E, M.V.O
Pro-consul—KARL R KJELDSBERG.
Address of Consulate—7 Fjordgaten.

VARDÖ (3,000)
Vice-consul—LEIF OLSEN
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

NYASALAND (PROTECTORATE). Area: 47,949□ miles. Population 1,396,246. (White 1,905, Col. 1,394,341). (B.E.)

LIMBE
Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—E H. WARREN.

PALESTINE. Area: 10,000□ miles. Population 843,132 (Bedouin Nomads excluded) (1930). (British Protectorate).

Monetary Unit: Palestine Pound = 1,000 Mils = £1.

HAIFA (Caiffa) (35,000)
TOWFIK E ZEIBAK—*Sec. Arab Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 818 Haifa.
JOSEPH LIPSCHITZ—*Sec. Jewish Cham. of Com and Ind, Haifa and District*
P O Box 175, Haifa.

PALESTINE (Continued)

JERUSALEM (90,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Jerusalem 2 p.m.

British Trade Representative—SIDNEY B. KENYON. P.O.Box 375 Jerusalem

E. SHELLEY—*Hon. President Chamber of Commerce.*

H. S. NAHMIAS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O.Box 467 Jerusalem.

Telephone: 25. Telegrams: Commerce.

JAFFA (80,000)

British Trade Representative (S. B. KENYON) Office: P.O. Box 115 Jaffa.

ABDEL-MAJID ZEIN—*Sec. National Jaffa & District Cham. of Commerce,* Bostros Street. P.O. B. 111 Jaffa.

ISAAC KATZ—*Sec. Jaffa & District Chamber of Commerce,* Zariffeh Street. Telephone: 33. P.O. Box 199 Jaffa.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PANAMA. Area: 31,890□ miles. Population 467,459 (1930).

Monetary Unit: Balboa = U.S.A. Dollar,

U.S.A. currency is always used.

PANAMA (74,409)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Panama 7 a.m.

Vice-consul—C. H. B. MARRIOTT.

Vice-consul—E. S. HUMBER, M.B.E.

Vice-consul—DUDLEY L. HUMBER.

Address of Consulate—8 Street.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BOCAS DEL TORO (10,000)

Vice-consul—W. H. PONTON.

Pro-consul—REV. E. C. NOTMAN.

Address—Consulado Inglés.

COLON (Cristobal Canal Zone) (31,940)

Consul—G. L. ROGERS, M.C.

Vice-consul—F. E. EVANS.

Pro-consul—LINCOLN DELGADO.

Address of Consulate—House 801, near Fort de Lesseps. P.O. Box 107.

PERSIA (Continued)

SISTAN & KAIN

Consul—MAJOR C. K. DALY, C.I.E.
Vice-consul—CAPT. W. H. CRITIEN, I.M.S.
Vice-consul—DR. W. St. A. HENDRICKS, I.M.S.
Address of Consulate—Post Office, Mirjava, North Western Railway, via Karachi, India.
Telegrams: Britconsul.

RESHT (50,000)

Vice-consul—A. W. DAVIS.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.
Telegrams: Britconsul.

SHIRAZ (60,000)

Consul—C. H. SUMMERHAYES, M.B.E.
Pro-consul—ABDUL AHAD KHAN WAZIRZADA KHAN BAHADUR.
Address—British Consulate. Telegrams: Britconsul.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

SULTANABAD (35,000)

Vice-consul—EDWARD P. HUTTON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.
Telegrams: Britconsul.

TABRIZ (Tauris) (300,000)

Consul—C. E. S. PALMER, D.S.O.
Vice-consul—F. A. GRAY.
Address—British Consulate.
Telegrams: Britconsul.

ZAHIDAN

Vice-consul—CAPT. L. A. G. PINHEY, I.A.
Address—British Vice-Consulate, Post Office, Mirjava, North Western Railway, via Karachi, India
Telegrams: Britconsul.

PERU. Area: 476,567 □ miles. Population 5,500,000. (Estimated)
Monetary unit: Gold Libra of 10 Soles = 20s.

LIMA (312,000)

H.M. Commercial Secretary and Consul—H. A. HOBSON, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—R. C. STEVENSON.
Vice-consul—G. E. SELLÉ.
Address of Consulate—Coca 478.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

AREQUIPA (65,000)

Vice-consul—REGINALD W. STAFFORD.
Pro-consul—THOMAS E. HENSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

CALLAO (75,000). Water depth: H.T. 25′, L.T. 21′.

Vice-consul—HERBERT E. YOUNG.
Address of Consulate—Edificio Grace, Plaza Grau.

IQUITOS (Yquitos) (25,000)

Consul—JOHN WOOD MASSEY. (Letters via Para, River Amazon).
Address—British Consulate.

PERU (Continued)

MOLLENDO (10,000)
Acting Vice-consul—C. J. BOWES.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

PAYTA (4,000)
Vice-consul—R ANTRAM.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

SALAVERRY (3,000) and TRUJILLO (30,000)
Vice-consul—H. E DAWSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

THE PHILLIPINES. Area: 114,400□ miles. Pop. 12,800,000. (U.S.A.)

Monetary unit: Gold Peso (theoretical) = 24.66p.

MANILA (Luzon Island) (314,000)
Consul-General—THOMAS J HARRINGTON
Vice-consul—LINTON HARRY FOULDS
Address of Consulate—403, Fernandez Building, Calle T Pinpin (P O Box 295)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

DAVAO (Mindanao Island) (13,000)
Acting Vice-consul—W C. NAISMITH

LEGASPI
Acting Vice-consul—T. MILLER.

ZAMBOANGA (Mindanao Island) (31,000)
Acting Vice-consul—WILLIAM ANGUS BURN
Address—c/o Smith Bell & Co., Ltd.

CEBU (100,000)
Acting Vice-consul—GEOFFREY WHITFELD SINCLAIR
Address—British Vice-consulate, Cebu, P I
Telephone: 296 Telegrams Bell

ILOILO (Panay Island) (45,000)
Acting Vice-consul—F. W. PELLING.
Address of Consulate—P.O. Box No 229.

POLAND. Area: 150,888□ miles. Population 31,500,000 (Est.)

Monetary unit: Gold Zloty of 100 Grosz = 5.33d.

WARSAW (1,200,000)
Commercial Secretary—RICHARD E. KIMENS, C.M G., Piekna, 6 Warsaw.
Telegrams: Commintell. Telephone: 9-34-13
Consul—F. SAVERY, O.B E
Vice-consul—NORMAN J. F. LEGGETT.
Pro-consul—KAZIMIERZ PRAUSS.
Address of Consulate—Aleja Róz 10 Telephone: 522.53.
Telegrams: Konsulat Brytyjski.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

POLAND (Continued)

BROMBERG (Bydgoszcz) (106,000)

Vice-consul—JAMES WINNING.

Address of Consulate- Ulica Piotra Skargi, I.

Telephone: 935. Telegrams: Wice Konsulat Brytyjski.

GDYNIA

Vice-consul—C. H. JEFFREY.

Address of Consulate—Gmach Zeglügi Polskiej.

KATOWICE (38,500)

Vice-consul—C. F. W. ANDREWS.

Address of Consulate—Ulica 3-go, Maja 33.

Telegrams: Wice Konsulat Brytyjski. Telephone: 674.

LEMBERG (Lwów) (270,000)

Vice-consul—BERTIE TAYLOR.

Address of Consulate— Ulica Sienkiewicza 9.

Telegrams: Wice Konsulat Brytyjski. Telephone: 45-09—27-78.

LODZ (720,000)

Vice-consul—ERNEST GILBERT, M.I.M.E.

Address of Consulate—Ulica Ewangielicka 1.

Telegrams: Events. Telephone: 205.89-209.09.

POSEN (Poznán) (173,000)

Vice-consul—B. W. A. MASSEY.

Address of Consulate—Uniwersytet (Zamek.)

Telegrams: Wice Konsulat Brytyjski. Telephone: 19.89.

PORTO RICO. Area: 3,435□ miles. Pop. 1,300,000. (U.S.A.)

SAN JUAN (60,000)

Consul—A. H. NOBLE.

Vice-consul—M. W. GUINNESS.

Address of Consulate—P.O.Box 1307.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PONCE (64,000)

Vice-consul—FERNANDO M. TORO.

Address of Consulate—Ponce Playa.

PORTUGAL (including **Azores** and **Madeira**). Area 35,490□ miles. Population, 6,100,000.

Monetary unit: Gold Escudo of 100 Centavos = 4s. 5¼d.

LISBON (750,000). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, L. 11.43 a.m.

Consul and Commercial Secretary—ARTHUR H. W. KING.

Telephone: Trindade 1218.

Vice-consul—A. E. YAPP, M.C.

Vice-consul—CHARLES BROUGHTON.

Address of Consulate—Rua do Ferregial de Baixo, 33, 1°. Dt°.

P. F. DARTFORD—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.)*

4 rua Victor Cordon. P.O. Box 190.

Telegrams: Britcham. Telephone: 27012.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PORTUGAL (Continued)

FARO (25,500) and TAVIRA (12,000)
Vice-consul—CANDIDO PEREIRA DOS SANTOS.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

OPORTO (410,000). Water depth: L.T. 18'.
Consul—H. W W. BIRD.
Vice-consul—H W. COVERLEY.
Address of Consulate—Rua Infante D Henrique, 63.
—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.)*, Villa Nova Gaya, 15 Rua Costa Santos

PENICHE (10,000)
Consular Agent—JOÃO BAPTISTA DA CONCEIÇÃO.
Address—British Consulate.

PORTIMÃO (15,700)
Vice-consul—JOSÉ PEARCE DE AZEVEDO
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

SETUBAL (50,000)
Vice-consul—JOAQUIM P. FRYXELL.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

VILLA REAL de SANTO ANTONIO (14,500)
Vice-consul—M. D. M. FALCONER.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

Azores (Corvo, Fayal, Flores, Graciosa, Pico, San Jorge, San Miguel, Santa Maria, Terceira).

HORTA (on Fayal) (21,700)
Vice-consul—FREDERICK WOOD.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

PONTA DELGADA (on St. Michael's) (San Miguel) (53,000)
Consul—R. T. HAYES.
Address of Consulate—13 Largo de Misericordia Velha.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

Madeira Madeira, Porto Santo, Desertas.

FUNCHAL (51,000)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Madeira 11 a.m.
Consul—J. BASIL BROWNE, C B E
Vice-consul—BERNARD ENGLAND.
Address of Consulate—3 Avenida D Manuel d'Arriaga Tel. 454.
NOEL COSSART—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.)* 20 rua do Diario de Noticias
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

Portuguese East Africa.

(See Mozambique)

REUNION. Area: 970□ miles. Population 175,000. (F.)

ST. DENIS (23,000)
Consul—JOSEPH A. MANCINI.
Address—British Consulate.

RHODESIA Southern Rhodesia. Area: 150,354□ miles. Pop. 1,096,904. Northern Rhodesia. Area: 287,950□ miles. Pop. 1,345,460 (B.E.)

BULAWAYO (7,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent— P.O. Box 748.
Municipal Buildings, Main St.
—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

GWELO (Southern Rhodesia) (3,000)

E. W. LUDGATE—*Hon. Sec. & Treas. Midland Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O. Box 117.

LIVINGSTONE (Northern Rhodesia)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—
E. S. MARILLIER. P.O. Box 140.

N'DOLA (Northern Rhodesia) (1,500)

N'DOLA & N.W. RHODESIA BD. OF EXEC. & TRUST CO. LTD.—
Secretaries N'Dola and District Chamber of Commerce.
Telegrams: Reliance. P.O. Box 160. Barclay's Bank Corner.

SALISBURY (6,000)

A. E. Hasler—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 21.

ROUMANIA. Area: 113,886□ miles. Population 18,000,000.
Monetary Unit: (Stabilized currency) £1 = 817 Lei.

BUCAREST (Bucuresti) (630,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Bucarest 2 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—R. J. E. HUMPHREYS, Strada Episcopiei No. 6.
Telephone: 206/51. Telegrams: Commintell.

Vice-consul—E. G. SEBASTIAN, D.S.O.

Pro-consul—D. G. INGLESSIS.

Address of Consulate—Str. Jules Michelet No. 24.

LOUIS JOHNSTON—*Hon. Sec. the British Cham. of Commerce, Bucarest (Inc.),* 8, Strade Sf. Constantin.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BRAILA (116,000)

Vice-consul—JACK CORBU.
Address of Consulate—Strada Imparatul Traian, No. 35.

CLUJ (110,000)

Consul—C. D. ELPHICK.
Address of Consulate— No. 4 Calea Motilor.

CONSTANTZA (65,000)

Vice-consul—J. A. WAITE.
Address of Consulate—Strada Ovidiu 15.

GALATZ (250,000)

Consul—T. B. WILDMAN.
Vice-consul—J. R. M. LEAKE.
Address of Consulate—Strada Carol I., No. 2.

SULINA (8,000)

Vice-consul—G. B. MARSHALL.
Address of Consulate—Strada Carol I., No. 5.

TIMIŞOARA (Banat) (100,000)

Consul—Dr. E. SZENES.
Address of Consulate—Strada Mercy No. 8.
Telephone: 245. Telegrams: Dr. Szenes.

RUSSIA (U.S.S.R.). Area: 8,186,144□ miles. Pop. 144,805,000.

Monetary unit: The Tchervonetz = 10 Gold Roubles. £ 1 sterling = 9.46 Gold Roubles.

(NOTE: *At the time of going to press official announcement has only been le regarding a few appointments*).

MOSCOW (1,543,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Moscow 2 p.m.

Commercial Counsellor—G. P. PATON, C.B.E. British Embassy
Consul-General—DOUGLAS WILLIAM KEANE
Vice-consul—LESLIE POTT
Address of Consulate—Ulitsa Vorovskovo 46.

LENINGRAD (706,000)

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Leningrad 2 p m.

Consul-General—R. W. BULLARD, C.I E
Acting Consul-General—FRANK H TODD
Vice-Consul—A. J. CAVE.
Address of Consulate—26 Prospect of October 25th

ARCHANGEL (45,000)
Consul—

EKATERINBURG (70,000)
Vice-consul—

EUPATORIA (20,000)
Consular Agent—

IRKUTSK (104,000)
Consul—

KERCH (56,000)
Vice-consul—

KHERSON (75,000)
Vice-consul—

KIEV (366,000)
Vice-consul—

KRONSTADT (24,000)
Consul—

MARIUPOL (55,000)
Vice-consul—

NIKOLAEV (109,000)
Vice-consul—

NOVOROSSIYSK (61,000)
Consul—

ODESSA (435,000)
Consul-General—
Vice-consul—

OMSK (145,000)
Vice-consul—

RUSSIA (Continued)

ROSTOW-ON-DON (177,000)
Vice-consul—

TIFLIS (347,000)
Consul—

VLADIVOSTOK (95,000)
Consul—
Vice-consul—

SALVADOR, (EL) Area: 13,176□ miles. Pop. 1,634,000.

SAN SALVADOR (88,000)
Consul—D. J. RODGERS.
Hon. Vice-consul—S. M. STADLER.
Address of Consulate—7a Avenida Norte, No. 45.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

ACAJUTLA (1,500)
Vice-consul—HERBERT J. TOWNING.
Address—Consulado Inglés.

CUTUCO
Vice-consul—CAPT J. E. GRIFFITHS.
Address—c/o International Railways of Central America.

SAMOA (Islands: Upolu, Savai'i, Apolima and Manono). Area: 1,135□ miles. Population 40,000. (B.E.)

APIA (Upolu Island)
Administrator—COL. S. S. ALLEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.

SAN MARINO. Area: 38□ miles. Population 12,950.

Consul-General—E. R. SECCOMBE (residing at Leghorn)

SAN THOMÉ & PRINCIPLE ISLANDS. Area: 360□ miles. Population 59,000. (P.)

(Under British Consular Office at Loanda)

SARAWAK & BRUNEI. Area: 44,500□ miles. Pop. 627,000. (B.E.)

KUCHING (20,000)
J. A. H. HARDIE—*President Board of Trade,*
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

BRUNEI (11,000)
British Resident—P. A. B. McKERRON.

SENEGAL. Area: 74,112□ miles. Population 1,317,000. (F.)

DAKAR (45,000)
Consul-General—V. V. CUSDEN.
Address—British Consulate-General.

SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA FRENCH Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanaon. Area: 196□ miles. Population 273,000.

PONDICHERRY (42,700)

Consul—MAJOR H. G. TRANCHELL, I A.

Pro-consul—KRISHNASAMI NATARAJIER.

Address of Consulate—14 rue St. Louis, Pondicherry, S India

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS. Area: 156□ miles. Pop. 26,835 (B.E.)

VICTORIA (Mahe Island) (5,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Clerk to the Governor

Government House.

SIAM. Area: 200,000□ miles. Population 10,000,000.

BANGKOK (865,000)

Consul-General—J. F. JOHNS, C M G

Vice-consul—H RANDOLPH BIRD.

Vice-consul—A. J S. PULLAN.

Vice-consul—WILLIAM HAROLD NEWBOULD

Vice-consul—ERNEST WILLIAM MEICKLEREID.

Vice-consul—RICHARD WHITTINGTON

Address—British Consulate General.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

CHIENGMAI (50,000)

Consul—JOHN BAILEY.

Address—British Consulate, Chiengmai, N. Siam.

LAKHON (Nakawn Lampang) (20,000)

Vice-consul—R. A. N. HILLYER.

Address—British Vice-consulate, Nakawn Lampang, N. Siam

SENGORRA

Consul—H. B HENDERSON.

Consul—H F CHESTER WALSH

Address—British Consulate, Sengorra, S. Siam

SIERRA LEONE. Area: 27,250□ miles. Pop. 1,542,000. (B.E.)

FREETOWN (34,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—W. H. ECCLES.

C. J. KEMPSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

SOLOMON ISLANDS (PROTECTORATE). Area: 14,800□ miles. Population 150,000. (B.E.)

TULAGI ISLAND

Resident Commissioner—F. N. ASHLEY.

Imperial Trade Correspondent—F. E. JOHNSON—Treasurer and Collector of Customs

SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE (FRENCH) Area: 46,875□ miles. Population 220,000. (Correspondence via Aden).

JIBUTI (15,000)

Vice-consul—JOHN E. LOWE.

Pro-consul—R. G. GRANT.

Address—Consulat Britannique.

SOMALILAND (ITALIAN). Area: 405,000□ miles. Population 1,000,000. (I.)

MOGADISCIO (20,000)

(No Consular Representative.)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE. Area: 68,000□ miles. Population 345,000. (B.E.)

SHEIKH

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Sec. of the Government, G. J. WELSH.
Telegrams: Secretary.

SOUDAN & UPPER VOLTO (FRENCH.) Area: 499,291□ miles Population 5,700,000.

(Under Senegal Consulate.)

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. Area: 322,393□ miles. Population. 291,000 (Est. 1929). (B.E.)

WINDHOEK (11,900)

Administrator—THE HON. A. J. WERTH, B.A.

SPAIN. Area: 195,010□ miles. Population 22,290,000.

Monetary unit: Peseta of 100 Centimos = 9.51d.

MADRID (773,000). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, M. 11.45 a.m.

Commercial Secretary—ALEXANDER A. ADAMS, Alcalá Galiano 5.
Telephone: *32816 & 32817.* Telegrams: Commintell. Estafeta No. 4, Madrid.
Consul—M. A. B. DENTON-THOMPSON.
Acting Vice-consul—H. M. F. STOW.
Address of Consulate—Calle Alcalá *Galiano* No. 5.

S. P. BARRACLOUGH—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Spain,* Nicolas Maria Rivero 7. Telephone: 13429. Telegrams: Britcom.
Representative of Federation of British Industries (Offices) Calle de Fernanflor 4.

AGUILAS (Murcia) (20,000)

Vice-consul—THOMAS H. NAFTEL, M.B.E.
Pro-consul—JUAN de LARREA.
Address of Consulate—Calle de Lopez Gisbert 7.

ALGECIRAS (28,000)

Vice-consul—JOHN MORRISON, O.B.E.
Pro-consul—A. BAUTISTA.
Address of Consulate— Villa "La Estrella".

ALICANTE (75,000) and SANTAPOLA

Vice-consul—JOSÉ TATO.
Address of Consulate—16 Paseo de los Martires

ALMERIA (60,000) and ADRA

Vice-consul—MAGNUS R. HARRISON.
Pro-consul—GILBERT HARRISON.
Address of Consulate—Navarro Rodrigo No. 3.

SPAIN (Continued)

BARCELONA (1,300,000). Water depth: L.T. 21′.
Consul-General—NORMAN KING, C.M.G
Vice-Consul—A H MARLOW.
Vice-consul—GEORGE R SMITHER.
Vice-consul—J. W. WITTY, M.B.E
Address of Consulate—Calle Consejo de Ciento 276.
RUDOLFO OÑOS— Sec. *British Chamber of Commerce for Spain*—Rambla de los Estudios, 8
Telephone. 18222 Telegrams: Britcom
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BILBAO (116,000). Water depth: H.T. 35′, L.T. 20′.
Consul—T. IFOR REES
Vice-consul—JAMES INNES, O.B.E
Pro-consul—JOHN H. INNES.
Address of Consulate—Calle Estación 6
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

CADIZ (71,800)
Vice-consul—H W SANDERSON
Pro-consul—ROBERT A BLACK.
Address of Consulate—Isaac Peral, No 17

CARTAGENA (96,000). Water depth: L.T. 28′.
Vice-consul—PETER MILLER
Proconsul—HERBERT CHARLES GODDARD.
Address of Consulate—7 Plaza del Rey

CARRIL & VILLAGARCIA (15,000)
Vice-consul—ESTANISLAO DURÁN, C B E
Address—British Consulate.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA (35,000) (y BURRIANA)
Vice-consul—E C. FIELD
Address of Consulate—Pi y Margall 10.

CASTRO URDIALES (12,500)
Vice-consul—JESUS YBAÑEZ.
Address of Consulate—Muelle.

CORCUBION (3,300)
Acting Vice-consul—DEMETRIO VAZQUEZ
Address of Consulate—Playal de Quenje.

CORUNNA (La Coruña) (79,000)
Vice-consul—HENRY GUYATT.
Address of Consulate—Avenida de Linares Rivas, 2-3.

DENIA (15,000)
Vice-consul—S. H. SCARLETT.
Address of Consulate—26 Canalejas.

EL FERROL (30,000)
Vice-consul—WILLIAM MARTIN.
Address of Consulate—Calle de Joaquin Armesto, No. 41.

GANDIA (11,700)
Vice-consul—F. ROMAGUERA.
Address of Consulate—Calle Primo de Rivera 11.

SPAIN (Continued)

GARRUCHA (Almeria) (6,400)
Vice-consul—ALEX. W. HARRISON.
Address of Consulate—Calle de la Libertad 148.

GIJON (57,500)
Vice-consul—ARTHUR LOVELACE.
Pro-consul—JAMES M. R. LOVELACE.
Address of Consulate—Calle Ezcurdia 50.

GRANADA (110,000)
Vice-consul—W. A. S. DAVENHILL.
Address of Consulate—Bella Vista, Campo de los Martires, Alhambra.

HUELVA (30,000)
Vice-consul—CAPT. J. MORRISON.
Pro-consul—DR. IAN MACDONALD.
Pro-consul—FRANCIS K. HASELDEN.
Address of Consulate—Calle Almirante Pinzon 24.

IRUN (11,000)
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

JEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA (63,000)
Vice-consul—CAPT. G. D. WILLIAMS, M.C.
Pro-consul—THOMAS E. SPENCER.
Address of Consulate—Calle Núno de Cañas 1.

LINARES (Jaen) (60,000)
Vice-consul—HUGH CARROLL HOLBERTON.
Address of Consulate—Calle Santa Engracia 2.

LINEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN (70,000)
Vice-consul—MAJ. O. H. PEDLEY, O.B.E.
Pro-consul—J. SCANIGLIA.
Address of Consulate—Carretera de España No. 20.

MALAGA (151,000). Water depth: L.T. 30′.
Consul—DOUGLAS YOUNG.
Vice-consul—
Pro-consul—GUSTAVO BOLIN.
Address of Consulate—45 Cortina del Muelle.

MARBELLA (10,000)
Vice-consul—MIGUEL CALZADO
Address of Consulate—Calle de Tetuan No. 8.

SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS (12,000)
Vice-consul—JOSÉ SIBILS.
Address of Consulate—4 Caymo.

SAN SEBASTIAN (73,000). Water depth: H.T. 18′, L.T. 11′.
Vice-consul—W. A. H. GOODMAN.
Pro-consul—ERNEST GOLDING
Address of Consulate—Avenida de la Libertad 21.

SANTANDER (73,000)
Vice-consul—THOMAS BATES.
Address of Consulate—Muelle No. 18.

SPAIN (Continued)

SEVILLE (210,000)
Consul—W. C. RANDOLPH ROSE.
Vice-consul—E. G. H FORMBY
Address of Consulate—Calle Antonio Diaz No 39

TARRAGONA (32,000)
Vice-consul—I. NAVARRO.
Address of Consulate—12 Plaza de Olózaga.

TORREVIEJA (9,000)
Vice-consul—ANTONIO BALLESTER.
Address of Consulate—Paseo de Canalejas 18

VALENCIA (350,000). Water depth: L.T. 24′.
Consul—EDWARD HARKER, O.B.E.
Pro-consul—ARTHUR F. BAINES.
Address of Consulate—Calle Pascual y Genis 24

VIGO (70,000)
Consul—FRANCIS PATRON, O B E.
Pro-consul—VICENTE GUILLEN
Address of Consulate—Calle del Principe No. 45

Balearic Isles.

MAJORCA (279,000)

PALMA DE MALLORCA (100,000)
Vice-consul—WALTER IVAN LAKE.
Address of Consulate—Plaza de Son Calderet 5, El Terreno
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

MINORCA (45,000)

MAHON (Port Mahon) (19,800)
Vice-consul—C. MOYSI-SEURET
Address of Consulate—Calle de San Jorge 13.

IBIZA (28,000)

IVIZA (Ibiza) (9,100)
Vice-consul—J. ESCANDELL.
Address of Consulate—Calle pou 11.

Canary Islands. Area: 3,342□ miles. Pop. 516,000.

GRAND CANARY Area: 630 □ miles. Pop. 180,000.

LAS PALMAS (78,000). Water depth: L.T. 42′.
Vice-consul—ERNEST WOOTTON.
Pro-consul—MANUEL MONIZ.
Address of Consulate—Muelle de Santa Catalina, Puerto de la Luz.
P.O. Box 106.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

TENERIFFE Area: 919 □ miles. Pop. 210,000.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE (65,000)
Consul—JOHN P. TRANT.
Address of Consulate—La Marina.

OROTAVA (13,000)
Vice-consul—THOMAS M. REID
Address of Consulate—Calle Iriate, Puerto Cruz.

ST. HELENA. Area: 47□ miles. Population 3,754. (B.E.)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—LT.-COL. E. L. SALIER, M.C.

ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON. Area: 93□miles. Pop. 4,000 (I

ST. PIERRE (2,700)

Consul—HENRY HAGEN.

Address—Consulat Britannique.

SUDAN (ANGLO-EGYPTIAN), Area: 1,040,000□ miles. 5,605,848. (B.E.)

KHARTOUM (40,000)

E. C. REED—*Hon. Sec. Sudan Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 81.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

SUMATRA. Area: 163,145□ miles. Population 8,238,570 (193((D.)

Monetary Unit: Florin of 100 cents = s 1/8d.

MEDAN (74,976)

Consul—W. W. COULTAS.

Vice-consul—JAMES MORTON.

Pro-consul—JAMES A. BLAND.

Address of Consulate—*Julianahuis, Medan.*

PADANG (51,976)

Vice-consul—HAROLD LEVISON.

Address—British Consulate, Padang, West Coast of Sumatra.

SWAZILAND. Area: 6,705□ miles. Population 112,951 (Censu 1921). (B.E.)

MBABANE

Resident Commissioner—T. AINSWORTH DICKSON, C.M.G., M.C.

Telephone: 1. Telegrams: Chinarope. P.O. Box 47

SWEDEN. Area: 173,105□ miles. Population 6,054,000.

Monetary unit: Gold Krone of 100 Ore = 1s. 1⅓ d.

STOCKHOLM (450,500). Water depth: L.T. 23′.

Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Stockholm 1 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—W. J. GLENNY, O.B.E., Hovslagaregatan 5b.

Telephone: *Nor. 7936.* Telegrams: *Commintell.*

Consul—WILLIAM H. OXLEY.

Pro-consul—CAPT. J. D. LONEY.

Address of Consulate—Hovslagaregatan 5b.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BORAS (36,000)

Vice-consul—RICHMOND RILEY.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

GEFLE (Gåvle) (39,000)

Vice-consul—ROBERT CARRICK.

Address of Consulate—Norra Centralgatan 6.

SWEDEN (Continued)

GOTHENBURG (Göteborg) (231,000)
Consul—JOHN J. DRUMM
Pro-consul—NILS T OHLIN.
Address of Consulate—Sodra Hamngatan 43.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

HALMSTAD (18,500)
Vice-consul—GUSTAF THEODOR SCHELE, M.B E
Address—British Vice-Consulate

HELSINGBORG (51,500)
Vice-consul—CURT WESTRUP.
Pro-consul—STELLAN BANCK
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

KALMAR (16,700)
Vice-consul—J JEANSSON.
Address of Consulate—Proviantgatan 2

KARLSKRONA (28,000)
Vice-consul—AUGUST ANDRÉ.
Address—British Vice-Consulate

KARLSTAD (19,700)
Vice-consul—OTTO ZIEGLER.
Address—British Vice-Consulate

LANDSKRONA (19,500)
Vice-consul—EINAR PETERSSON.
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

LULEÅ (10,600)
Vice-consul—K. H FALKLAND.
Address of Consulate—Hamnkontoret.

MALMÖ (117,000)
Consul—HARRY CASTLETON.
Pro-consul—HANS H. S. EKMAN.
Address of Consulate—Ostra Promenaden 1a.
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

NORRKÖPING (59,000)
Vice-consul—G. C. L BECKMAN.
Pro-consul—GEORGE ÅBERG
Address of Consulate—Norra Strömsgatan 27

SÖDERHAMN (11,600)
Vice-consul—
Address of Consulate—Strandgatan 15, Stugsund.

SUNDSVALL (17,200)
Vice-consul—H. A. CARRICK
Pro-consul—O. W. ÅSANDER.
Address of Consulate—Storgatan 22.

UDDEVALLA (15,000)
Vice-consul—CHARLES DAVID THORBURN.
Address of Consulate—Hamngatan 1
Telephone: 830. Telegrams: Charles.

SWEDEN (Continued)

UMEA (11,000)

Vice-consul—A. UNANDER-SCHARIN.

Address—British Vice-Consulate.

Telephone: Scharins. Telegrams: Scharin.

VÄSTERVIK (12,000)

Vice-consul—JONAS EMIL HÄGGBLAD.

Address of Consulate—Strandvägen 3.

VISBY (Gothland) (10,200)

Vice-consul—CARL J. BJÖRKANDER.

Address of Consulate—Hansgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND.

Area: 15,950□ miles. Pop. 4,066,400 (1930).
Monetary unit: Franc of 100 Centimes = 9.51d.

BERNE (108,000)

Commercial Secretary—MAJOR H. F. HEYWOOD, M.C., British Legation.

Telegrams: Commintell. Telephone: 19-13 & 19-15.

Consul—CHARLES A. KINCAID, C.V.O., I.C.S.

Vice-consul—A. KÜPPER.

Address of Consulate—2 Bundesplatz. P.O. Box Transit No. 509.

BASLE (Bâle) (148,000)

Consul—NORMAN CARL HAAG.

Pro-consul—ALFRED FLUHMANN.

Pro-consul—A. R. CACKETT.

Address of Consulate—21, St. Jacobstrasse.

P. T. LEWIS—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland (Inc.)*, 8 Centralbahnplatz, P.O. Box 262, Basle, 2.

Telegrams: Britannica Telephone: 24.154.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

DAVOS (11,000)

Consul—W. G. LOCKETT.

Address of Consulate—Somerset House, 51, Schiastrasse.

GENEVA (Genève) (130,000)

Consul—H. PATTESON.

Vice-consul—L. A. CAZALET.

Pro-consul—JOHN O'DONNELL.

Secretary—LORRAINE F. HIRSCHY.

Address of Consulate— 20, Avenue de Champel.

Telegrams: Prodrome. Telephone: 53,167.

LAUSANNE (75,000)

Consul—A. J. L. GALLAND, O.B.E.

Address of Consulate—3, Place St. François.

Vice-consul—MAURICE GALLAND, *Sec. British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland (Inc.)*, 3, Place St. François

Telegrams: Britannica. Telephone: 25.331.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

LUCERNE (45,700)

Vice-consul—CAPT. FRANK WATKINSON.

Address of Consulate—5, Haldenstrasse.

SWITZERLAND (Continued)

LUGANO (15,000)
Vice-consul—HARALD DE COURCY HARSTON.
Address of Consulate—Villa Guidi, 5, Via Geretta

MONTREUX (22,000)
Vice-consul—MARCEL CUÈNOD, M.B.E
Pro-consul—R. F. RUTHVEN-SMITH.
Address of Consulate—8, Avenue Nestlé.

NEUCHATEL (23,000)
Vice-consul—PAUL F. de PURY.
Pro-consul—F. A. FALLETT
Address of Consulate—8, Faubourg de l'Hôpital

ST. MORITZ (3,000)
Vice-consul—F. K. NAEGELI.
Address of Consulate—Naegeli House, 35, Dorfstrasse

ZÜRICH (212,500)
Consul-General—ROBERT ERSKINE.
Vice-consul—
Vice-consul—F J. SMITH.
Address of Consulate—16, Bahnhofstrasse

SYRIA. Area: 58,600□ miles. Population 3,500,000 (Estimated). (F.)

Monetary Unit: Syrian paper piastre. £1 = about 620.

ALEPPO (300,000)
Consul—G. E. A C MONCK-MASON.
Pro-consul—ALEXANDER J. AKRAS
Address—British Consulate.

ALEXANDRETTA (12,000)
Vice-consul—JOSEPH A. CATONI
Address—British Consulate.

DAMASCUS (610,000)
Consul—E C. HOLE.
Vice-consul—A. N. WILLIAMSON-NAPIER.
Pro-consul—JOSEPH TEEN.
Address of Consulate—47 av. de l'Ecole de Medecin

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Area: 373,500□ miles. Population 4,857,601 (6,876 whites). (B.E.)

DAR ES SALAAM (75,000)
Chief Secretary—DOUGLAS JAMES JARDINE, O.B E.
Imperial Trade Correspondent:—The Comptroller of Customs· J. D. MASSET.

TAHITI. Area: 1,520□ miles. Population 31,700. (F.)

PAPEETE (4,300)
Consul—DR. W. J. WILLIAMS.
Vice-consul—ISAAC E WALKER.
Address—British Consulate.

TIBET Area: 750,000□ miles. Pop. 6,000,000.

GYANTSE

British Trade Agent— (also at Yatung).

TIMOR (Malay Archipelago). Area: 13,648□ miles. Population 721,000. (P. and D.)

(Under Java Consulate-General).

TOGOLAND (French). Area: 21,893□ miles. Pop. 762,000 (F.)

LOME (7,500)

Vice-consul—HERBERT H. EDIS.

Address—Consulat Britannique, Lome.

TONGA ISLANDS Protectorate. Area: 385□ miles. Population 25,000. (B.E.)

NUKUALOFA (on Tongatabu Island)

H.B.M. Agent and Consul—JAMES S. NEILL, B.A., Barr.-at-Law

Vice-consul—

Address—British Agency and Consulate.

TONKING. Area: 40,530□ miles. Population 7,370,000. (F.)

(See Indo-China).

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO. Area: 1,862 and 114□ miles. Population 366,000. (B.E.)

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad) (61,500)

H.M. Trade Commissioner—J. L. WILSON GOODE, P.O. Box 225.

5, Abercromby Street. Telegrams: Trincom.

Officer-in-Charge—JAMES PATERSON. Telephone: 856.

TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO (or Low Islands), Pop. 3,700. (F.)

(Under Tahiti Consulate).

TUNIS. Area: 48,300□ miles. Population 2,159,708. (1926 Census). (F.)

TUNIS (270,000)

Consul-General—ERNEST G. LOMAS, O.B.E.

Vice-consul—A. W. ROBERTSON.

Addres of Consulate—4 Place Lavigerie.

A. BUSUTTIL, O.B.E.—*Sec. British Cham. of Commerce*, 41 rue Es-Sadikia.

BIZERTE (31,000)

Consul—MAJ. W. H. FOX.

Address of Consulate—rue d'Espagne.

DJERBA (Gerba) & ZARZIS (50,000)

Consular Agent—FRANCIS FARRUGIA.

Address of Consulate—rue Massicault, Houmt-Souk.

MAHDIA (12,000)

Consular Agent—

Address of Consulate—9 rue Pasteur.

TUNIS (Continued)

SFAX & GABES (80,000)

Vice-consul—ROMILDO FARRUGIA

Pro-consul—SAUVEUR DAMATO.

Address of Consulate—17, rue Henry Boucher.

SUSSA & KAIROUAN (35,000)

Vice-consul—HARRY ENGERER

Pro-consul—JULES ENGERER.

Address of Consulate—Avenue Sadi Carnot.

TURKESTAN (CHINESE). Area: 400,000□ miles. Population 2,000,000.

KASHGAR (80,000)

Acting Consul-General—NICHOLAS FITZMAURICE

Vice-consul—CAPT. G. SHERIFF, R A

Address—British Consulate-General, via Gilgit, Kashmir, India
Telegrams Via Misgar

TURKEY. Area: 297,944□ miles. Population 13,660,275 (1927). Monetary unit: Gold Piastre of 40 Paras = 2 18d.

(IN EUROPE)

ISTANBUL (Constantinople) (704,825). Time diff.. Greenwich 12 noon, Constantinople 1.56 p.m.

Commercial Secretary—COL H WOODS, O.B.E.

Assistant to Commercial Secretary—N S ROBERTS, M B E

Telephone: Pera 3507 Telegrams Commintell

British Consular House, rue Medresse, Galata P O Box 387

Consul-General—WILLIAM HOUGH.

Consul—C. A W. WERE

Vice-consul—C. J. CUMBERBATCH.

Acting Vice-consul—F. H. GAMBLE.

Pro-Consul- C. H. PAGE

Address of Consulate—Rue Voivoda, Galata

WM. SMITH-LYTE—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.)*, Kule Dibi, 4, Çami Sokak, Galata. P O Box 190 (Posta Kutum 190), Galata, Istanbul

Telephone: 840 Pera. Telegrams: Brichamcom

The Chamber publishes a monthly Trade Journal containing Customs Statistics, Laws and regulations concerning Trade.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

(IN ASIA)

MERSIN (Mersina) (43,823)

Consul—W. D. W. MATTHEWS.

Pro-consul—B. J. CATTON.

Address of Consulate—60 Christiankeay Street

IZMIR (Smyrna) (254,844). Water depth: L.T. 28′.

Consul-General—C. A. CREIG.

Vice-consul—EDGAR E. D. GOUT.

Vice-consul—J. GILROY BAILLIE.

Address of Consulate—47 Ingliz Iskelessi.

—*Sec. British Chamber of Commerce of Smyrna*

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here)

TURKEY (Continued)

TRABZON (Trebizond) (32,836)

Pro-consul—J. G. E. FALANGA.

Address of Consulate—Kizil Toprak Sokaghi, 1.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS. Area: 166□ miles. Population 5,000. (Dependency of Jamaica). (B.E.)

Commissioner (*Grand Turk*)—*H. E. PHILLIPS.*

UGANDA PROTECTORATE. Area: 94,204□ miles. Population White 2,023, Asiatics 15,077, Native 3,515,910. (B.E.)

ENTEBBE (6,000)

Chief Secretary to the Government—P. W. PERRYMAN, O.B.E. P.O. Box 5.

JINJA

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

KAMPALA (40,000)

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Assistant Commissioner of Customs, P.O. Box 289.

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. Area: 471,917□ miles. Population (European) 1,825,527 (1931). (Native and Asiatics etc.) 6,126,848 (1929).

Cape Province (Cape of Good Hope). Area: 276,536□ miles. European Population 746,894. *

CAPE TOWN (146,249). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Cape Town 1.14 p.m.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner—N. ELMSLIE. P.O. Box 1346.

Norwich Union Buildings, St. George's St. Telegrams: Austere.

Major A. V. LANGTON, Chief Clerk. Telephone: Central 1474.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

F. S. A. GRAVES—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

ALIWAL NORTH (7,760)

L. J. BOTHA—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BEDFORD (2,500)

V. C. STENT, J.P.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BURGHERSDORP (3,350)

J. CECIL CARDON—*Chairman Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 2.

CATHCART

R. HILLIAM—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

COLESBERG (2,550)

H. GRAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

EAST LONDON (27,394)

W. CRAWFORD MACKENZIE—*Sec. Cham. of Commerce.* P.O. Box 93.

**Where population figures appear on p.p. 111 to 113 these refer only to the European population.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Province) (Continued)

FORT BEAUFORT (4,100)
HAROLD A. HAMMER—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

GRAAF REINET (19,350)
W. P. SLATER—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

GRAHAMSTOWN (15,000)
B. EVERETT GILL, J P—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce,* Trust Building.
Telephone: 48. Telegrams: Trust. P.O Box 100.

KIMBERLEY (18,403)
E. W. MOWBRAY—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 383.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN (10,000)
W. G. CLEMENT—Sec *Chamber of Commerce.*

KOKSTAD (3,500)
H. R CROUCH—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

MAFEKING (2,500)
J. T. M. FINCHAM—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.* P O Box 32

MALMESBURY (4,350)
A C. DYKE—Hon. Sec. *Chamber of Commerce*

MATATIELE
L. W. YATES—Sec *Chamber of Commerce*

MIDDELBURG (4,400)
E. W. PINN—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

MOLTENO (2,500)
S. W. SCHNEIDER—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce* P O Box [illegible]

MOSSEL BAY (6,000)
FRED JEFFRY—Sec *Chamber of Commerce*

PORT ALFRED (1,500)
A. G. WOOD, Chartd. Acc. (S.A.)—*Hon Sec and Treas. Chamber of Commerce.*

PORT ELIZABETH (43,748)
Imperial Trade Correspondent *and Sec. Chamber of Commerce*—
W. R. FRYER, A.C.I.S., Library Buildings, Main St. P.O. Box 42
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

PRIESKA (2,000)
F. A. TODD—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce* P O Box [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN (14,000)
R. A. KNIGHT—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

SOMMERSET EAST (6,100)
L. A. LEVIN—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce*

STELLENBOSCH (The Strand) (7,500)
J. RETIEF—Sec. *Chamber of Commerce.*

TARKASTAD (2,200)
CHARLES L. WEST, Attorney—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

UITENHAGE (7,000)
EDGAR W. RAAB—*Hon Sec. Chamber of Commerce* P O Box [illegible]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Province) (Continued)

VRYBURG (4,000)

H. VAN DER LINDE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

WILLOWMORE (2,000)

DAVID J. du PLESSIS—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 3.

WORCESTER (9,000)

S. SCHER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

Natal (Province of). Area: 35,284□ miles. Eur. Population 177,424.

DURBAN (Port Natal) (86,296)

H.M. Trade Commissioner—STANLEY RUPERT JORDAN.
Telegrams: Austere.

Imperial Trade Correspondent—DAVID STRACHAN, C.A. (S.A.),
21 to 24 Cotts Buildings, Smith Street. P.O. Box 1858.

H. GWYN ASHWORTH, B.A., F.I.A.C.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,*
Salisbury House, Smith Street, P.O. Box 1506.
Telegrams: Chamber, Durban. Telephone: 240.

PIETERMARITZBURG (21,199)

ROBERT DUNLOP—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
Dunlop Chambers, Maritzburg.

Orange Free State (Province of). Area: 49,647□ miles. European Population 205,333.

BLOEMFONTEIN (28,361)

G. SMETHAM, F.S.A.A. (S A.)—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O. Box 87. Telephone: No. 86.

BETHLEHEM (6,000)

H. PURKISS, C.A. (S.A.)—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Bethlehem

BOTHAVILLE

C. W. BUKES—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce,* P.O. Bothaville.

BRANDFORT

W. J. VERWOERD—*Hon. Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O. Box 34 Brandfort.

FICKSBURG (3,500)

F. F. LEYSATH—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O.Box 69 Ficksburg.

HARRISMITH (6,500)

B. SAMMEL, C.A.(S.A.)—*Sec Cham. of Commerce.* P.O. Box 34, Harrismith.

JAGERSFONTEIN (4,100)

J. P. KRUGER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Jagersfontein.

KOFFIEFONTEIN (3,000)

H. A. REINACH—*Chairman Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Koffiefontein

KROONSTAD (12,500)

JAMES A. GRAVETT—*Sec. & Treas. Chamber of Commerce.*
P.O. Box 303, Kroonstad.

LADYBRAND (3,700)

A. H. VELS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (Orange Free State) (Continued)

LINDLEY

T. ASHFORD—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*, P O. Lindley

PETRUS STEYN

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P O Box 10, Petrus Steyn.

WINBURG

A FLOOR—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce* P O, Winburg.

The Transvaal (Province of). Area: 110,450□ miles. European Population 695,875.

JOHANNESBURG (201,784)

H.M. Trade Commissioner—J. W BRIGDEN P O Box 839, 83 Fox Street,
Telephone. Central 3087 Telegrams Austere Johannesburg

W. A. MARTIN, J.P.—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*
Natal Bank Chambers, Market St. P O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

BARBERTON (2,700)

R. H. GOODHEAD—*Hon. Sec Chamber of Commerce.* P O. Box 53
Telephone: 18 Telegrams Goodhead

BENONI (47,000)

E. KELLY—*Sec Benoni & District Cham. of Commerce* P O Box 254.

BETHAL

J. Y. O'BRIEN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce* P O. Box 10

BOKSBURG (38,000)

H. LOWENSTEIN—*Sec Chamber of Commerce* P O Box 216

CAROLINA

W. HOVY—*Sec Chamber of Commerce* P O Box 32

GERMISTON (23,909)

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

KLERKSDORP (5,700)

M. E. ROOD—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.* P O. Box 6

KRUGERSDORP (42,600)

G J. MEUGENS—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*
Monument Street

LYDENBURG (2,000)

A. A MORGAN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

NABOOMSPRUIT

—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

NYLSTROOM

H. MULLER—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

PIETERSBURG (8,500)

FREDK. STONE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P O. Box 151.

PRETORIA (61,627)

A. T. W. DOWNIE, R.P.A, F I S A,—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
3 & 4 Connaught Bldgs., St. Andries St. P.O. Box 72, Pretoria.

RUSTENBURG (3,900)

F H. HILL—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

STANDERTON (3,000)

W. J. BARNES—*Chairman Chamber of Commerce.* P O. Box 157.

WITBANK (10,000)

G. W. HANNAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Land area of Continental U.S.: 2,973,774□ miles (3,738,371□ miles, including Guam, Hawaii, Philippines, Porto-Rico, etc.) Population 122,698,570. (April 1st, 1930).

Monetary unit: Gold Dollar of 100 Cents = 4s. 1.32d.

WASHINGTON (dist. Columbia) (486,869)

Commercial Counsellor—HARRY OWEN CHALKLEY, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Commercial Secretary—J. H. MAGOWAN, O.B.E.
Hon. Commercial Secretary—L. McCORMICK-GOODHART, O.B.E.
Telegrams: Commintell. H.B.M. Embassy, Washington.
Telephone: Decatur 1349.
Vice-consul—J. C. THOMSON, M.B.E.
Address of Consulate—3100 Massachusetts Avenue.
Telephone: Decatur 1340.

ASTORIA (Oregon) (10,349)

Vice-consul—E. M. CHERRY.
Address of Consulate—483½ Bond Street.
LEO. R. MERRICK—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BALTIMORE (Maryland) (804,874). Water depth: L.T. 30′.

Consul—R. MACKENZIE BUCHAN.
Vice-consul—ROBERT CHAMBERS.
Address of Consulate—11 East Fayette Street.
W. ALLEN RHODE—*Sec. Export and Import Bureau Baltimore Association of Commerce.* 22 Right Street.

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) (220,000)

Vice-consul—CYRUS P. ORR.
Address of Consulate—2121 Highland Avenue. P.O. Box 671.
ALLEN G. LOEHR—*Dir. Trade and Commerce Division, Chamber of Commerce.* 117 North 21st Street.

BOSTON (Massachusetts) (781,188). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, Boston 7.18 a.m.

Consul-General—GEORGE BAILEY BEAK.
Vice-consul—JAMES A. BRANNEN.
Vice-consul—W. S. H. BERNARD.
Address of Consulate—150-152 State Street.
MELVILLE D. LIMING—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

BRUNSWICK (Ga) (14,022)

Vice-consul—A. M. ROSS.
Address of Consulate—Corner of Howe and Bay Streets.

BUFFALO (New York) (573,076)

Vice-consul—WM. H. J. COLE, O.B.E.
Address of Consulate—11 West Eagle Street.
A. J. GERSTNER—*Mgr. Foreign Trade Dept. Chamber of Commerce.*

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) (62,265)

Vice-consul—ELIAS PRIOLEAU RAVENEL.
Address of Consulate—120 East Bay Street.
COLEMAN C. MARTIN—*Executive Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

CHICAGO (Illinois) (3,376,438). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, Chicago 6.8 a.m.

Consul-General—GODFREY DIGBY NAPIER HAGGARD, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—ROBERT ROSS.
Vice-consul—M. S. HENDERSON.
Address of Consulate—360 North Michigan Avenue, 6
V. D. SEAMAN—*Foreign Trade Sec. The Chicago Association of Commerce.* 1, North La Salle Street.

CINCINNATI (Ohio) (451,160))

Vice-consul—WALTER MACLEOD
Adress of Consulate—2236 Bogen St.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) (967,000)

(Consulate temporarily closed)
M. E. WOODS—*Sec Foreign Trade Division Chamber of Commerce*

DALLAS (Texas) (260,475)

Vice-consul—H. N. DIXON.
Address of Consulate—1305 Cotton Exchange Building
M. J. NORRELL—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

DENVER (Colorado) (287,644)

Vice-consul—HARRY CREBBIN.
Address of Consulate—904 Equitable Building.
GEO. E. COLLISSON—*Business Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

DETROIT (Michigan) (1,573,985)

Consul—L C. HUGHES-HALLETT.
Vice-consul—A. RENDLE STONE.
Address of Consulate—1425 First National Bank Building
LEONARD SIMMS—*Man. Foreign Trade Dept Detroit Board of Com*
Telephone: Cherry 3700 320 W Lafayette Boulevard

DOUGLAS (Arizona) (9,828)

Vice-consul—ALEX BAIRD, Jr.
Address of Consulate—519 Tenth Street.
GEO. B. DOUBLEDAY—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce & Mines.*

DULUTH (Minnesota) (101,463)

Vice-consul—COLIN THOMSON
Address of Consulate—First & American National Bank
J. R. PRATT—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce* Hotel Duluth Bldg

EL PASO (Texas) (102,000)

Vice-consul—R. E. OWEN.
Address of Consulate—State National Bank.
CAPT E. H. SIMONS—*Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*
310 San Francisco Street

GALVESTON (Texas) (52,938). Water depth: L.T. 30′.

Consul—F. W. PARIS
Address of Consulate—1218 Avenue B (Strand).
J. W. DAVIS—*Sec Chamber of Commerce*

HOUSTON (Texas) (292,352)

Vice-consul—G. REES-HUGHES.
Address of Consulate—1505 Cotton Exchange. P.O Box 1241.
Col. IKE ASHBURN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

JACKSONVILLE (Florida) (129,549)

Consul—WALTER MUCKLOW.

Pro-consul—JOHN H. BLAND.

Address of Consulate—2216 Barnett National Bank Bldg.

J. S. DANIELS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

KANSAS CITY (Missouri) (399,746))

Vice-consul—REGINALD T. DAVIDSON.

Address of Consulate—700 Victor Building. Telephone: Main 0572.

LOU. E. HOLLAND—*Ex.Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

LOS ANGELES (California) (1,231,730)

Consul—W. M. GURNEY, O.B.E.

Vice-consul—G. W. IRWING.

Vice-consul—W. H. GALIENNE, C.B.E.

Pro-consul—CAPT. A. CECIL GEORGE.

Address of Consulate— 117 W. 9th Street.

CLARENCE H. MATSON—*Mgr. Dept. of Foreign Commerce and Shipping,* 1151, S. Broadway. *Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.*

MIAMI (Florida) (110,514). Water depth: 25′.

Vice-consul—LEWIS A. OATES.

Address of Consulate—707 Realty Board Building.

DALE JAMES—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 870.

MOBILE (Alabama) (68,277)

Vice-consul—THOMAS MacINTYRE ROSS. (Lloyd's Agent).

Pro-consul—W. R. HAMMETT.

Address of Consulate— 915 First National Bank Building.

A. D. SPOTTSWOOD—*Ass. Gen. Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW YORK CITY (6,930,446). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, New York 7.4 a.m. Water depth: H.T. 40′, L.T. 35′.

Consul-General—GERALD CAMPBELL, C.M.G.

Consul—J. M. L. MITCHESON. (Trade Dept.)

Consul—G. SHEPHERD.

Vice-consul—A. S. PATTERSON.

Acting Vice-consul—JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Vice-consul—R. STEVENS.

Acting Vice-consul—H. TEES.

Acting Vice-consul—JOSEPH STANTON GOODREDS.

Pro-consul—WALTER F. JAMES, M.B.E.

Pro-consul—R. B. YORKE.

Address of Consulate—44 Whitehall Street.

Telegrams: Breastrail.

HARRY DESBOROUGH TYLER—*Sec. British Empire Cham. of Commerce*

C. FLETCHER—*Ass. Sec.* Cunard Building, 25 Broadway. Room 703.

Telephone: Digby 4-8174-5. Cable address: Briemcha. N.Y.

Directors British Library of Information—R. WILBERFORCE, C.B.E.

A. S. FLETCHER, C.B.E.

JENE D. TAMBLYN—*Sec. Cham. of Commerce of the State of New York* 65 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

JACKSONVILLE (Florida) (129,549)

Consul—WALTER MUCKLOW.

Pro-consul—JOHN H. BLAND.

Address of Consulate—2216 Barnett National Bank Bldg.

J. S. DANIELS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

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Vice-consul—W. H. GALIENNE, C.B.E.

Pro-consul—CAPT. A. CECIL GEORGE.

Address of Consulate— 117 W. 9th Street.

CLARENCE H. MATSON—*Mgr. Dept. of Foreign Commerce and Shipping,* 1151, S. Broadway. *Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.*

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Address of Consulate—707 Realty Board Building.

DALE JAMES—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 870.

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Vice-consul—THOMAS MacINTYRE ROSS. (Lloyd's Agent).

Pro-consul—W. R. HAMMETT.

Address of Consulate— 915 First National Bank Building.

A. D. SPOTTSWOOD—*Ass. Gen. Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

NEW YORK CITY (6,930,446). Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, New York 7.4 a.m. Water depth: H.T. 40′, L.T. 35′.

Consul-General—GERALD CAMPBELL, C.M.G.

Consul—J. M. L. MITCHESON. (Trade Dept.)

Consul—G. SHEPHERD.

Vice-consul—A. S. PATTERSON.

Acting Vice-consul—JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Vice-consul—R. STEVENS.

Acting Vice-consul—H. TEES.

Acting Vice-consul—JOSEPH STANTON GOODREDS.

Pro-consul—WALTER F. JAMES, M.B.E.

Pro-consul—R. B. YORKE.

Address of Consulate—44 Whitehall Street.

Telegrams: Breastrail.

HARRY DESBOROUGH TYLER—*Sec. British Empire Cham. of Commerce*

C. FLETCHER—*Ass. Sec.* Cunard Building, 25 Broadway. Room 703.

Cable address: Briemcha. N.Y.

Telephone: Digby 4-8174-5.

Directors British Library of Information—R. WILBERFORCE, C.B.E.

A. S. FLETCHER, C.B.E.

JENE D. TAMBLYN—*Sec. Cham. of Commerce of the State of New York* 65 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana) (458,762). Water depth: L.T. [illegible]. Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon. New Orleans 6 a.m.
Consul-General—F. G RULE.
Vice-consul—K J M. WHITE.
Vice-consul—W. P. T. NURSE.
Address of Consulate—Delgado Mansion [illegible], Philip Street.
H. VAN R. CHASE—*Sec. Association of Commerce.*

NEWPORT NEWS (Virginia) ([illegible]). Water depth: H.T. 32', L.T. 29'.
Vice consul—GEORGE PAYNE.
Address of Consulate—[illegible] West Avenue.
C. M MARK—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

NORFOLK (Virginia) (128,933)
Consul—JAMES GUTHRIE.
Address of Consulate—[illegible] Randolph Street.
W. S HARNEY—*Sec. Norfolk-Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce.* [illegible] West Main Street.

OMAHA (Nebraska) (214,000)
Vice-consul—MATTHEW ALEXANDER HALL.
Address of Consulate—[illegible] Omaha National Bank Blg.
GLEN B. EASTBURN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* [illegible] W.O.W. Building.

PENSACOLA (Florida) (31,579)
Vice-consul—W. D HOWE
Address of Consulate—511 American National Bank Building, Palafox Street.
P. W. REED—*Sec Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

PHILADELPHIA (Pennsylvania) (1,950,961). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, Phil. 6.59 a.m. Water depth: H.T. 33', L.T. 27'.
Consul-General—F. WATSON, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—A. H. TANDY.
Vice-consul—P. HAROLD FOX, M.B.E.
Acting Vice-consul—P PARES.
Address of Consulate—263 South Fourth Street.
GEORGE W. ELLIOTT—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* 12th and Walnut Streets.

PITTSBURGH (Pennsylvania) (669,817)
Consul—SYDNEY ALWYN GRAYSON.
Vice-consul—OLIVER SMALLEY.
Address of Consulate—Room 109, 323 Fourth Avenue.
P. C FOLEY—*Acting Manager Chamber of Commerce.*

PORT ARTHUR (Texas) (50,100)
Vice-consul—JOHN RIDGERS.
Address of Consulate—Adams Building.
COL. HARVE H. HAINES—*Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

PORTLAND (Maine) (70,810)
Consul—J. T. MULVENNY.
Address of Consulate—Room 509, 119 Exc. Street.
HOWARD H. WALDRON—*Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.* 142 Free

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

PORTLAND (Oregon) (299,122). Water depth: L.T. 25′.
Consul—ERIC CABLE.
Pro-consul—JAMES CORMACK.
Address of Consulate—301 Board of Trade Building.
W. D. B. DODSON—*Gen. Mgr. Chamber of Commerce.*

PROVIDENCE (Rhode Island) (252,981))
Vice-consul—H. D. C. DUBOIS
Address of Consulate—No. 87 Weybosset Street.
RICHARD B. WATROUS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*

RICHMOND (Virginia) (182,929). Water depth: L.T. 16′.
Vice-consul—T. W. WILMER.
Pro-consul—R. B. MYERS.
Address of Consulate—1106 Hull Street.
R. P. SAUNDERS—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.*
1304, State-Planters Bank Buildings.

ST. LOUIS (Missouri) (821,960)
Time difference: Greenwich 12 noon, St. Louis 6 a.m.
Consul—E. C. BUXTON.
Vice-consul REGINALD MILBURN.
Address of Consulate—902 Plaza Olive Building, 1218 Olive Street.
E. S. WAHLEN—*Director Foreign Trade Bureau, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.* 511 Locust Street.

SALT LAKE CITY (Utah) (140,267)
Vice-consul—JOHN JAMES.
Address of Consulate—526 Newhouse Building.
JOSEPH H. RAYBURN—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce & Commercial Club.*

SAN DIEGO (California) (147,995). Water depth: L.T. 24′ 6″.
Vice-consul—JOHN ASHTON HEAP, sub-agent Lloyd's.
Pro-consul—PIERCE GRIFFITH SHAW.
Address of Consulate—519 Bancroft Building.
C. F. REYNOLDS—*Mgr. Foreign Trade Dept. Chamber of Commerce.*

SAN FRANCISCO (California) (625,974). Time diff. Greenwich 12 noon, San Fr. 3.49 a.m. Water depth: L.T. 28′.
Consul-General—A. C. CHARLTON.
Consul—CYRIL H. CANE, M.B.E.
Vice-consul—E. H. DAVIES.
Acting Vice-consul—W. G. R. HOWELL.
Acting Vice-consul—A. S. FORDHAM.
Pro-consul—T. E. K. CORMAC, O.B.E., K.F.J., Counsellor at law.
Address of Consulate—310 Sansome Street.
WM. L. MONTGOMERY—*Mgr. International Trade Dept. Chamber of Commerce.* 451, California Street.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

SAVANNAH (Georgia) (85,024). Water depth: H.T. 28′, L.T. 22′.
Consul—
Vice-consul—R. W. HOLT.
Address of Consulate—114 Bay Street East.
THOMAS PURSE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* Bull and Bay Street.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Continued)

SEATTLE (Washington) (362,426)
Consul—BERNARD PELLY, O.B.E.
Vice-consul—FRANK FOSTER.
Address of Consulate—301 Lowman Building
CHRISTY THOMAS—*Sec Chamber of Commerce.*

TACOMA (Washington) (106,817)
Vice-consul—JAMES W. LYON
Address of Consulate—Puget Sound Bank Building
T. A. STEVENSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

TAMPA (Florida) (100,910)
Vice-consul—PETER TAYLOR
Pro-consul—C. A. LEWIS
Address of Consulate—23 and 24 First National Bank Building
PHILIP G MURPHY—*Sec Foreign Trade Committee, Tampa Chamber of Commerce.* P.O Box 420.

WILMINGTON (North Carolina) (32,270)
Vice-consul—WALTER P. SPRUNT.
Address of Consulate—319 North Front Street
LOUIS T. MOORE—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce*

URUGUAY. Area: 72,153□ miles. Population 1,850,000.

Monetary unit: Gold Peso of 100 Centesimos = 4s. 3d.

MONTEVIDEO (655,389). Time diff.: Greenwich 12 noon, Montevideo 8.17 a.m. Water depth: L.T. 24′.
Consul—A MURRAY SIMPSON.
Address of Consulate—Calle Misiones 1517.
JOHN LAWSON—*Sec British Cham. of Com in Uruguay,* Misiones 1517 Montevideo. Telephone: Central 540 Telegrams: Britcham
(The British Cham. of Com represents also the Federation of British Industries)

PAYSANDÚ (20,000) and SALTO (20,000)
Vice-consul—*GERARD W. TEAGUE.*
Address—British Vice-Consulate.

VATICAN STATE. Area: 109 acres. Population 450.

G. A D. OGILVIE-FORBES—First Secretary to the Env. Extr and Minister Plenipotentiary of His British Majesty, Vatican City
Address—Via San Nicola da Tolentino, 67, Rome (5)

VENEZUELA. Area: 363,728□ miles. Population 3,026,876.

Monetary unit: Gold Bolivar of 100 Centavos = 9½d.

CARACAS (150,000)
Consul—H. E. BEARD.
Address of Consulate—Cuartel Viejo á Pineda 25/3
(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

VENEZUELA (Continued)

CARUPANO (20,000)

Vice-consul—V. BLASINI.

Address—Vice-Consulado Britanico.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR (Angostura) (20,000)

Vice-consul—A. C. ROBERTSON.

Address—Royal Bank of Canada.

LA GUAIRA (21,000)

Vice-consul—MATHIAS BREWER.

Address—Vice Consulado Britanico.

MARACAIBO (100,000)

Consul—A. B. HUTCHEON, M.B.E.

Vice-consul—LT.-COL. A. H. SEAGRIM.

Address of Consulate—13 Calle Ciencias.

PUERTO CABELLO (20,000)

Vice-consul—H. WORTH.

Address—Vice-Consulado Britanico.

YRAPA

Vice-consul—E. E. LLOYD.

Address—Vice-Consulado Britanico.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. Area: 132□ miles. Pop. 26,000. (U.S.A

ST. THOMAS (7,800)

Consul—EDWARD G. LARKIN.

Address of Consulate—Kronprinsens Gade, No. 2/5, St. Thoma V.I. of U.S.

ST. CROIX

FREDERIKSTED (3,000)

Vice-consul—MILES MERWIN.

Address—British Consulate, Frederiksted, St. Croix, V.I. of U.S.A.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. Area: 518□ miles. Pop. 177,000. (B.E.)

ST. GEORGE'S (on Grenada [66,000])

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Colonial Secretary and Comptroller of Customs—HON. HERBERT FERGUSON, C.B.E.

CASTRIES (on St. Lucia [53,000])

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Treasurer—HON. H. J. PINK.

KINGSTOWN (on St. Vincent [44,500])

Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Supervisor of Customs—HON. JOHN H. OTWAY.

YUGO-SLAVIA. Area: 96,894□ miles. Pop. 13,930,918 (1930).

Monetary unit: Dinar of 100 Paras = 9.51d.

BELGRADE (262,298)

Commercial Secretary—H. N. STURROCK, H B.M. Legation, Belgrade.
Telephone: 49209 & 1495. Telegrams: Commintell
Vice-consul—CHARLES L BLAKENEY.
Address of Consulate—Zrinskoga 44.
Telephone: 49, 2-09, 14-95.

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

DUBROVNIK (13,400)

Vice-consul—CAPT. IVO HAGJIGA.
Address—British Vice-consulate, Dubrovnik II (Gruz).

SARAJEVO (Bosnia) (60,000)

Consul—B. J. GILLIATT-SMITH
Address of Consulate—Petrakina Ulica 3.

SPALATO (Split) (Dalmatia) (42,000)

Vice-consul—NICHOLAS K PERIC.
Address of Consulate—Narodna Bank Buildings, Stara Obala

SUSAK (13,000)

Vice-consul—A. E PIGGOT.
Address—British Vice-Consulate

VIS (10,000)

Consular Agent—S TOPIC.
Address of Consulate— c/o Jadranska Plovidba

ZAGREB (Croatia) (150,000)

Consul—R T SMALLBONES, M B E
Address of Consulate—Jugoslovenska Bank Building,
Strossmayorova Ulica 3

(There is a Representative of the Federation of British Industries here).

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE. Area: 1020□ miles. Population 218,000. (B.E.)

ZANZIBAR (35,000)

Hon. Imperial Trade Correspondent—The Comptroller of Customs—
G. D KIRSOPP.

D. C. HODGSON—*Sec. Chamber of Commerce.* P.O. Box 95

Abbreviations used:

Ave.	Avenue
Bldg.	Building
Bldgs.	Buildings
Chbrs.	Chambers
Co.	Company
Ct.	Court
Gdns.	Gardens
Ho.	House
La.	Lane
Ltd.	Limited
Low.	Lower
Mfg.	Manufacturing
Mfrs.	Manufacturers
Nr.	Near
Par.	Parade
Pk.	Park
Pl.	Place
Rd.	Road
Sq.	Square
St.	Street
Stn.	Station
Up.	Upper
Wks.	Works
Yd.	Yard

Trade Reference Section.

:: :: SELECTED :: ::

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

IN ALL BRANCHES

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

TRADE ADDRESSES

Aerated Water Machinery
MEADOWCROFT, W. & SON LTD. REGENT STREET, BLACKBURN

Agencies (accepted for Colonial Manufacturers)
Bruce Starke & Co., 16 Water Lane, Gt. Tower St., London E.C.3.

Agricultural Seed Merchants
BURLINGHAM, GEORGE & SONS LTD. BURY ST. EDMUND'S
LEIGHTON, A. G. LTD. WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE

Air Compressors
Holman Bros. Ltd. Camborne, Cornwall & Broad St. Ho. London E.C.2
BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBORUGH.

Aluminous Bricks
Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Anchors
Wood Hy. & Co. Ltd., Saltney, nr. Chester

Anthracite (Welsh) Exporters
Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd., Swansea, Wales

Anthracite (Welsh) Producers
Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd., Swansea, Wales

Artists Colourmen and Materials Dealers
MADDERTON & CO. LTD. LOUGHTON, ESSEX

Asbestos Manufacturers
BELDAM ASBESTOS CO. LTD. "Lascar" Wks., HOUNSLOW, Middx.

Automatic Circuit Breakers
Record Electrical Co. Ltd. Atlantic St., Broadheath, Altrincham, Cheshire

Automatic Weighing Machinery
Simon, Richard & Sons, Ltd., Phoenix Wks., Basford, Nottingham.

Baby Food
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Bagpipes
Peter Henderson Ltd., 24 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Baking Powder
BORWICK, G., & SONS LTD., 1 BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.1.

Barrows
ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Bath Brick Manufacturers
Parrett Bath Brick Co. Ltd. (The) Bridgwater, Somerset

Baths
Pickup, W. R. Ltd., Horwich, Bolton, Lancs

Bedstead Manufacturers
Taunton, John & Joseph, Ltd. Sherbourne Rd, Birmingham

Bevel Gear Generating Machines
Matterson Ltd., Healey Wks., Shawclough, Rochdale

Blotting Paper Manufacturers
Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd. Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham

Bobbins
McGregor & Balfour Ltd. North Tay Wks. Loons Rd. Dundee, Scotland

Boilers (All Types)
CALEDON SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING Co. Ltd. (The) DUNDEE
Ruston & Hornsby Ltd. Lincoln
Cochran & Co. Annan, Ltd., Annan, Scotland

Booksellers (New, Second-hand, Out-of-Print, Rare)
FOYLE, W. & G. LTD. 119-125 CHARING CROSS RD LONDON WC2

Boot Polish
Blyth & Platt Ltd. Solar Works, Watford

Boots & Shoes (Canvas & Sports)
Stead & Simpson Ltd., Brook Street, Leicester.

Boots and Shoes (Children's)
Witton, S. L. Ltd., Kiltic Works, Norwich.

Boots and Shoes (Ladies)
Witton, S. L. Ltd., Kiltic Works, Norwich
CLARKE, J. H. & CO., GROVENA Wks., GROSVENOR St., LEICESTER
Shorten & Armes, Ltd., Central Shoe Works, Norwich.

Bottle Capsules
BETTS & CO. LTD., 1 WHARF Rd., CITY Rd, LONDON, N.1.

Brake & Clutch Lining Manufacturers
Hall & Nielsen Ltd., Beaver Mills, East Garden Street, Bury, Lancs.

Brass & Copper Tubes
George Burn Ltd., City Tube Mills, Moland Street, Birmingham.

Brassfinishers' Machinery
Taylor, Charles (Birmingham) Ltd. Bartholomew St. Birmingham

Brewing Sugars & Caramel Manufacturers
LAMBERT, L. & CO. LTD., 4 PERCY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Brushes (Toilet)
BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO. LTD. CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER

Buckle Manufacturers
EYLAND & SONS LTD. RUSHALL STREET WORKS. WALSALL
Buckskin Cleaner
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1
Bulb Growers
Bath, R. H. Ltd., Floral Farms, Wisbech, Cambs.
Button Hole Gimp
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1
Buttons of all Kinds
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1
Buying Agents
Dyer & Dyer Ltd. 17 Aldermanbury, London EC2 (South & East Africa)
Buying and Shipping Agents
Mackinlay & Co., 21 Chiswell St., London, EC1
Cable Yarns for Electrical Trade
Mars Mill (1920) Ltd., Ivor St., Rochdale
Canners
Baird, Wolton & May Ltd., 45 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.
Capstan and Turret Lathes (Automatic)
Taylor Charles (Birmingham) Ltd. Bartholomew St. Birmingham
Caramel Manufacturers
LAMBERT, L. & CO. LTD., 4 PERCY STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Carborundum Bricks
Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.
Castings
Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.
Cellulose Wadding
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham
Cement Grouting Machines
Southgate Pile Driver Co. (The), 16 Water Lane, London EC3
Centrifugal Driers
BROADBENT, THOMAS & SONS LTD. HUDDERSFIELD
Centrifugal Pump Manufacturers
Ruston & Hornsby Ltd. Lincoln
Ceramic Colour Manufacturers
Hancock, James & Son Ltd., Ceramic Colour Works, Worcester
Chain Driving
Renold and Coventry Chain Co. Ltd. (The), Didsbury, Manchester.
Renold and Coventry Chain Co. Ltd. (The) Coventry.
Chains
EDGE & SONS LTD. COALPORT WORKS, SHIFNAL, Shropshire
EWART CHAINBELT CO. LTD., COLOMBO STREET, DERBY.
Wood, Hy. & Co. Ltd. Saltney, nr. Chester
Chalks (Precipitated and Others)
Levermore, A. & Co. Ltd. 110 Cannon St. London EC4
Change Gear Boxes
Matterson Ltd., Healey Wks., Shawclough, Rochdale
Chemical Merchants
Kirkpatrick & Lauder Ltd., 179 West George Street, Glasgow C2.
Bruce Starke & Co., 16 Water Lane, Great Tower St., London. EC3.

Chemicals (Fine Pharmaceutical)
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham
Chloroform
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham
Chocolate & Cocoa Making Machinery
Keenok Co. Ltd., Murray Wks., Warton Rd., Stratford, London, E.15.
Chocolate Manufacturers
YEATMAN & CO. LTD. DENMARK ST. LONDON E1, ENGLAND
Chucks (Spiral Self-centring)
Taylor, Charles (Birmingham) Ltd. Bartholomew St. Birmingham
Church Goods of all Descriptions
BURNS, OATES & WASHBOURNE Ltd. 43/45 NEWGATE St London EC1
Closet Seats
EAST, FRANCIS & Co. Ltd., MARYFIELD Wks., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND
Closets
Pickup, W. R. Ltd., Horwich, Bolton, Lancs.
Clover Seed Merchants
BURLINGHAM, GEORGE & SONS Ltd., BURY ST. EDMUND'S
Coal and Coke Handling Plant
Gibbons Brothers Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.
Coal Exporters
Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. Swansea, Wales
Blaenavon Co. Ltd. (The) Blaenavon, Mon.
CORY, WM. & SON Ltd. CORY Bldgs. Fenchurch St. LONDON EC3
MANN, GEO. & Co. Ltd. CORY Bldgs. Fenchurch St. LONDON EC3
Coal Owners and Exporters (Gas, Steam, Cooking)
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON
Coast Erosion (Plants to prevent)
Toogood & Sons Ltd. Southampton, England
Cod Liver Oil
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham
Coke Makers & Exporters (Furnace, Foundry, Domestic)
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.
Collapsible Tubes
BETTS & CO. LTD., 1 WHARF Rd., CITY Rd., LONDON, N.1.
Colliery Proprietors
Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. Swansea, Wales
Colour, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers
Burrell & Co. Ltd. Burrell's Wharf, Millwall, London E14
Colourings (Pure Sugar) for Beers, Wines, Spirits, Gravies, etc.
Gonville, Jarvis & Co. Ltd, 63 The Broadway, Stratford, London E15
Colours for Glass
Wengers Ltd., Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent.
Compasses (Aircraft)
Dent & Co. & Johnson Ltd. Linwood, Renfrewshire
Conduit Manufacturers (Steel)
George Burn Ltd., City Tube Mills, Moland Street, Birmingham.
Constructional Engineers
Gibbons Brothers Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Contractors' Plant (General)
Hudson, Robert Ltd., 38a Bond St., Leeds

Conveying and Elevating Plant
Gibbons Brothers Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Conveyors
EWART CHAINBELT CO. LTD., COLOMBO STREET, DERBY.
British Matthews Ltd., 147 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

Cooking Appliances, cast iron or steel
Siddons, Joseph & Jesse Ltd., West Bromwich

Cotton and Artificial Silk Lining Manufacturers
WOOD, JOSEPH & CO. (Bradford) Ltd. 6/14 Bentley St. Bradford, Yorks.

Crane Skips
ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Crayons for Tailors, Schools Etc.
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Cream Separators
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Cushion & Fancy Cords
Smith Bros. (Macclesfield) Ltd. Macclesfield

Cutlery Manufacturers
Bradbury, Thomas & Sons Ltd., 22 Arundel St., Sheffield

Cutting-Off Machines, for Bars and Tubes
Taylor, Charles (Birmingham) Ltd., Bartholomew St., Birmingham.

Cycle and Motor Cycle Components
Renold and Coventry Chain Co. Ltd. (The), Didsbury, Manchester.
Renold and Coventry Chain Co. Ltd. (The) Coventry.

Cycle and Motor Spokes
FRENCH, E. O. Ltd. EARL STREET, COVENTRY

Disinfectants
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Dressing Cases
Gibaud & Higley Ltd., Wimborne House, New North Road, London, N.1.

Drugs and Chemicals
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham

Drying Machinery
Simon, Richard & Sons, Ltd., Phoenix Wks., Basford, Nottingham.

Dubbin
Dales, John T. Ltd. Dubbin Works, High St. Dunstable

Electric Bell Push Manufacturers
Byron, C. H. & Co. Beakes Rd. Bearwood, Smethwick, Birmingham

Electric Cable Manufacturers
LIVERPOOL ELECTRIC CABLE Co. Ltd. (The) BOOTLE LIVERPOOL

Electric Cooking & Heating
Siddons, Joseph & Jesse Ltd., West Bromwich

Electric Generating Plant
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Electric Irons, Kettles, Fires, etc.
Siddons, Joseph & Jesse Ltd., West Bromwich

Electric Pulley Block Hoists
Matterson Ltd., Healey Wks., Shawclough, Rochdale

Electric Street Lighting Equipment
ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING APPARATUS Co. (The) Canterbury, Kent

Electric Trucks
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Electrical Accessories
Byron, C. M. & Co. Beakes Rd. Bearwood, Smethwick, Birmingham
Lundberg, A. P. & Sons Ltd, 479 Liverpool Road, London, N.7.

Electrical Conduit Fittings
George Burn Ltd., City Tube Mills, Moland Street, Birmingham.

Electrical Measuring Instruments
Record Electrical Co. Ltd. Atlantic St. Altrincham, Cheshire

Electro-plate Manufacturers
Bradbury, Thomas & Sons Ltd., 22 Arundel St, Sheffield

Elevators
Waygood-Otis Ltd., 54/55 Fetter Lane, London EC4
British Matthews Ltd., 147 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4.

Embroidery and Sewing Thread
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Enamelling Stoves
ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Engineers (Marine)
WHITE, J. SAMUEL & Co. Ltd., EAST COWES, I. OF WIGHT

Essences (for Aerated Waters)
MEADOWCROFT, W. & SON Ltd. REGENT STREET, BLACKBURN

Essential Oils
Bruce Starke & Co., 16 Water Lane, Great Tower St., London, E.C.3.

Estate Railway Equipment
Hudson, Robert Ltd., 38a Bond St., Leeds

Excavating Machinery
Ruston-Bucyrus Ltd. Lincoln

Export Booksellers
Foyle, W. & G. Ltd. 119-125 Charing Cross Rd. London WC2

Face Cloths
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Fancy Leather Goods Manufacturers
Aulton, H. R. & Co. Warwick Works, Upper Forster St. Walsall
Gibaud & Higley Ltd., Wimborne House, New North Road, London, N.1.

Feeding Bottle Manufacturers
Dowell, John & Sons Ltd., Chatsworth Rd., Clapton, London E5

Ferro Silicon (10%—14%)
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Fertilizer Manufacturers
FISON, PACKARD & PRENTICE Ltd., IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

Filtering Paper Manufacturers
Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd. Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham

Fire Bricks

Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.
Gartcraig Fire Clay Co. Ltd., 18 Charles Street, Glasgow, N.

Fireclay Goods

Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Fireclay and Silica Goods

PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Firehose Manufacturers

McGregor & Co. Scott St. Wks. Dundee, Scotland

Fishing Tackle Manufacturers

Allcock, S. & Co. Ltd., Standard Wks., Redditch, Eng.
HARDY BROTHERS (Alnwick) Ltd ALNWICK, Northumberland

Flavours (for Aerated Waters)

MEADOWCROFT, W. & SON LTD. REGENT ST. BLACKBURN

Flexible Steel Shafting

TERRY, HERBERT & SONS LTD., REDDITCH.

Flour Millers

SPILLERS LTD. (EXPORT DEPT.),
40 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON EC3

Furnaces, Muffles and Kilns

Gibbons Brothers Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Garden Seeds (wholesale and retail)

Kelway & Son, Langport.

Gas Compressors

BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Gas Engineers

Gibbons Brothers Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Glass

PILKINGTON BROS. LTD. GLASS WORKS, ST. HELENS, Lancas

Glaziers' Diamond & Diamond Tool Manufacturers

Bush & Clipper, 47 Percival St., Goswell Rd., London EC1

Glues

IMPROVED LIQUID GLUES Co. Ltd. 15-19 KINGSWAY, LONDON \
BARDEN, J. & CO., CALROWS GLUE WORKS, BURY, LANCS.

Golfclubs, Heads & Grips

GIBSON, Wm. & Co. Ltd. KINGHORN, FIFE, SCOTLAND

Gun and Rifle Manufacturers

arlow W., Arms Merchant, Bedford.
olloway, G. & S., Imperial Works, Vesey Street, Birmingham.

Haberdashery and Smallwares

Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Hairnets

WOOLLEY, A. HERBERT & Co. Ltd. Castle Boulevard, NOTTINGH

Hairpins

Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Heald and Reed Manufacturers

Miln, Thomas Ltd., Baltic Factory, Dundee.

Heel Balls for Boot and Shoe Makers

Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Herring Curer & Exporter
Sutton, Henry, Charles Street, Great Yarmouth

Hickory Shafts, and General Material
GIBSON, Wm. & Co. Ltd. KINGHORN, FIFE, SCOTLAND

Hide & Skin Importers & Exporters
ANGUS, JORDAN LTD., 26 MARKET ST., LONDON, S.E.1.

Highland Costumes
Peter Henderson Ltd., 24 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Hinges (Brass and Steel)
Crompton, Thomas & Sons Ltd. Ashton-in-Makerfield, nr Wigan

Hoists
Waygood-Otis Ltd., 54/55 Fetter Lane, London EC4

Hydro-Extractors
BROADBENT, THOMAS & SONS LTD. HUDDERSFIELD

Icemaking Plant
BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Importers of Colonial Produce
Bruce Starke & Co., 16 Water Lane, Great Tower St., London, E.C.3.

India Rubber Goods
BELDAM ASBESTOS Co. Ltd., LASCAR WKS., HOUNSLOW, Middlesex

India Rubber Manufacturers
Currie, William & Co., Caledonian Rubber Works, Edinburgh.

Indoor Game Manufacturers
Roberts Bros. (Gloucester) Ltd. Glevum Works, Gloucester

Infant and Invalids' Food
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Infinitely Variable Speed Gears
Matterson Ltd., Healey Works, Shawclough, Rochdale.

Insulating Cloth and Tapes
Macbean, Edward & Co. Ltd. Wellington Mills, 42 Mary St. Glasgow C4

Insulation Testing Sets
Record Electrical Co. Ltd. Atlantic St. Broadheath, Altrincham, Cheshire

Insurance Companies
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. 63 THREADNEEDLE ST. LONDON EC2

Internal Combustion Engines
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Iodine Preparations
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham

Iron and Steel Tubes
George Burn Ltd., City Tube Mills, Moland Street, Birmingham.

Jointings (Steam & Water)
BELDAM ASBESTOS Co. Ltd., LASCAR WKS., HOUNSLOW, Middlesex

Knitted Goods
White, Job & Sons Ltd. Compton Mills, Leek

Lace and Art Silk Manufacturers
MORTON, Wm. & Co. Ltd. Irvine Bank Factory, NEWMILNS, Ayrshire

Lace Manufacturers
WOOLLEY, A. HERBERT & Co. Ltd. Castle Boulevard, NOTTINGHAM

Produce Merchants
Bruce Starke & Co., 16 Water Lane, Great Tower St., London, E.C.3.

Pumps and Pumping Plants
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Quill Merchants and Manufacturers
Gray Barton & Co. Ltd., 40 St. Mary's Road, London, S.E.15.

Rag Merchants & Exporters
Field, Joseph Ltd. 158 Bradford Rd. Dewsbury, Yorks.

Rails & Accessories
Hudson, Robert Ltd., 38a Bond Street, Leeds

Railway Material
Hudson, Robert Ltd., 38a Bond Street, Leeds

Railway Ticket Machines
Richford, E. M. Ltd., 8 & 9 Snow Hill, London EC1

Refractories
Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Refrigerating Plant
BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Rock Drills
Holman Bros. Ltd. Camborne, Cornwall & Broad St. Ho. London EC2

Rolled Steel Sections
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Roller Skins
FELL, GEORGE & SON LTD. Pelican Leather Wks. BOLTON

Rope and Twine Manufacturers
Haggie, R. Hood & Son Ltd., Akenside Ho., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Ropeway Buckets
ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Rubber Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
Waverley Rubber Co. Ltd. (The) Russell Rd. Edinburgh

Rubber Machinery Manufacturers
Bertrams Limited, St. Katherine's Works, Sciennes, Edinburgh.

Rubber Solution
Ball, F. & Co. 41 Lower Kennington Lane, London, England

Rubber Stamp Making Machines and Accessories
RICHFORD, E. M. LTD. 8 & 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON EC1

Rubber Stamp Self-Inking Pads
RICHFORD, E. M. Ltd. 8 & 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON EC1

Sack Merchants
Weir, Andrew & Co. 21 Parliament St. Liverpool

Sakel Yarns, Carded & Combed
Mars Mill (1920) Ltd. Ivor St. Rochdale

Sanitary Earthenware Manufacturers
Robinson (Gresley) B. Ltd., Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent

Sanitary Fittings
PICKUP, W. R. LTD., HORWICH, BOLTON, LANCS.

Sanitary Towels
Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd. Lower Priory, Birmingham

Sanitary Ware and Pipes
PEASE & PARTNERS LTD., 20 26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Sausage Casings
FIELD, G. B. & CO. LTD., 59 BERMONDSEY ST., LONDON SE1

Scotch Whisky Exporters
McPherson, John E. & Sons, Sallyport Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Brown & Pank, 16 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Screws (Metal Thread)
FRENCH, E. O. Ltd. EARL STREET, COVENTRY

Seed Merchants and Growers
Toogood & Sons Ltd. Southampton, England
LEIGHTON, A. G. LTD., WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE
Bath, R. H. Ltd., Floral Farms, Wisbech, Cambs.

Self-Raising Flour Millers
McDOUGALLS, Ltd. Wheatsheaf Mills, Millwall Docks, LONDON E14

Senna Leaves & Pods
RONALDSON & CO., 15 SEETHING LANE, LONDON EC3

Sewing and Machine Cottons
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St, London EC1

Shadow Food (X Ray)
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS

Sheep Shearing Machinery
LISTER, R. A. & CO. LTD., DURSLEY, GLOS.

Sheet Metal Working Machinery
Edwards, F. J. Ltd., 406 Euston Rd., London NW1

Shipbuilders
WHITE, J. SAMUEL & CO. LTD., EAST COWES, I. OF WIGHT
CALEDON SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. (The), DUNDEE

Shipping Merchants
Mackinlay & Co., 21 Chiswell Street, London EC1

Shoe Findings
Ball, F. & Co., 41 Lower Kennington Lane, London, England

Shoemakers' Waxes
Ball, F. & Co., 41 Lower Kennington Lane, London, England

Shuttles
McGregor & Balfour Ltd. North Tay Wks. Loons Rd. Dundee, Scotland

Silica Bricks
Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Silk Spinners, Spun Silk (Pure Silk) Yarn
CLAYTON, METCALFE & CO. LTD., WELLINGTON MILLS, HALIFAX

Silversmiths (Manufacturing)
Bradbury, Thomas & Sons Ltd., 22 Arundel Street, Sheffield

Sinks
Pickup, W. R. Ltd., Horwich, Bolton, Lancs.

Spinners (Woollen Yarns for Carpets, etc.)
Blackwood Brothers Ltd., Townhead Mills, Kilmarnock

Sports Goods Manufacturers
Slazengers Ltd., Lawrence Pountney Hill, London EC4

Spring Manufacturers

Clarkes, Sinew Works, Redditch
Lupton Brothers Ltd., Grange Iron Works, Accrington
TERRY, HERBERT & SONS LTD., REDDITCH.

Stationers (Wholesale)

Bowater, W. V. & Sons Ltd., 121 Queen Victoria St., Lond

Steam Engines of all Types

CALEDON SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO. LTD. (The),
BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Steam & Hydraulic Packings

BELDAM ASBESTOS CO. LTD., "LASCAR WKS." HOUNSLO

Steam Turbines

BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Steel & Iron Manufacturers

Colvilles Ltd., 195 West George St., Glasgow

Steel Piling

Side Groove Steel Piling Supply Co. Ltd., 17 Victoria St., Lor

Steel Plate Workers

ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Steel Railway and Tramway Tyres

Blaenavon Co. Ltd. (The) Blaenavon, Mon.

Steel Sash, Casement & Glazing Sections, etc.

Simpson, F. R. & Co. Ltd., Freeth St., Oldbury

Steel Trailers

ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Steel Trollies

ALLEN, ALFRED & SON LTD. LOWER GORNAL, DUDLEY

Stencil Inks & Stencils

Richford, E. M. Ltd., 8-9 Snow Hill, London EC1

Stocking Protectors

Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London E

Stone Bottle and Jar Manufacturers

Pearson, James Ltd., Oldfield Pottery, Brampton Chesterfield.

Structural Steelwork

Gibbons (Dudley) Ltd. Dibdale Works, Dudley, Worcs.

Sugar Cane Cars

Hudson, Robert Ltd., 38a Bond Street, Leeds

Suit Cases (Fitted)

Gibaud & Higley Ltd., Wimborne House, New North Road, Lon

Sulphate of Copper

British Sulphate of Copper Assoc. Ltd. Victoria Station Ho. Lon

Sundries for Tailors, Dressmakers, Upholsterers, Etc.

Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 & 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Surgical Dressings

Southall Bros. & Barclay Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham.

Surgical Silks and Cottons

Macbean, Edward & Co. Ltd. Wellington Mill, 42 Mary St. Glas

Tags

FISHER CLARK & Co. Ltd. BOSTON, LINCS. ENGLAND

Tailors, Civil—Uniforms
Ede & Ravenscroft, 93 & 94 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Tanners' and Curriers' Machinery
TURNER TANNING MACHINERY Co. Ltd. (The) BRAMLEY, LEEDS.

Tape Measures
WALL, HOWARD LTD., 25/37 HACKNEY RD., LONDON, E.C.2.

Tapes and Bindings
Newton, Frederick & Co. Ltd. 8 and 9 Hamsell St. London EC1

Tea, in Containers and Bulk
MAZAWATTEE TEA Co. Ltd. (The) TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3
MELROSES Ltd. 55/57 COUPER St. LEITH, EDINBURGH

Tea Lead
BETTS & CO. LTD., 1 WHARF Rd., CITY Rd., LONDON, N.1.

Temples for Looms
Lupton Brothers Ltd., Grange Iron Works, Accrington.

Telephones (Loud Speaking)
Dent & Co. & Johnson Ltd. Linwood, Renfrewshire

Textile Accessories
Miln, Thomas Ltd., Baltic Factory, Dundee.

Textile Machinery
DODD, SAMUEL & SONS LTD., LYON WORKS, OLDHAM
Meynell, Henry & Co. Ltd., Accrington, Lancs.

Ticket (numerical) Printers
Harland, M. & Son Ltd. Land of Green Ginger, Hull

Tickets
FISHER CLARK & CO. LTD. BOSTON, LINCS. ENGLAND

Timber Importers & Exporters (Hardwood)
Gardner, Joseph & Sons Ltd., Twigg Folly Wharf, Green Street, Bethnal Green, London, E.2.

Time Stamps
Richford, E. M. Ltd., 8-9 Snow Hill, London EC1

Tinfoil
BRETTS BRITISH FOIL FACTORIES Ltd., 241 City Rd., LONDON EC1

Tinfoil Paper Manufacturers
MAKIN, J. & J. LTD., WALLHEAD MILLS, ROCHDALE

Toilet Soaps
WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY Ltd. (Proprietors of WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP), 44, 50 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

Toys and Kindergarten Pastimes
Roberts Bros. (Gloucester) Ltd. Glevum Works, Gloucester

Toys (Metal)
Britains Limited, Lambton Road, London, N.19.

Transfer Manufacturers
British Transfer Printing Co. Ltd. (The) Quinton Works, Coventr

Trusses
Brooks Appliance Co. Ltd., 60 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Upholstery Gimps and Cords
Smith Bros. (Macclesfield) Ltd. Macclesfield

Urinals
Pickup, W. R. Ltd., Horwich, Bolton, Lancs.

Vacuum Brakes
CLAYTON DEWANDRE CO. LTD., TITANIC WORKS, LINCOLN.

Vehicle Heaters
CLAYTON DEWANDRE CO. LTD., TITANIC WORKS, LINCOLN.

Varnish and Enamel Manufacturers
Camrex Paint Products Co., Tatham Street, Sunderland.

Vinegar Brewers
White-Cottell & Co., London, S.E.5., England.

Water Cooling Towers
BROTHERHOOD, PETER, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.

Water Meters and Valves
GUEST & CHRIMES LTD. ROTHERHAM

Waterproof and Rainproof Garments
Macintosh, Chas. & Co. Ltd., Brook Street Works, Manchester.

Waterproof Cover Manufacturers
Singleton Flint & Co. Ltd. Newland Works, Lincoln

Wax Refiners and Bleachers
WILKINS, CAMPBELL & Co. Ltd. Britannia Wks. WEST DRAYTON Mdx

Weighbridges
Siddons, Joseph & Jesse Ltd., West Bromwich

Weighing Machine & Scale Makers
Siddons, Joseph & Jesse Ltd., West Bromwich

Whale and Fish Oil Refiners
Hamilton, J. & D. Ltd., 32 Duart Street, Glasgow, N.W.

Whisky Exporters
Baird-Taylor Ltd., 68 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.
Hardie, J. & W., 4 Picardy Place, Edinburgh.

Wine and Spirit Merchants (Shippers)
Findlater, Mackie, Todd & Co. Ltd. 90-92 Wigmore St. London W1

Wire Rope Manufacturers
EDGE & SONS LTD. COALPORT Wks. SHIFNAL, Shropshire
Haggie, R. Hood & Son Ltd., Akenside Ho., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SHEFFIELD WIRE ROPE Co. Ltd. (The), DARNALL, SHEFFIELD.

Wood Preservative (Ant proof)
PEASE & PARTNERS Ltd., 20/26 NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Wood Wool (for Packing and Filtering)
Wood-Wool & Fibre Co., Gainsborough Wks., Hackney Wick, London E9

Wool, Top, Noil & Waste Merchants & Top Makers
ACKROYD BROS., LTD., 39 BOLTON ROAD, BRADFORD

Woollen Cloth Manufacturers
Garnett, G. & Sons Ltd. Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford

Woollen Piece Goods (cut lengths)
Odom, George Ltd. Newarke St. Leicester

Worsted Manufacturers
Wood, B. & Sons Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.
Garnett, G. & Sons Ltd. Apperley Bridge, nr. Bradford

Writing Cases
Gibaud & Higley Ltd., Wimborne House, New North Road, London, N.1.

Yarn Merchants (Carpet Yarns)
Hield, Thomas & Sons, Dewsbury

Yarns for Hosiery & Voile Trade
Mars Mill (1920) Ltd., Ivor Street, Rochdale

